



John A. Mead

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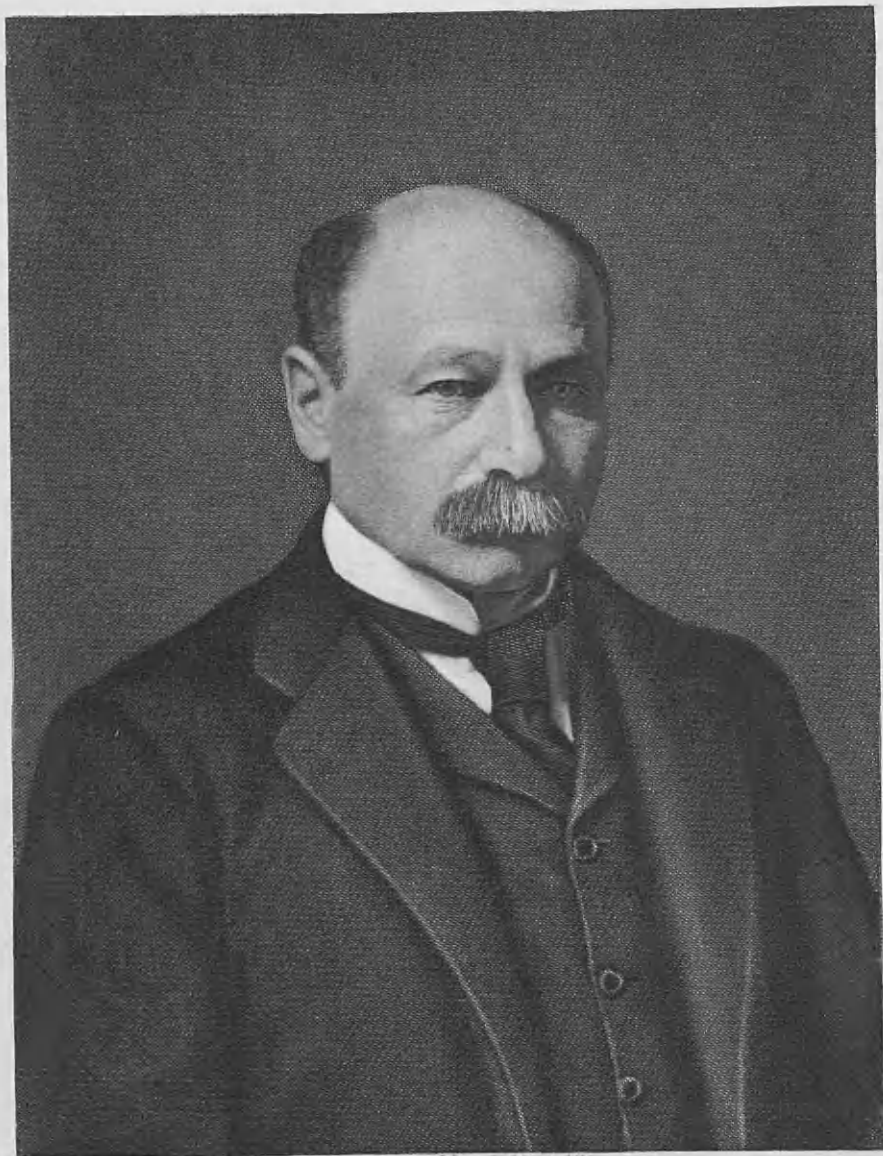
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BIOGRAPHICAL



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Daniel A. Lamont.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

LAMONT, Daniel Scott,

Cabinet Official.

The administration of President Cleveland has already gone into history as eminently useful and honorable, and the verdict of approval gains emphasis as time passes and perspective affords a larger and more discriminating view of the great actor and his accomplishments as a statesman and executive. It is by no means diminution of the honor in which he is held, to point to the fact that he surrounded himself with advisers who were men of great ability, and equal to every task and emergency; on the contrary, it is to increase admiration for the man, to recognize the fact that he was great enough to see strong points of character and ability in others, and to avail himself of their services. Among those many able men whom he called to his side, none acquitted himself with greater ability and personal loyalty to his chief, than did Daniel S. Lamont, who was private secretary to Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor of the State of New York, and subsequently Secretary of War in his cabinet. Of Mr. Lamont it is to be said that while he endeared himself to his chief, he at the same time constantly grew in the public estimation. Called to President Cleveland's cabinet when he was little past forty years of age, he acquitted himself so creditably that a few years later he was not only favorably regarded for the governorship of New York State, but was also considered as well on the way to a presidential nomination. But his career, so useful and so highly prominent, was brought to an end by his unexpected

death, in the prime of his life, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. Lamont was born in McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, February 9, 1851. He was the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Scott) Lamont; his father was a well-to-do farmer, descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestry of early settlement in this country. After attending the public schools, young Lamont continued his educational preparation in the McGrawville Union School, thence going to Union College (now University) at Schenectady, New York, and from the latter institution he received years later, after he had demonstrated his intellectual powers, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His leaving college before the completion of his course was due to his taste and predilection for journalism. An opportunity had come to him to purchase an interest in and take the editorial management of "The Democrat," a newspaper published at Cortland, the county seat of his native county, and this he eagerly embraced. In the editorial field his work was both congenial and inspiring, and into which he entered with all the ardor of his nature. He soon won recognition for his unusual powers as a writer, and in various political campaigns his journal was widely known and distinctively influential. About the same time, he was introduced to active political life. In recognition of his services and ability as a political writer, in 1870, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York State Assembly, and in 1876 he was called to the position of chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, under Hon. John Bigelow. In

the following year he purchased an interest in the Albany "Argus," the organ of the Democratic party at the State capital, where his admirable abilities as a journalist found a broader scope, and his name and influence became known throughout the entire State. He had also attracted the admiration and warm personal friendship of Hon. Daniel Manning, the president of the Argus corporation, and this relationship gave him introduction to the most important leaders of his party not only within the State, but to many outside of it. Among those whom he met and favorably impressed, was Grover Cleveland, who on attaining to the governorship, tendered to him the position of private secretary. This proffer was unhesitatingly accepted, and during Governor Cleveland's administration Mr. Lamont, through his great ability, constantly rose in the estimation of his chief, to whose service he brought not only his best ability, but most loyal and considerate sympathy. To Mr. Lamont is ascribed the authorship of the famous phrase given to the country as Mr. Cleveland's own: "Public office is a public trust." In his letter accepting the nomination for the Buffalo mayoralty, Mr. Cleveland wrote: "Public officials are the trustees of the people." Mr. Lamont subsequently compiled a volume of Mr. Cleveland's speeches, addresses and official letters, for use in the presidential campaign, and in it he paraphrased the above quoted sentence of Mr. Cleveland as a headline, making it read: "Public office is a public trust." While so serving, the private secretary also held a complimentary position upon the Governor's military staff, and which gave him the rank of colonel, a title by which he was ever afterward known. It was, however, as private secretary that Colonel Lamont most endeared himself to Mr. Cleveland. In this confidential position he displayed

not only efficiency, but diplomatic ability of a high order, and protected his chief against much waste of time and countless embarrassments, when his presence was sought by those with purely selfish schemes in hand. These qualities were brought to greater service and in a far broader field when Mr. Cleveland became President, and Mr. Lamont accompanied him in the capacity of private secretary, and soon came to be regarded as a national character. A most interesting volume could be compiled in the narration of incidents,—dramatic, pathetic, amusing—relating to Secretary Lamont's multitudinous encounters with all sorts and conditions of men (and women). While lightening the burdens of the President, he was also smoothing the paths of the deserving ones who sought the presidential presence; or dismissing, with calm gentility and consideration, yet with firmness, the undeserving and the unwelcome self-seeker. As a newspaper story of the time had it: "Lamont could turn down a fellow, in such a way that the chap thought he had been treated very handsomely."

When Mr. Cleveland's first administration had come to a close, Hon. William C. Whitney, his Secretary of the Navy, approached Mr. Lamont, the retiring private secretary of the President, with the offer of a very important executive position in the Metropolitan street railway system of New York City, in which Mr. Whitney held controlling powers. The proffer was accepted, and in this new field the remarkable ability of Mr. Lamont was again demonstrated, and prominent leaders of the great financial interests in the metropolis became impressed with his capacity to manage large affairs, and sought to bind him to their service. However, this purpose was necessarily abandoned for the time, but was not finally forgotten.

On Mr. Cleveland's second election to the presidency, he for the third time called Mr. Lamont to his aid, urging upon him the highly important post of Secretary of War. The offer was such as could not be disregarded; Mr. Lamont accepted, and he held this important post during the whole of President Cleveland's second term of office, winning new laurels and placing the army in a state of the highest efficiency. After the close of this splendid service, Mr. Lamont's labors were in great demand by the important corporations in the financial world. He accepted the vice-presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and became also the president of the Northern Pacific Express Company, and the vice-president of the Crosstown Street Railway Company and of the Rocky Ford Coal Company. He was also a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the Manhattan Trust Company, and of the Northern Securities Company. His social clubs were the Union, Metropolitan, University, Manhattan, Lotus, Riding and the Lawyers, all of New York City.

Mr. Lamont married Juliet Kinney, of his native town, McGrawville.

In private, as in public life, Mr. Lamont was also a man of mark. He had an unusually engaging personality, and was a man of the highest purposes and the loftiest ideals. He was always loyal to his friends, and no American had a wider circle of friends, among which were numbered some of the most eminent people of the land. Stricken with heart failure, he died suddenly at his country home near Poughkeepsie, New York, July 23, 1905.

SCOTT, Lieut.-Gen. Winfield,

Distinguished Soldier.

In the military annals of the country, the name of Winfield Scott will always be

embellished with glory and love of his native land. He was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. His paternal ancestors were Lowland Scotchmen; two brothers were engaged in the rebellion of 1745, the elder of whom was slain on the field of Culloden. The younger emigrated to America, settling in Virginia, where he entered upon the practice of law. He attained distinction in his profession, married, and died while still a young man.

His son, William Scott, father of the future commander-in-chief of the United States Army, married Anna Mason, belonging to one of the first families of Virginia. The elder Scott was a prosperous farmer, accumulated a considerable estate, dying in 1791; he left a family of two sons and several daughters. The elder son, James, commanded a regiment in 1812. The other, Winfield, found himself an orphan at the age of seventeen years, his mother having died in 1803.

Young Winfield Scott, after the usual preparatory studies, spent a year in the high school at Richmond, Virginia, and then passed two years at William and Mary College, where he attended a course of law lectures. His legal studies were finished in the office of David Robertson, an eminent attorney, who reported the debates in the Virginia Convention on the Federal Constitution, also the proceedings in the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond. Becoming a member of the bar in 1806, Winfield Scott the next year emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practice law in the courts of Charleston. At that time the country was having trouble with England, and the army was being increased. Forsaking his law practice, Mr. Scott obtained a position as captain of light artillery in the United States Army. The following year he was ordered to New Orleans, where unfortunately

he became entangled in the transactions of General Wilkinson and Aaron Burr. He, however, would not accede to the treasonable plans of these conspirators, and through the vindictiveness of his superior officer was summoned to a court martial trial. He was sentenced to a suspension of twelve months but, after an investigation made by the government, nine months of the sentence were remitted, and he was further vindicated and complimented by a public dinner.

The aggressions committed by the English upon the American people led at last to a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States. In July, 1812, Winfield Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Second Artillery, and was immediately ordered to the Niagara frontier. Soon after his arrival at his designated post, the battle of Queenstown Heights occurred, resulting first in a victory and then in defeat for the Americans, and Colonel Scott was taken prisoner, with the soldiers under his command. In a few months he was exchanged, and along the Canadian frontier he participated in the severe fighting in 1813. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1814, and was for a time in charge of a camp of instruction established at Buffalo, New York. The British were entrenched in heavy force on the frontier, and Scott's brigade on July 3, 1814, was ordered to cross the river. The main body of the British under General Riall was established at Chippewa, and there took place on the morning of July 5, 1814, the battle celebrated in American history, and which was the initial step to demonstrate the superior achievements of the American troops over the allied British and Indian forces on the Canadian frontier. The British opened the battle with skirmishes of light troops, then followed an attack by the British and Indians supported by

heavy artillery, then ensued a sharp fight; shrewd tactics on the part of General Scott enabled the Americans to hold in check the main body of the British, and a flank movement executed on the left eventually routed their entire line. Though British official reports represents they were numerically outnumbered, this was not the case, as only a portion of the American forces were engaged. The battle of Chippewa was followed on July 25th by that of Lundy's Lane, when General Scott was again confronted by Riall, who had received reinforcements. The British were posted in strong force on a ridge nearly at right angles with Niagara river, a little below the cataract. The attack of the enemy was met by General Scott with such activity and decision that the British lines were broken, and General Riall and several other officers were taken prisoners. The battle, however, continued into the night; the American commander was badly wounded, two horses were killed under him, and finally he was disabled by a wound in the left shoulder from a musket ball. This wound was critical, his recovery painful and slow, and his arm was left partially disabled. The contest closed, however, with the Americans holding the field of battle; they captured all the enemy artillery, with many prisoners. That it was a sanguinary contest is evidenced by the casualties, which were about equal on both sides, the American being eight hundred and sixty, and the British eight hundred and seventy-eight. The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in which General Scott was practically the leader, were the only engagements on the Canadian frontier which resulted in victory for the Americans.

General Scott was removed to Buffalo, New York, and later to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he could receive the

best medical treatment. While passing through Princeton, New Jersey, he was complimented with the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton College. At the close of the war, General Scott made a visit to Europe in a military and diplomatic capacity, having previously declined the position of Secretary of War in President Madison's cabinet. He was promoted to major-general, and received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for his services. On his return from his foreign trip he was placed in command of the Atlantic seaboard, with headquarters in New York, and made his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was married in March, 1817, to Maria, daughter of John Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia.

Besides his military duties, General Scott was engaged in the elaboration of a manual of firearms and military tactics published under the titles of "Infantry Tactics," and "General Regulations for the Army." In 1832 he set out from Fort Dearborn (now Chicago, Illinois), in command of a detachment to take part in the hostilities against the Sacs and Foxes, but the capture of Black Hawk ended the war before General Scott's arrival on the field of conflict. The same year he commanded the Federal forces in Charleston harbor during the nullification troubles, and his tact, discretion and decision did much to prevent a civil war at that time. Campaigns against the Seminoles in Florida in 1835, afterwards in the Creek country, engaged his attention until his recall in 1837, when he was subjected to an inquiry for the failure of his undertakings; but the court, however, found in his favor. The following year he promoted the peaceful removal of the Cherokees from Georgia to a reservation beyond the Mississippi. The threatened collision with Great Britain growing out of disputed boundary line between Maine and

New Brunswick was averted in 1839, mainly through the pacific efforts of General Scott, the question being finally settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842.

On the death of General Alexander Macomb, in 1841, General Scott became commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. At the breaking out of hostilities with Mexico in 1847, he was assigned to chief command of the army in that country. He assembled his forces at Lobos Island, and on March 9, 1847, landed with 12,000 men on the mainland and invested Vera Cruz. General Scott opened a decided attack on that city with his mortar batteries on March 22, two days later brought into operation his siege guns, and on the 26th the city and castle of San Juan d' Ulloa capitulated. Within ten days he commenced to move his army into the interior, and on April 18th he fought the Mexican army under General Santa Anna in the battle that has passed into history as that of Cerro Gordo. The Mexicans were utterly defeated, and on the next day General Scott's army captured Jalapa, and on May 15th occupied Puebla. Here the army remained drilling and waiting for reinforcements; this caused a delay of nearly three months, and gave Santa Anna an opportunity to create a new army and fortify the capital. The United States army advanced towards the City of Mexico, August 7th, by the national road; the attention of the enemy was diverted by a mock attack on the strong fortress of El Penon on the northwest, a detour being made to San Augustin on the south; Contreras and Cherusco were attacked and carried successfully; and the capital could have been taken, but further action was delayed on account of an armistice to negotiate peace. Operations were resumed September 7th southwest of the city, which was defended

by fourteen thousand Mexicans occupying Molino del Rey. The following day General Worth with thirty-five hundred men attacked and captured Molino del Rey; on the 13th Chapultepec was stormed and carried; and on the morning of the 14th General Scott's army marched into Mexico City, establishing headquarters in the national palace. Order was soon established, a contribution of \$150,000 was levied on the city, taxes were laid for the support of the army, and a civil organization was created under the protection of the troops. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was negotiated, and signed February 2, 1848, and soon after Mexico was evacuated by the United States army. A court of inquiry into the conduct of the war only redounded to the fame of General Scott. Thus ended the Mexican war.

General Scott had been looked upon as an available Whig candidate for President as early as 1839 and again in 1844; owing to his popularity, the Whig presidential convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852, named him as their standard bearer. In the election that followed, the Scott and Graham electors received 1,380,576 popular votes to 1,601,474 for Pierce and King, and 156,147 for Hale and Julian, and when the electoral college met, the Whig candidates received the votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the Democratic candidates receiving those of all the other States. In 1859 General Scott, as commissioner on the part of the United States, successfully settled the difficulty arising from the disputed boundary line of the United States and British America through the Straits of Fuca. At the outbreak of the Civil War, age and infirmity preventing General Scott from taking an active part, he placed the national capital in a condition of defence, and directed the

movement of the troops until succeeded, October 31, 1861, by General George B. McClellan. He was placed on the retired list with the brevet rank of lieutenant-general, being then seventy-five years of age. A brief visit was made to Europe, and on his return he located at West Point, New York, where he passed the most of the remainder of his days. On his arrival there for the last time he remarked: "I have come here to die." Two weeks he lingered, then fell into a stupor, from which he aroused, retaining entire possession of his mental faculties. A few minutes after eleven on the morning of May 29, 1866, he passed away so calmly that the exact moment of his death was not known. His last complete conscious utterance was in reference to his favorite horse; turning to his servant, the old veteran's last words were, "James, take good care of the horse." In accordance with his expressed wish, he was buried on June 1, 1866, at West Point.

General Scott had several daughters, but no son that survived beyond childhood. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1850, and from Harvard in 1861, and was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His published works include: A pamphlet against the use of intoxicating liquors (1821); "General Regulations for the Army" (1825); "Letters to the Secretary of War" (1827); "Infantry Tactics" (three volumes, 1835, 1847 and 1854); "Letters on the Slavery Question" (1843); "Abstract of Infantry Tactics" (1861); "Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, written by Himself" (2 volumes, 1864).

General Scott was an ideal soldier, physically as well as mentally, a man of true courage, personally, morally and religiously brave. He was courtly and chivalrous, always equal to the danger, great

on great occasions. His unswerving loyalty and patriotism were ever conspicuous and of the loftiest character. He was not as popular among the soldiers as several of his successors; he was too stately and too exacting in his discipline; it was due to these characteristics that he owed his title of "Fuss and Feathers," the only nickname ever applied to him. He was the most imposing of all the illustrious soldiers of the nineteenth century, possibly of all the centuries.

GREENE, William Brenton,

Man of Enterprise.

The name of the Green family is not of Saxon or Scandinavian origin, as its present form might suggest, such as wood, vale, green, and other names taken from their localities, and found in almost every county of modern Great Britain.

The family of Grene or Greene, of Northamptonshire, England, is quite ancient. Sir Thomas Greene, Lord of Buckton, was in the county of Northampton about the beginning of the reign of King Edward II. His son, Sir Thomas was a member of Parliament and High Sheriff. Sir Thomas, son of Sir Henry Grene de Buckton, was Chief Justice of England in 1361. He died in 1363, and was buried at Buckton, where the ruins of the old church still remain. The advowson of Luffwick and lands in Carleton, Raundes, Kingstead, Cotes and Titchmarsh passed by settlements to his second son, Sir Henry Grene who was knighted by Richard II.

Sir Henry received from the King several confiscated estates as evidences of his favor. In association with several other noblemen of distinction, he was appointed by Parliament to assist the King in the management of the realm. To this end, they repaired to the Castle of Bristol to make resistance

to the Duke of Lancaster (who afterward came to the throne as Henry IV), but were unsuccessful, and were made prisoners, and their estates were confiscated and they themselves suffered the extreme penalty, that of being beheaded.

Sir Henry Grene married Matilda, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Manduit, of Warminster, County of Wilts. Their third son, Thomas Grene, of Isham, is the supposed ancestor of Robert Greene, of Dorsetshire. His second son, Richard Greene, gentleman, succeeded to an estate at Bowridge Hill owing to the death of his elder brother Peter, without issue. Richard's only son Richard married Mary, daughter of John Hooker (alias Vowell), who was first chamberlain of the city of Exeter, England, in 1555, and represented that municipality in Parliament. Their fourth son was John Greene, of whom further.

John Greene, American progenitor of the Rhode Island Greenes, was born on his father's estate, at Bowridge Hill, parish of Gillingham, County Dorset, England, about 1590. He removed early to Salisbury, Wiltshire, and was there married to Joanna Tattershall. John Greene followed his profession as surgeon for about sixteen years at Salisbury, where the birth and baptism of his seven children are recorded. The registration for the embarkation of Surgeon John Greene and his family at Hampton, England, is dated April 6, 1635, in the ship "James." After a voyage of fifty-eight days, he arrived at Boston, Massachusetts. He first settled at Salem, where he was associated with Roger Williams. Soon after Mr. Williams' flight from Salem (1636), he sold his property and joined Williams at Providence, Rhode Island. He was one of eleven men baptized by Roger Williams, and one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church organized in America. He was the first professional medical man

in Providence Plantations, and long after his removal to Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1642-3, the people of Providence relied solely upon him for surgical aid. His first wife, the mother of all his children, died soon after his removal to Rhode Island. His second wife, a widow, Mrs. Alice Daniels, at the time of the persecution of the Shawomet (Warwick) pioneers, by the Massachusetts troops, suffered so by fright and exposure as to cause her death. John Greene married a third time, in London, England, about 1644; his wife's family name is not known, they returned to Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1646, where she survived her husband thirty years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, March 11, 1687.

James, fourth son of Dr. John and Joanna Tattershall) Greene, was baptized June 21, 1626. He was made a freeman of Warwick and Providence Plantations in 1647. He resided in Old Warwick, was town clerk, and was noted as an excellent penman of the old English text. He was considered a man of much practical sagacity, but does not appear to have been in public life after the burning of Warwick in King Philip's War. On receipt of the message from the General Assembly advising the people of Warwick of their danger, he fled to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, here he remained for several years, but afterwards made purchases of Warwick land and removed to Portsmouth, where there was an ancient mill site, and built a house on the west bank of the river overlooking a beautiful lake. This was the residence of his descendants for more than two hundred years, and was the birthplace of his great-grandson, Major General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame. He died April 27, 1698, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried at the Old Warwick burial ground. By his first wife, Deliverance Potter, born 1637, died 1664, he had four children. He married August 3, 1665, for

his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna Anthony, by whom he had eight children. She died in 1698.

Jabez, third son and fourth child of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene was born at Providence, Rhode Island, November 17, 1673. He was admitted freeman of Warwick, May 5, 1696. He was a Quaker. He inherited and resided at the Potowomet homestead, where his six sons and his grandchildren carried on a successful industry of manufacturing anchors and other iron work as late as 1820. He married (first) March 17, 1697-8, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Gorton) Barton; issue: One daughter and six sons. His wife died March 6, 1712-13, and he married (second) May 23, 1716, Grace, daughter of Valentine Whitman, of Providence, Rhode Island. Jabez Greene died October 1, 1741, and was buried at Potowomet.

Nathanael Greene, fourth son and fifth child of Jabez and Mary (Barton) Greene, born November 4, 1707, died in 1768. He inherited the ancestral homestead. He was a Quaker preacher. He married (first) his second cousin Phebe, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Arnold) Greene, who died May 3, 1737, leaving two sons. He married April 18, 1739, (second) Mary, daughter of Jacob and Rest (Perry) Mott. She was born April 25, 1808, and died March 7, 1753. The third child by this marriage was Major-General Nathanael Greene.

Perry, youngest of the seven children of Nathanael and Mary (Mott) Greene, was born at Potowomet, Rhode Island, November 9, 1749. He possessed fine talents and engaging address and, like his brother General Nathanael Greene, was probably excluded from the Society of Friends, as he was a private in the Sixth Regiment, Albany County, New York Militia. An unfortunate weakness shortened his life, and he succumbed to a severe attack of fever, dying in early manhood. He married, about

1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Gladding) Belcher, of Newport, Rhode Island, where she was born in 1758.

William Perry Greene, eldest son and child of Perry and Elizabeth (Belcher) Greene, was born June 10, 1784. He was a merchant at Providence, Rhode Island, with an honorable record, and was also an officer of United States Customs at Providence. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Daniel Olney, who died leaving no children. He married (second) October 5, 1818, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Fry and Abby (Brenton) Mumford, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was born December 13, 1792, and died March 24, 1834. Mrs. Greene was the great-granddaughter of Jaheel and Frances (Cranston) Brenton, of Newport, her mother being a daughter of Governor Samuel Cranston, whose lineage is traced back to the time of David II. of Scotland. William Perry Greene married a third wife August 1, 1836, Sophia B., daughter of Samuel Ames, of Providence. She died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 29, 1865. His death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Hunt Welling, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1855.

William Brenton Greene, eldest child and only son of William Perry and Susan Elizabeth (Mumford) Greene, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 21, 1819. His early education was obtained at Lyon's School, Providence, after which he entered Brown University, but owing to illness he was obliged to give up the course. On the restoration of his health, at the age of eighteen years, he went to New York City, and there began his successful business career of forty years. In 1850 he was employed by Hoyt, Sprague & Co. as a clerk, but his business ability, strict integrity, as well as skill and taste in designing dress patterns, won early recognition, and after one year he

was made partner in the firm. He retired from active business in 1875, but was engaged in looking after his various business concerns. He divided his residence between Newport and Princeton, New Jersey, dying in the latter place June 14, 1904. He was a man of deep religious convictions, a member of the Episcopal church. In both of his residential cities he enjoyed the warm friendship of a large number of people. He married, in Providence, Rhode Island, June 18, 1846, Eliza Harriet, daughter of Richard James and Louisa Caroline (Gindrat) Arnold. Her father was descended from Richard Arnold of Somersetshire, England, who belonged to an ancient and illustrious family. He was the uncle of Samuel Greene Arnold, United States Senator in 1862-63, and the noted State historian. Her mother was a granddaughter of Henry Gindrat of South Carolina and Georgia. The children by this marriage were William Brenton Greene, Jr., and Richard James Arnold Greene.

GREENE, William B., Jr.,

Clergyman, Educator, Litterateur.

William Brenton Greene, Jr., eldest son of William Brenton and Eliza Harriet (Arnold) Greene, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, August 16, 1854. After preparatory studies at the Lyon's Collegiate Institute, New York City, he entered Princeton College, graduating with valedictory honors. After teaching for a year in the Preparatory School, he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1877, and won high standing in scholarship. In the second term of his senior year, 1880, he accepted a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian Church, Boston, Massachusetts, was licensed by the Presbytery, and installed and ordained in June of the same year. He retained his pastorate until May, 1883, when he accepted a unanimous call

from the Teath Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He spent the summer of 1883 in vacation travel in Europe. He remained in Philadelphia ten years, and during this period refused various overtures to take up other work, among them a call to a professorship in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In 1893 he removed to Princeton, New Jersey, having accepted a call to the Theological Seminary to be Stuart Professor of the Relations of Science and Philosophy to the Revealed Religion, in which important field he has since remained. He is a Republican in politics; and an honorary member of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati. He has contributed numerous articles of Christian philosophy and apologetics, etc., to the Theological reviews.

Dr. Greene married, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, September 22, 1880, Catherine Porter, daughter of Hon. George Washington and Catherine VanBuren (Porter) Greene, and a great-granddaughter of General Nathanael Greene.

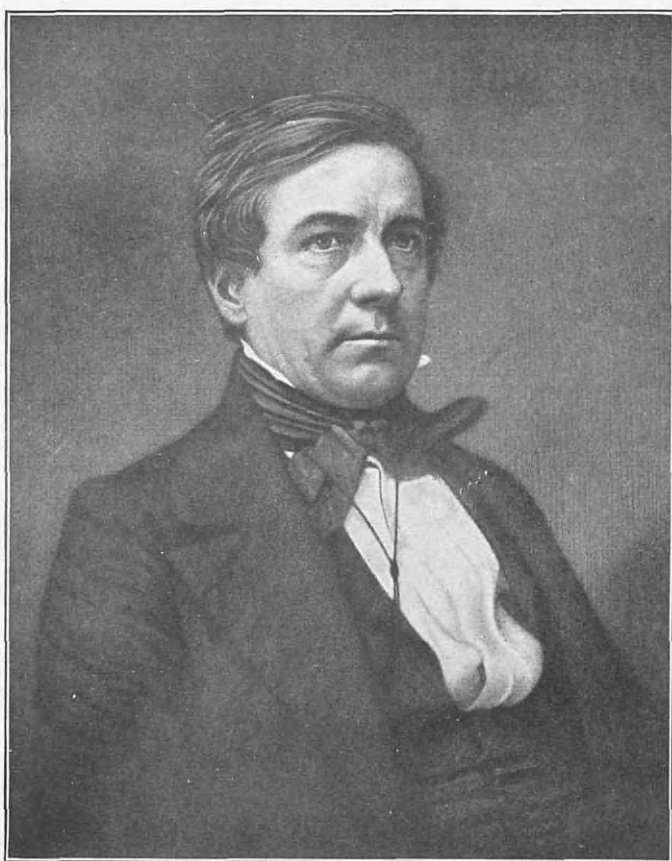
HALE, John Parker,

Statesman, Early Opponent of Slavery.

John Parker Hale, one of the most prominent public men of his day, was born at Rochester, Strafford county, New Hampshire, March 31, 1806. After receiving a public school education, he prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, entered Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1827, having for his college mates Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Pitt Fessenden and Franklin Pierce. The young collegian, after his graduation, studied law with Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, New Hampshire, and in 1830 commenced the practice of his profession after duly being elected a member of the bar. His political career commenced in 1832

when as a Democrat he was elected to the State Legislature.

Mr. Hale received the appointment of United States attorney in 1834, but was removed by President Tyler in 1840. He was elected to the Twenty-Eighth Congress, taking his seat, March 4, 1843, with his colleague, "Black Hannibal Hamlin," of Maine, and they stood alone and together in the Democratic ranks of Congress in defense of human freedom. He earned the epithets of the members of his political party of "The Granite State Cataract" on account of his denunciations and vehement eloquence. The annexation of Texas was the important measure before Congress; the Democratic party of New Hampshire had denounced the further extension of slavery, it being an evil that ought to be checked. Therefore they were opposed to the admission of any more southern States, but the attitude of the State leaders of the party was changed and they became obedient to the southern directors of their party, counseling silence and non-interference in the admission of Texas. Mr. Hale, January 7, 1845, addressed a letter to his constituents strongly opposing the admission of the State as it would increase slave territory. In so doing he broke with the new Democratic party while advocating the principles of the old, stigmatizing that admission of Texas was "calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and judgment of heaven." The Democratic party attempted to throw him overboard as a political Jonah, but there was a split in the party, and the Independent Democrats rallied around the standard of John P. Hale. This bold action lost him his congressional seat, but won him popular favor. The political contest of 1845 was an animated and strenuous one in New Hampshire with three political parties in the field contending for the mastery.



JOHN P. HALE

Franklin Pierce, the leader of the Democrats, went through the State marshaling his forces and winning newspapers to his aid. John P. Hale, backed by Independent Democrats, was equally industrious and was impelled by moral earnestness.

The two college mates met in joint debate in June, 1845, in the old North Church at Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. Hale spoke for two hours and was followed for an hour by Franklin Pierce, his oratory being most bitter and sarcastic in tone and matter. Hr. Hale sat and listened in silence to the almost insulting denunciations of his old college friend. In brief rejoinder he closed his arguments with words that will live and reflect to his honor: "I expected to be called ambitious, to have my name cast out as evil, to be traduced and misrepresented. I have not been disappointed; but if things have come to this condition, that conscience and a sacred regard for truth and duty are to be publicly held up to ridicule, and scouted without rebuke, as has just been done here, it matters little whether we are annexed to Texas, or Texas is annexed to us. I may be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full, if when my earthly career shall be finished and my bones laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop a tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, 'He who lies beneath surrendered office, place and power rather than bow down and worship slavery.'" These noble words were fitly placed upon his monument in State House yard at Concord, New Hampshire, as a perpetual object lesson to teach the sacredness and preeminent right of human freedom as well as the manliness of a fearless utterance of conscientious conviction.

In the political contest that followed

there was unsuccessful elections held in September and November. The following March the issue of no more slave territory was placed before the people more intelligently than ever before, and the result was a complete but temporary overthrow of the Democratic party. Mr. Hale was elected representative from Dover to the lower house of the State Legislature as an Independent Democrat, and was chosen speaker of that body. During the session he was elected United States Senator. He took his seat in the upper house of Congress, standing alone among thirty-two Democrats and twenty-one Whigs, opposing every movement for the extension of slave territory, fighting the fugitive slave law, calmly and courteously replying to the insults of Senators from the South. He was the leader of the forlorn hope of Anti-slavery in Congress and of the Independent Democratic party which prepared the way for the Free Soilers and later Republican parties.

As the avowed opponent of the slave system, acting with neither party, avowing his creed as fully as if it were that of the majority, his eloquence, wit, good humor and fine presence made his doctrines less offensive to his colleagues than was the case with Sumner, who became a member of the Senate in 1851, having been preceded by Chase and Hamlin. Senator Hale, turning his reforming zeal toward abuses, in 1850 and 1852 secured laws to abolish flogging and grog rations in the navy. His qualities as a reformer and orator were illustrated in 1851 by his defense of the rescuers of the slave Shadrach at a court trial in Boston, Massachusetts. In his plea to the jury the following words were uttered like a sunburst from out of dark clouds. "John Debee claims that he owns Shadrach. Owns what? Owns a man. Suppose, gentlemen, John Debee should claim an exclusive

right to sunshine, the moon, or the stars? Would you sanction the claim by your verdict? And yet, gentlemen, the stars shall fall from heaven, the moon shall grow old and decay, the sun shall fail to give us light, the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll, but the soul of the despised and hunted Shadrach shall live on with the life of God himself, I wonder if John Debree will claim him then."

Senator Hale, in 1847, declined the nomination of the Liberty party for the presidency, but accepted the honor in 1852 from the Free Soil party. In 1853, disgusted at the spectacle of a pro-slavery President and Senator from his own State, both his political foes and the latter his successor, he removed to New York City, planning to take up the practice of law. The tide, however, soon turned and he was sent back to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator C. G. Atherton, who had died in office. By his reelection he kept his seat until March, 1865, thus taking part in the final act that broke the shackles of four million slaves which for a score of years he did all in his power to rend. After his retirement from the Senate, he was minister to Spain for four years, a position for which he had no inclination nor training. His career at that court was stained by disagreements with the secretary of his legation and charges of illicit profits from the privilege of his office; the scandal made more noise than was warrantable from the facts. During his last years he suffered from mental and bodily disorders, the latter aggravated by two serious accidents. He died at Dover, New Hampshire, November 19, 1873.

John Parker Hale was eminent in law, statesmanship and oratory, and as a moral political reformer none outshone him, his name a household word throughout the North from 1845 to 1865, and no

worthier name adorns the history of the Anti-Slavery movement and none contributed more to the awakening and growth of religious sentiment in the hearts of millions that led to the overthrow of the crushing curse of slavery. His spirit needs to be forever reincarnated to give all men their just and equal rights.

JOHNSTON, Gen. Albert Sidney,

Distinguished Soldier.

Albert Sidney Johnston, the youngest son of Dr. John and Abigail (Harris) Johnston, was born at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, February 2, 1802. He was of New England descent; his father, a village physician, the son of Archibald Johnston, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, removing to Kentucky in 1790. On his maternal side, though his mother was a native of Kentucky, her forbears were of New England ancestry and amongst the pioneers of her natal State.

Young Johnston was a proud, manly, handsome, earnest and self-reliant boy, grave and thoughtful. His early education was desultory, but was continued at Transylvania University, and in 1822 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point by his half-brother, Josiah Stoddard Johnston, a representative from Louisiana in the XVIIth Congress. It was while he was a cadet at West Point that he formed a friendship with Jefferson Davis which continued unbroken for more than a third of a century. Graduating in 1826, he ranked eighth in the class; he declined a position on the staff of General Winfield Scott, and was assigned to the Second Infantry as second lieutenant, serving in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri. Later he was assigned

to the Sixth Infantry, of which he became adjutant. He was married, in 1829, to Henrietta Preston, daughter of Major William Preston, of Louisville, Kentucky.

His only active service during this period was the Black Hawk War, in which he was commissioned colonel in the Illinois State Line for gallant services at the battle of Bad Axe. He resigned his commission in 1834 on account of his wife's declining health; she died in 1835, and in the following year he enlisted as a private in the army of the young republic of Texas. His soldierly bearing and the reports of his military standing in the United States led to his prompt appointment as adjutant-general of the Texan army, and he devoted himself enthusiastically to the organization of the brave but ill-disciplined patriots who made up the hope of Texas.

General Johnston was especially admired for his fine horsemanship, his feats of daring, his personal qualities, both physical and mental, and these qualifications soon attracted attention. In January, 1837, he was made senior brigadier-general of the Texan army. His rapid-promotion involved him in a duel with General Felix Huston, in which he was severely wounded, and he was obliged to resign his commission in May, 1837. He was appointed Secretary of War by President Mirabeau B. Lamar, and carried on the president's plans for the protection of the border against Mexican invasion, and in 1839 conducted a campaign against the intruding United States Indians in Northern Texas, and in two battles at the Salines of the Neches, expelled them from the country.

General Johnston, after the cessation of hostilities in Texas, purchased a plantation in Brazoria county, Texas, and was married (second) in 1843, to Eliza Griffin, of Louisville, Kentucky, a cousin of

his first wife. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he organized the Texas Rifles, and with his regiment hastened to the Rio Grande. On the disbandment of his regiment he became an inspector-general in General Zachary Taylor's army, and received the commendations of his commanding officer for his heroic conduct at the battle of Monterey. All of his superior officers recommended him for promotion to brigadier-general, General Taylor stating he was "the best soldier he ever commanded." For political reasons, however, the appointment was set aside by the President.

General Johnston returned to his plantation, where he spent three years in seclusion and straightened circumstances. General Zachary Taylor, having become President, remembered his faithful and brave subordinate, and in 1849 made him a paymaster in the United States Army. He served in this position for more than five years, making six tours and traveling four thousand miles annually on the Indian frontier of Texas. President Pierce in 1855 appointed him colonel of the Second, afterwards the Fifth Cavalry, a new regiment which he organized; Robert E. Lee was lieutenant-colonel, George H. Thomas and William J. Hardee were the majors. General Scott called Johnston's appointment "a godsend to the army and the country." He remained in command of his regiment and the Department of Texas until ordered in 1857 to the command of the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah, who were in open revolt against the national government. He reached his little army by a forced march of nine hundred and twenty miles over bad roads, found the soldiers lost in the defiles of the Rocky Mountains with snow a foot deep and the thermometer 16° below zero, their supplies cut off by the hostile Mormons, their

starving animals their sole food, and sage brush their only fuel. It was a mark of high confidence that Colonel Johnston should have been entrusted with the discharge of this delicate duty, but the wisdom of the choice was fully vindicated. By an extraordinary display of vigor and prudence the army was safely installed in winter quarters, and before spring he had virtually put an end to the rebellion without actual collision, solely by the exercise of moral force. He was brevetted brigadier-general and remained at Salt Lake City until December, 1860, when he was transferred to the command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, California.

During the angry political strife which preceded the contest of arms in 1861, General Johnston remained silent, stern and sorrowful. He was a Union man from both principle and interest, and the highest post in the United States army was within easy reach of his ambition. He believed, however, that the South had a grievance, but did not believe that secession was the remedy. He determined to remain at his post in San Francisco, performing his full duties as an officer of the United States Army until events should require a decision as to his course. The government, owing to Johnston being a southern man, became anxious for the safety of the forts and arsenal in California, and Secretary of War Cameron early in April, 1861, sent Colonel Sumner incog, with secret orders to assume the command of the department. There was no reason for this absurd suspicion, especially with the regular army officer, no breach of trust was intended; but when Johnston heard of this and that Texas, his adopted State, had passed the ordinance of secession from the Union, the alternative was presented, and on April 9, 1861, the day he heard the

news, he resigned his commission in the army. He, however, kept the fact concealed to avoid disaffection amongst the turbulent population of the Pacific coast. He said "I shall do my duty to the last, and when absolved shall take my course". This purpose he carried out, and when relieved by Colonel Sumner the latter reported that he found him carrying out the orders of the government.

The administration of President Lincoln treated General Johnston with a distrust which wounded his pride to the quick, but afterwards made such amends as it could by sending him a major-general's commission. He was also assured, through confidential sources, that he would receive the highest command in the Union army, but he declined to take part against his own people, and retired to Los Angeles with the intention of engaging in farming. Here he was subjected by the government to irritating surveillance, while at the same time there came across the mountains and desert the voices of the southern people calling to him for help in their extremity. His heart and intellect both recognized their claim upon his services, and he obeyed. After proceeding through the deserts of Arizona and Texas, he arrived at Richmond, Virginia, receiving a spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm, President Davis making the statement that his services were equal to a reinforcement of ten thousand soldiers. He was entrusted, September 10, 1861, with the command of the armies in that part of the Confederate States west of the Atlantic States and the Allegheny Mountains, also north of the Gulf States excepting the coast. His command was imperial in extent; the Mississippi river divided his department into two distinct theatres of war. West of the Mississippi a Union army, from 60,000 to 80,000 men, under General Fre-

mont, held the State of Missouri; east of the Mississippi, the northern boundary of Tennessee was barely in his possession, and throughout that district were several bodies of Union troops commanded by able officers.

General Johnston arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, September 14, 1861. Tennessee was open to an advance by the Union forces, and for both military and political reasons the new commander of the Confederate forces resolved on a bold course and occupied Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he strongly fortified, and appealed to the Confederate and State governments for troops and arms. He was enabled to hold the enemy in check until January, 1862, during which time a single engagement of note occurred, the battle of Belmont, in which General Grant suffered a reverse. The unsuccessful attack by the Confederates at Fishing Creek, which exposed General Johnston's flank, coupled with the success of the Union forces at Forts Henry and Donelson, which opened the Tennessee river for the Federal navy and armies, caused General Johnston to fall back to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he reorganized his army. Sending his stores and munitions by railroad, he marched his army to Decatur, Alabama, and thence removed by rail to Corinth, Mississippi. This was the key of the defenses of the railroad system of the Mississippi Valley, and here his army was reinforced, so that he had concentrated at Corinth 50,000 men, of whom 40,000 were effective. General Grant, with an effective force of 41,543 and an immediate reserve of 22,000 men, had arrived at Pittsburg Landing only one week before Johnston had completed his concentration of troops. This intelligence reached the Confederate commander late on the night of April 2, and he began his march the next day, hoping to assail General

Grant unprepared. The march of his troops was delayed by heavy rains and bad roads, and they did not arrive at their destination until the afternoon of April 5th. An informal council of war was held, General Beauregard, his second in command, protesting against an attack and urging a retreat to Corinth. General Johnston's reply was, "Gentlemen, we will attack at daylight." General Beauregard twice renewed his protests, but General Johnston, on Sunday morning, April 6, 1861, as he was mounting his horse, gave his final reply: "The battle has opened; it is now too late to change our dispositions."

At the battle commonly known as the battle of Shiloh, General Johnston was everywhere present on his thoroughbred bay horse, "Fire-Eater." His voice was persuasive, encouraging and compelling, and to his associate officers he said, "We must this day conquer or perish," and to all about him, "Tonight we will water our horses in the Tennessee river." The struggle began before dawn on April 6th, the Confederates attacking in three lines of battle; the Union army was surprised, was broken and driven back, the reserves rallied to the support, and a tremendous conflict ensued. The struggle lasted all day, and at half past two o'clock General Johnston, appearing in front of his army, said: "Men, they are stubborn; we must use the bayonet;" when he reached the center of the line he turned and said, "I will lead you." With a mighty shout the line moved forward for the charge, meeting a sheet of flame from the Federal stronghold. The Confederate line withered, there was an instant pause, but the crest was gained and the enemy were in flight. The commanding general had passed through the ordeal seemingly unhurt; his horse was wounded in four places, and the general's boot sole was

cut and torn by a minie ball, but if he had received a severe wound he did not know it. But the chances of war are uncertain; a desultory fire from a group of retreating Federal soldiers caused a minie ball to do its fatal work. The wound severed an artery in his leg, from which the blood flowed into his boot, his life rapidly ebbed away, and in a few minutes he was dead. The wound was not necessarily fatal, and his own knowledge of military surgery was adequate for its control by an extemporized tourniquet. His surgeon, Dr. D. W. Yandell, had been detailed by his orders to establish a hospital for Federal and Confederate wounded, and if he had been present the life of the general might have been saved. The death of the commander-in-chief was not known by the army. He was succeeded by General Beauregard.

The question has been often raised, who originated the movement up the Tennessee river? Grant made it, and it made Grant. It was only one of the number of possible and equally fatal movements which could only be met with a resistance by a large force of troops, which General Johnston was unable to obtain. Whether the strategy of the dead commander would have caused a tremendous catastrophe or a victory for the Confederate forces on the second day battle at Shiloh, is of course a matter of conjecture. General Beauregard, who succeeded him in command, did not favor the attack, and his order for a retreat to Corinth, as history states, was a surprise to his subordinate generals.

The appearance of General Johnston is described as both commanding and attractive. His cheekbones were high, and his nose gave him a Scotch look; his chin delicate and handsome; his teeth white and regular, and his mouth square and firm; light brown hair clustered over

a noble forehead; and from under heavy brows his deepset eyes, with a clear steady light, penetrated with a kind and sincere look. In repose his eyes were as blue as the sky, but in excitement they flashed to a steel gray and exerted remarkable power over men. He was six feet and an inch in height, about one hundred and eighty pounds in weight, straight as an arrow, with broad square shoulders and a massive chest. He was strong and active, and his bearing was essentially military.

The drums were muffled, the arms reversed, and the military cortege solemnly proceeded in its southwestern course to lay the valiant southern chevalier in his last resting place. His body was first carried to New Orleans, Louisiana, where a public funeral took place, and the final interment was made in the capital city of his adopted State.

ANDREWS, Charles,

Lawyer, Former Chief Justice.

Charles Andrews, Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, and for many years a leading attorney of Syracuse, New York, was born May 27, 1827, at New York Mills, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida county, New York.

After an attendance upon the common schools near his birthplace, he was a student at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York. Determining to adopt the profession of the law, he began his studies with Sedgwick & Outwater, a leading firm of Syracuse, and pursued his studies with such diligence that he was admitted to the bar in January, 1849, in his twenty-second year. The city of Syracuse was at that time a station of considerable importance on the Erie canal, the chief means of transportation, and



Nedra L. L.

was especially favored by commerce as the junction of the Oswego canal with the Erie. The city at that time numbered several other able attorneys among its inhabitants, and here he found such competition as to spur him to his best efforts. In 1851 he formed an association in the practice of law with Charles B. Sedgwick, and four years later Mr. George M. Kennedy was admitted to the firm, which then became Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. This firm handled much of the most important litigation in its time, and was ranked among the ablest in the State.

In 1853 Mr. Andrews was elected district attorney for a period of three years, and in 1861-62, and again in 1868, he was mayor of the city. He was very active, in association with other leading citizens, in securing the location of Syracuse University in his home city, and for many years he was a trustee of that institution. During his first term as mayor, in the early years of the Civil War, he had many puzzling tasks to perform, and among other movements to which he strongly contributed was that of securing recruits for the Union army. In 1867 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention, which body reconstructed the Court of Appeals, and in 1870 Mr. Andrews became a candidate for judge of that court, and was elected May 17 of that year, taking his place on the bench, July 1. In 1881 he was designated by Governor Cornell as chief judge to succeed Judge Folger, who then retired. At the election soon after ensuing, Judge Andrews was the candidate on the Republican ticket for chief judge, but was defeated. He was, however, reelected for another term of fourteen years as a judge of the court, in 1884, being the candidate of both the leading parties of the State, and in 1892 he was elected chief judge, continuing to hold that position until his

retirement under the constitutional age limit, December 31, 1897. At this time Judge Andrews was in full possession of all his powers, and by the operation of the age limit, the courts of the State were deprived of his most able services. His interest in the affairs of his native country were not lessened by his retirement, and he exerted a most influential power in the State. While he did not actively pursue the practice of law, he was often retained as counsel to others. His natural judicial bent, his industry and thorough knowledge of the law, contributed greatly to his usefulness upon the bench, and up to the time of his death, October 22, 1918, he was of great service to the community. Judge Andrews was fond of outdoor life, and always found his recreation in fishing and other diversions which lead to the woods, fields and streams. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College, Columbia, Yale and Syracuse universities. He made many able addresses on various occasions in the interest of progress and human welfare. He was long a useful member of the Episcopal church, and was universally esteemed by the people of Syracuse for his high character, intellectual attainments and long and valuable services to the State.

SUTRO, Theodor,

Man of Large Affairs.

It was at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), that historic city of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of Belgium, that Emanuel Sutro and his wife, Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro, the parents of Theodor Sutro, had their home. They both trace their descent to generations of scholars, theologians and professional men, and their immediate forebears were people of deep religious devotion.

Emanuel Sutro married, in 1826, Rosa Warendorff, who was born in March, 1803, in the city of Dueren, located about half way between Aachen and Koeln. She was a woman of rare intelligence and strength of character, and in her girlhood days was known as the "Beautiful Rose of Dueren." Her father was a wealthy and influential merchant in her native city and took pride in giving his children a good education, in pursuance of which his daughter was especially trained at a convent school. Soon after the death of Emanuel Sutro, the Revolutionary disturbances of 1848 and 1849 occurred in Germany. This event decided Mrs. Sutro to emigrate from her native country to the United States so as to give her family of eleven children a better field for their future than was obtainable in the Revolutionary days abroad. She dispatched her eldest son, Emanuel S., then about twenty-one years of age, to America, and in 1850 followed with the others of her family, with the exception of two of her sons who were left to finish their education abroad.

Mrs. Sutro embarked from the seaport city of Antwerp, Belgium, and arrived in New York, in October, 1850, and became the founder of her deceased husband's branch of the Sutro family in the United States. Soon after her arrival, the widowed mother moved with her family to Baltimore, Maryland, where she established her home. She died in New York City, August 1, 1883, where she had taken up her residence in 1873. The issue of the marriage of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro was thirteen children, of whom, however, two died in infancy. With the exception of the two oldest they were born and brought up in the old homestead in Aachen, which still exists.

Theodor Sutro, the youngest of this family, born at Aachen, March 14, 1845, is

a graduate of Harvard College, distinguished at the New York bar, in journalism, in literature, as a connoisseur of art, and as an orator, and prominent in public and social life. His earliest preparatory educational training was obtained in private and public schools of Baltimore, Maryland, where in 1858 he entered the City College, then known as the high school of Baltimore. After completing his course of study in his adopted residential city, he became a student at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, after graduating from which institution he entered Harvard University, where he received, in 1871, the degree of A. B. Having determined to become a lawyer, he attended a course of law lectures at the Boston University, and in 1873 was admitted to the law department of the Columbia University in New York City, graduating thence in 1874, with the degree of LL.B. During his collegiate courses at Harvard and Boston University, a part of his time was occupied in establishing and carrying on a commission business in Boston, Massachusetts, after having for three years, from 1865 to 1868, interrupted his college course to take a position in an importing house, which was conducted by his brothers in the city of Baltimore. Upon his removal to New York City he relinquished his commercial interests in Boston, and on his graduation from Columbia University he was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1878 was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Sutro conducted a successful practice of his profession in New York City, though he was from 1875 to 1876 connected with the famous law firm of Shellbarger & Wilson, of Washington, District of Columbia.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Sutro came into national prominence; the Sutro Tunnel Company, of Nevada, for which he had

been counsel, was beset with financial difficulties, which led to intricate legal complications, a judgment of sale by default in a foreclosure suit having been obtained by an English banking house. It was at this period that Mr. Sutro intervened for the stockholders and he was successful in having the judgment set aside, and in reorganizing the company under the name of the Comstock Tunnel Company, of which he was elected president. He served as chief executive head of the company until 1894, when he disposed of his interests. His work entitled "The Sutro Tunnel Company and the Sutro Tunnel" was pronounced a model of literary style and one of the ablest and most interesting reports ever written about a private business enterprise. Another notable case was the litigation he instituted to obtain for the widow of Edward Moran the thirteen historical marine paintings by this famous artist, which after being bitterly fought in the courts ended in a complete victory for his client. These paintings were afterwards exhibited for a number of years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and thereafter in the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and in elucidation of these pictures Mr. Sutro published "Thirteen Chapters of American History represented by the Edward Moran Series of Thirteen Historical Marine Paintings," which was highly commended throughout the country by the press and prominent men.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Sutro formed a partnership with ex-Governor Edward Salomon, of Wisconsin, and Rudolf Dulon, brother-in-law of General Franz Siegl, under the firm name of Salomon, Dulon & Sutro, and which succeeded to the practice of the well known lawyer and historian, Frederick Kapp. This firm was counsel for the German and Austrian

Consulate Generals, as well as for the Swiss Consulate and the largest German-American institutions and firms in New York, and continued until 1894 when it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Sutro. Although a Democrat in politics, he was appointed by a Republican mayor, William L. Strong, Commissioner of Taxes in 1895, and for three years administered the duties of this office, deciding many important legal questions on taxation that have stood the test of time. He formed a partnership in 1902 with Boardman Wright, which is still in active practice. During his long professional career he has conducted many important cases of varied character with great success; his experience as Commissioner of Texas and his study of the law of taxation has constituted him as an authority in that branch of law. He is consequently frequently consulted and retained as counsel in taxation and tax litigations. He was a delegate in 1904 to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri. He also served as a delegate in 1907 to the National Tax Conference at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1908 to a similar conference at Toronto, Canada, and in the year 1911 to the State Conference on Taxation, at Utica, New York. At all these conferences he read papers on taxation, which were published, attracting wide and favorable attention.

Though a Republican prior to 1876, he joined the Democratic party in that year, being influenced by what he thought was the unjust decision of the Electoral Commission in awarding the office of President to Rutherford B. Hayes. He has, however, always remained substantially independent in his political convictions. He was a prominent candidate in 1911 before the New York Legislature for United States Senator, and in 1913, while absent in Europe, was nominated for the office

of Comptroller of New York City by the Independent League. He has often served on important public committees, including the reception tendered to Admiral Dewey in 1899, and the Hudson and Fulton Tercentennial Commission in 1909.

In 1894 Mr. Sutro was one of the organizers and president, as successor of Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung of the German-American Reform Union, which was an important factor in the mayoralty campaign of that year. He took an active part in the State and National Democracy in 1896; he was a delegate to the Sound Money National Democratic Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, which nominated Palmer and Buckner. At the urgent request of William Randolph Hearst he accepted, in 1913, the editorship of the "Deutsches Journal," and the presidency of the German Journal Corporation which published a daily and Sunday edition of that paper. Under his editorship for three years, the paper was ably edited, raised to a high plane in every respect, and attracted the patronage of the better class of German readers, and its columns were used as an advertising medium by the largest business houses. This led to machinations and interferences on the part of jealous subordinates with his plans and policies, which caused a rupture in his relations and severed his connection with the paper, and thereafter he again devoted his time almost exclusively to his law practice and his duties as an official in various corporations.

For many years Mr. Sutro has been prominent through his labors in behalf of American citizens of German descent. It was chiefly through his efforts that the old homestead of General Nicholas Herkimer, in the Mohawk Valley, in New York, has been preserved as a Revolutionary landmark. He is a member of many

clubs and associations of a legal, literary, artistic, social and political character. In espousing the cause of the German-Americans as citizens of the United States, he was influenced solely by the untrammelled and undiluted American patriotism. His whole career vouchsafed this. The culmination of his activity in that direction during the European conflict found vent in an argument which he made before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate on March 2, 1918, in which he utilized all his power of oratorical talent, his long experience, knowledge and conviction to emphasize the unqualified loyalty of German-American citizens to the United States. The occasion was when as one of the counsels for the National German-American Alliance he appeared in opposition to a bill pending in the Senate for revoking the National Charter of that powerful body with a membership of many hundreds of thousands, spread over all the states of the Union, and his expositions at that time made a deep and lasting impression all over the country.

From Mr. Sutro's pen numerous pamphlets and articles have appeared dealing with taxation, corporation law, mining, medical jurisprudence, sociology, and politics. He has also contributed to general literature and poetry. A good example of these are found in a compilation made by his wife in the year 1904 under the title of "Milestones on Life's Pathway," which volume was published by her privately and distributed by her mainly among her friends. He is an eloquent speaker, both in German and English languages, hundreds of his addresses having been published in America and Europe. After the lapse of fifty-seven years, since he came here in his fifth year, he first revisited Europe in 1907, and six years later as an authorized representative of the German "Journal" and about fifty



Florence Clinton Sutro.

Mrs. Theodor Sutro

other similar newspapers, and of the National German-American Alliance, he again visited Germany to create interest among the leaders of German industries and public men in the Panama-Pacific World's Fair in San Francisco, California. Unfortunately the World War frustrated the extraordinary success of his mission. Upon his return to New York, in March, 1914, Mr. Sutro was honored with a dinner, and still later, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in March, 1915, a banquet was tendered to him at the Hotel Astor, New York City. As a souvenir of this occasion he was presented with a bronze bust of himself, a masterpiece by the sculptor, Arnold Kuenne, of Berlin, Germany, and with a silver loving cup by some of the ladies.

The life of Theodor Sutro has been one of exceptional activity and experience, and his seventy-five years rest lightly on his shoulders. His residence is filled with paintings and other works of art, and amidst these and in his library, he spends his happiest hours of leisure which he can spare from his many activities.

Mr. Sutro married, on October 1, 1884, Florence Edith Clinton, of further mention.

Florence Edith Clinton (Mrs. Theodor) Sutro was born in London, England, May 1, 1865. She was the daughter of Harry Wright and Frances (Greenwood) Clinton. Her mother died when Mrs. Sutro was an infant, and in 1870 her father brought his family of three children to America, locating in the city of Brooklyn. In her early childhood she displayed a remarkable talent for music, which was carefully trained and developed by her father, and when only seven years of age, when she could hardly reach the pedals of the piano, she was regarded as a musical prodigy. She was not only a skillful

performer but studied thoroughly the technique and theory of music, and was well grounded in harmony, counterpoint and composition. When only thirteen years of age she won a thousand dollar prize in competition with nine hundred and fifty other children for proficiency in sight-reading, knowledge of theory of music and pianoforte playing. She excelled in instrumental music, but she also loved and cultivated singing, which was characterized by great feeling, correct phrasing, clear enunciation and a sweet voice. She undoubtedly would have achieved world-wide renown as a virtuoso if her manifold talents had not led her into what she regarded as more important spheres of activity.

It was in the summer of 1883 that she first met Theodor Sutro, who himself had strong musical and artistic tastes. They were united in marriage October 1, 1884, at St. John's Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and New York City became her permanent home. Her marriage opened up for Mrs. Sutro a wider field of activity and it was not long before she was identified with the artistic, charitable, literary and other organizations of various kinds of her residential city. Her mind was of such breadth that there was nothing in the field of human knowledge or achievement which did not interest her. She devoted some time to the study of painting, and to better understand her husband's profession, she became, in 1890, the first member of the Woman's Law Class, in the University of the city of New York. At the graduating exercises of her class at Carnegie Hall, she delivered the valedictory oration, and was at once recognized as a speaker of wonderful magnetism and clearness. She was often called upon thereafter to deliver addresses on various subjects to different societies and organizations.

Mrs. Sutro's thirst for knowledge in every direction was insatiable, and she devoted the summer months of the last years of her life in attending courses in languages, art and literature at Columbia University. She presided in 1898 at a convention held in Chicago, which culminated in the incorporation and establishment of the National Federation of Musical clubs, from which eventually grew the great National Federation of all women's clubs.

During her brief but busy life she produced musical compositions, she wrote a most interesting illustrated pamphlet entitled "Women in Music and Law," and contributed to the daily press and magazines articles of pronounced literary ability. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of her wedding, she compiled into a volume letters and poems which Mr. Sutro had written for her on various occasions, giving it the title of "Milestones on Life's Pathway." In recognition of her great services to the cause of music in this country and her own musical talents and attainments she received, in 1899, the degree of Doctor of Music from the Grand Conservatory of Music in New York. She was the first woman to achieve this distinction in the United States.

Mrs. Sutro was a member of various clubs and organizations, in all of which she took a prominent part and held official positions. While she was active in music, in painting, in law studies and numerous other branches, she yet found time for unceasing charities and for social diversion and she soon became a recognized society leader. Among the many important social events with which she was connected as patroness were the festivities tendered to Princess Eulalia of Spain on her visit to this country in 1893, the American School of Opera, and the People's Symphony concerts. Still with

all her engrossing activities, she loved her own fireside the best, and her duties as a wife and her interests in the affairs of the members of her own and her husband's family were the shining characteristics of her life.

Mrs. Sutro was one of the most beautiful, gifted and accomplished women of her time, and these characteristics were combined with a strong yet sweet and womanly character. Her life of ceaseless activity was full of kind and noble deeds. Though small in stature, her features were perfect, of a brunette type, her eyes and hair were of rich brown lustre, and every motion was grace and poetry. Her voice was soft and musical, and the play of her features, whether lit up with the depth of emotion or the sparkle of merriment, always portrayed the beautiful soul within. The premature death of this useful and accomplished woman, which occurred on April 27, 1906, three days before her forty-first birthday, was universally felt and deplored. To her husband it was a crushing blow and never-ending source of intense grief. The tributes to her memory in the press, on the part of her various organizations to which she belonged, and from prominent men and women all over the country, were most exceptional.

HARPER, William Rainey,

First President of University of Chicago.

William Rainey Harper was descended on his paternal side from Robert Harper, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1795. The subject of this narrative was a son of Samuel and Ellen Elizabeth (Rainey) Harper, and was born at New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, July 26, 1856.

At the early age of eight years he entered the preparatory department of Mus-

kingum College, continuing his studies through the regular department, and was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This college primarily was for young men intending to enter the ministry of the United Presbyterian church, therefore the study of the Bible in the Hebrew language was an important feature in its curriculum, and young Harper's graduating oration was given in that ancient language. The next three years were passed in private study, and in the fall of 1873 he entered the graduating department of Yale University to take courses in philology and in Indio-Iranian and Semitic languages. The degree of Doctor of Pedagogy was conferred on his graduation from that institution in 1875.

In the same year, being then only nineteen years of age, he became principal of the Masonic College at Macon, Tennessee, but at the close of the academic year was appointed to a tutorship in the preparatory department of Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. An enthusiastic instructor, a remarkable disciplinarian, he more than satisfied the expectations of the trustees, and in 1879, when the preparatory department was erected into Granville Academy, he became its principal. The following year he was called to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois. A summer school was opened for the study of Hebrew, and Dr. Harper in 1881 began to teach that language by correspondence—this was the outcome of the American Institute of Sacred Literature to promote home study. The American Institute of Hebrews, composing the leading scholars of that language, was organized in 1884.

Dr. Harper in 1885 became principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, retaining this position for six years. He

resigned his professorship in the Theological Seminary in 1886 to accept the chair of Semitic Languages in the sophical faculty of Yale University; three years later he was appointed Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature in the academic faculty of Yale, and instructor in the Semitic languages in the Divinity School, performing the duties of these three offices until the close of the academic year, 1890-91. His next position was principal of the Chautauqua system, where he remained until the summer of 1891, when he went to Europe to spend a year in travel and study, having previously accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago.

The establishment of this University was to be the crowning effort of his life work. The organization of the American Baptist Education Society by the Baptist denomination in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1888, and the question of establishing a university in Chicago on a broad and firm basis, was discussed. The following year John D. Rockefeller contributed \$600,000 as an endowment fund if \$400,000 more was pledged in ninety days. This amount was soon raised, and a site of twenty-five acres valued at \$400,000 was purchased. Dr. Harper assumed the duties of president in June, 1891, having as his aims the creation of the most comprehensive and liberal university in the world, and the reformation of the present system of collegiate education. The boldness of his scheme, not the least of which was the securing of an endowment fund of several millions of dollars, gave confidence in him to those to whom he appealed. Mr. Rockefeller added \$1,000,000 to his original subscription, of which \$800,000 was designed as an endowment for non-professional graduate instruction. The executors of the Ogden estate donated \$500,000 for a scientific school, and an additional fund of \$1,000,000 was rais-

ed, a part of this being used for the erection of buildings, including the Kent Chemical Laboratory, the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, and the Walker Museum. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, and by December there were five hundred and eighty-nine registered students in all departments. Dr. Harper was head of the Department of Semitic Languages, and as head of the University made his influence felt in every department. His chief characteristics were manifested in his plans of work, his policies of government, and his methods of teaching. He was paramount as a teacher, and in certain lines he was probably the greatest pedagogue of his generation. His skill in leading the thought of the class to his own views upon a disputed point was unequalled; he was, however, never dogmatic; the facts were impartially stated, leaving each one to form his own conclusion. At times he presented an opponent's case so strongly that the majority of the class was won over to that position rather than to his own. A striking element in his teaching was his power of getting work out of his students. A relentless worker himself, his assignments were sufficient to occupy almost all of a student's time, and he inspired his pupils with an enthusiasm that impelled them to strive to get through with all the work laid out.

President Harper during his active life was engaged extensively in literary work. He was one of a committee of five for editing Appleton's series of "The World's Great Books," and was associated with Professor T. C. Burgess, C. F. Castle, F. J. Miller, and R. F. Weidner in the publication of a series of Greek and Latin text-books based on inductive principles; his "Elements of Hebrew," published in 1881, is used as a text-book in nearly all the theological seminaries and colleges in the United States. This was followed by

"Hebrew Method and Manual," and in 1888 by the "Elements of Hebrew Syntax by an Inductive Method." He also prepared the Hebrew text of the book of Zachariah, which was published as one of "The Sacred Books of the Old Testament" in the series known as the "Polychrome Bible." In connection with Reverend F. Weidner, "An Introductory New Testament Greek Method" was prepared, and as an associate of I. B. Burgess in 1898 "A Teacher's Manual for an Inductive Latin Primer," and two years later "Elements of Latin" were published. His other works were: "Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element in the Old Testament," 1902; "Religion and the Higher Life," 1904; "The Structure of the Text of the Book of Amos," 1904; "The Structure of the Text of the Book of Hosea," 1905; "The Trend of Higher Education," 1905; and "Amos and Hosea in the International Critical Commentary." He also had editorial charge of the "Biblical World," "The American Journal of Theology," and the "American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1891, and that of Doctor of Laws by the University of Nebraska in 1893, by Tulane and Yale Universities in 1901, and Johns Hopkins University in 1902. He served two years from 1896 to 1898 as a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and was a member of the following social clubs: The Union League, the Chicago, Quadrangle, Midlothian, Twentieth Century, Hamilton of Chicago, and the University of New York City. He was a member of the Civic Federation, the Art Institute, the National Education Association, the Society for Biblical Research, the Oriental Society, and the Chicago Society for Egyptian Research.

President Harper married at New Con-

cord, Ohio, in 1875, Ellen Paul, daughter of Dr. David Paul. His death occurred at Chicago, Illinois, January 10, 1906.

DAY, William Rufus,

Federal Jurist.

William Rufus Day's forbears were identified with the judiciary of the country. The son of Luther and Emily (Spalding) Day, his father was a lawyer of wide repute, serving two terms on the Supreme Bench of Ohio. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Rufus P. Spalding, a member of Congress from Ohio, and his great-grandfather, Zephaniah Swift, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and author of a "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut" on the model of Blackstone.

This eminent jurist of the United States Supreme Court was born at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, April 17, 1849. His early education was obtained at the local public schools, and in 1866 he entered the University of Michigan, where he remained until 1870. In that year he read law in the office of Judge Robinson in his native town, and attended in 1871-72 law lectures at the University of Michigan. During a part of his collegiate course he acted as librarian of the law library of the University. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, establishing himself at Canton, in partnership with William A. Lynch. Later, David B. Day and Austin Lynch became partners, and the firm speedily acquired an extended reputation and a large clientage. The court practice of the firm largely depended on Mr. Day, and he continued the practice of the profession until 1886, when he was elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, under the unusual circumstances of being the nominee of both political parties. His private business, however, de-

manded so much of his time that he was forced to resign from the bench, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but because of failing health he was forced to decline the office. While a resident of Canton, Judge Day formed a strong personal friendship with Mr. McKinley. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he sacrificed his personal interests and devoted his time to politics, making in his own and other States many strong speeches and canvassing for the election of Mr. McKinley. In the formation of his cabinet, the newly elected President requested Judge Day to become Assistant Secretary of State. On his acceptance of this office, he temporarily abandoned his law practice, and on the resignation of John Sherman as Secretary of State he became his successor, April 25, 1898.

War had already been declared with Spain, and the United States was menaced with interference by some of the European powers; Germany was particularly a source of annoyance, and the press and people of France were obnoxious in their sympathy with Spain. To a large extent the new Secretary of State was dependent upon the permanent staff of the department for guidance in matters of form in conducting the negotiations, but he, however, displayed personal skill in diplomacy, and through his efforts *entente cordiale* with European governments was concluded which confined the conflict to the power directly concerned. Spain sued for peace, July 26, 1898, and on August 12, 1898, the peace protocol was signed by Secretary Day on the part of the United States, and the French Ambassador Cambon on the part of Spain. The protocol required the appointment of five commissioners of each government to meet in Paris, France, not later than October 1, 1898, there to negotiate a treaty of

peace which, when ratified under the constitutional forms of both countries, was to bind them in accordance with its terms. The American commission consisted of: William R. Day, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, and George Gray, United States Senators; and Whitelaw Reid, who had been special ambassador of the United States to Queen Victoria's jubilee the preceding year, and was afterwards United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James. This Peace Commission sailed from New York City, September 17, 1898, and the sittings began in Paris, October 1, 1898, under the presidency of Secretary Day in regard to the American commission. The secret conferences were concluded on December 10, 1898, on which date the treaty of peace was signed.

Secretary Day had been succeeded in his cabinet position by John Hay, and on his return from the Peace Commission he declared his intention to retire from public life and return to the practice of law in his adopted residential city. He was, however, appointed in February, 1899, United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial District, and in February, 1903, became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; he is at this time one of the present members of that judicial bench.

Justice Day married, in 1875, Mary E. Schaefer, daughter of Louis Schaefer, a prominent citizen of Canton, Ohio. She was the mother of four sons: William L., Luther, Stephen and Rufus. Her death occurred January 5, 1912.

CABLE, George Washington,

Author.

The novel readers of the country are indebted to George Washington Cable for painting in prose the Creole life of New

Orleans at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The soil was rich for love and adventurous tales, and, rich as it was, it needed an artist to exploit it. The author had broken new ground for fiction, and his delineations of that type of the inhabitants of the metropolis of the South has given thousands of his readers a delightful and entrancing pleasure.

The noted author was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 12, 1844, the son of George Washington and Rebecca (Boardman) Cable. There was, however, no Creole blood in his genealogical chart, his father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Massachusetts, and through her he derived traits of character that were distinctly northern. His opportunity of obtaining a finished education was broken when only fourteen years of age, he being obliged to leave school on account of the death of his father, who had lost his property, and young Cable was called upon to help support the family. He first found employment in a store as a clerk, where he remained until 1863, when he volunteered in the Confederate army, in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, serving until the close of the war. During his leisure time while in the army he studied Latin, mathematics and the Bible. After the war, returning to his native city, he became an errand boy for a mercantile house; later he studied civil engineering, but a malarial fever contracted in the swamps of the Atchafalaya river compelled him to give up that kind of employment.

About this time he commenced his journalistic and literary career, contributing to the New Orleans "Picayune" over the pseudonym, "Drop Shot." His critiques, humorous articles and poems were so favorably received that in 1869 he secured a place on the editorial staff of the

paper which, however, he lost a few months later. He then returned to business life as an accountant and corresponding clerk for a cotton dealer, but the death of his employer in 1879 set him adrift once more. This sudden change in his affairs was by no means calamitous, for his sketches of Creole life which had been appearing in "Scribner's Monthly" had been as highly praised in the North as in the South, and he was encouraged to devote his life work to literature. The "Old Creole Days" was first published in 1879, and was followed in 1880 by "The Grandissimes." The success shown by the latter work stamped Mr. Cable as a literary artist of unusual power, which was further enhanced by "Madame Delphide," of which he has often expressed the wish that "if he could write another story to equal it he would be happy." This remarkable piece of literary fiction was published in 1881, followed the next year by "Dr. Sevier," and two years later "The Creoles of Louisiana" was placed before the reading public. The following year Mr. Cable became the author of a work of entirely different character, a study of social and political conditions entitled "The Silent South, the Freedman's Case in Equity, and the Convict Lease System." The appearance of this work awakened in the South, especially in New Orleans, a spirit of hostile criticism, and those who had flattered Mr. Cable for his description of southern life now began to deny the truthfulness of his writings, so when the author turned essayist and dared to suggest that southern civilization had some defects, he met with decided antagonism.

Seeking more congenial climes, Mr. Cable decided to leave his native city and establish a permanent residence in the North; accordingly he removed to Sims-

bury, Connecticut, in 1885, but in the following year acquired a permanent residence at Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he devoted his time to writing, and making several tours throughout the Northern States, one of them with Mark Twain, giving readings taken from his own works. He was also actively engaged in religious work, and for some time taught at Tremont Temple, Boston, a class of hundreds of Sunday school teachers every Saturday. In the meantime "Bonaventure, A Prose Pastoral of Acadian Louisiana," comprising the stories "Grande Pointe," "Carancro," and "Au Large," was presented to the public in 1887. This was followed two years later with "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," and in 1890 "The Negro Question" was published; this was followed in 1894 by "John March, Southerner," "Strong Hearts," 1899; "The Cavalier," 1901; "Bylow Hill," 1902; "Kincaid's Battery," 1908; "Gideon's Band" and "The Amateur Garden," in 1914. Mr. Cable was editor of "Current Literature" in 1897; the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1883, that of Doctor of Letters by Washington and Lee College in 1882, Yale University, 1901; and Bowdoin College, 1904. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, also the Sons of the American Revolution. He founded in 1887 the Home Culture Clubs, now the Northampton People's Institute, designed for the educational and esthetic culture of wage-earning people.

Mr. Cable married (first) Louise S. Bartlett, of New Orleans, Louisiana, December 7, 1869; her death occurred in February, 1904. He married (second) November 24, 1906, Eva C. Stevenson, of Lexington, Kentucky.

As a novelist, Mr. Cable owes his posi-

tion both to his knowledge of Creole life and character, and to his style, which unites force and delicacy of expression, and readily lends itself to the dramatic, the humorous, or the pathetic.

HALL, Edward C.,

Noted Safe Manufacturer.

This is the outline of the life and activity of Edward C. Hall, son of Joseph L. Hall, inventor of fire and burglar proof safes. The name of Hall has been associated with the manufacture of safes throughout four generations. To the father belongs the credit for an invention of incalculable value, while to the son is yielded willingly the honor for the development of a business organization strong and stable, and its direction in long continued prosperity and success.

Edward C. Hall, son of Joseph L. and Sarah (Jewell) Hall, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1850, and died at his residence in Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1919. He was educated in the public and private schools of Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, and as a boy displayed great interest in the business that he made his life work. After school it was his habit to go to his father's factory and there to perform such services as he was able, for which he received small amounts of pay. In this manner he accumulated a considerable sum for a boy of his years, but the real value of this experience was that he imbibed a pride of the industry and came to feel himself an integral part of the plant. In 1869, a youth of nineteen years, he became a clerk in the office of the Hall Safe and Lock Company and began to learn all departments of the business. A few years afterward he was elected vice-president of the company, and in this office was his father's constant assistant, many exacting

duties devolving upon him. His father on one occasion remarked to a number of business associates that "Edward had passed his most sanguine expectations." Upon the death of the elder Hall in 1890, Edward C. Hall succeeded him in the presidency.

In 1892, in association with a group of New York capitalists, he organized the Herring, Hall, Marvin Company, of which he was elected president and chairman of the executive committee. This concern took over the plant and operations of the Hall Safe and Lock Company, and Mr. Hall was the dominating factor therein until he withdrew and organized a new company under title of The Hall's Safe Company. From this time until his death Mr. Hall was president of the company, one of Cincinnati's foremost manufacturing interests by which the city is known throughout the world. Safes bearing the name of Hall have always been the highest product of the industry, and in the great advance from the comparatively simple strong-boxes of the early days to the intricate mechanical devices of the present, the company has constantly maintained its position of leadership.

Mr. Hall found time in the midst of a busy career for interested participation in those movements benefitting Cincinnati and increasing her commercial and industrial prestige. He was a member of the Schoolmate's Association, Queen City Club, the Business Men's Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cincinnati Automobile Club, and was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Hall, in business and private life, was possessed of a wide circle of friends, won to him in appreciation of strong qualities of manhood and his lifelong adherence to the most strictly honorable business principles. Men instinctively trusted him. In no instance was this more plainly il-



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Edward C. Hall

illustrated than in his relations with his employees, for throughout his long career as a manufacturer there were never labor troubles in the Hall plant. He recognized a responsibility for the employees in his factory and conscientiously and thoroughly discharged this duty, gaining their loyalty and respect to a remarkable degree. Mr. Hall, in early life, was a communicant of the Methodist church, afterward attending the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hall married (first) September 17, 1872, Anna, daughter of William Flower and Anna M. Mix. Children: Mrs. Harry W. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Hopple, Jr., Mrs. Stewart H. Walker; E. Clark Hall, Jr., who is president of the Hall Safe Company; and Joseph L. Hall, vice-president of the Hall Safe Company. Mrs. Hall died July 8, 1912, and Mr. Hall married (second) in June, 1914, Anna Schwab, who survives him.

BOSTWICK, Frederick,

Librarian and Curator.

The Bostwick family is of Saxon origin, and can trace their descent to the time of Edward the Confessor, who preceded Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, upon the throne of England. Like all ancient names it has undergone some mutations in more than seven centuries, and has even been materially changed since the time when Arthur Bostwick (Bostock) first transplanted it into the wilderness of America.

Arthur Bostwick, above mentioned, emigrant ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed, was baptized at Tarporley, County Cheshire, England, December 22, 1603. He emigrated to this country in 1641-42, and located at Stratford, Connecticut, being one of the first seventeen settlers of that town. He mar-

ried Jane Whittel. Their son, John Bostwick, was baptized in St. Helen's Church, Tarporley, England, October 18, 1638, died in 1688. He married Mary Brinsmead. Their son, John (2) Bostwick, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, May 14, 1667. He removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1707, and was the second settler of that town, his death occurring there when he was upwards of eighty years of age. He married Abigail Walker. Their son, Daniel Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1708, and was the first white male child born in that town; he spent his entire life there, was prominent in town affairs, lieutenant in the militia, and died July 31, 1792. He married Hannah Hitchcock. Their son, Amos Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, died in Unadilla, New York, November 19, 1829. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Sarah Grant, (second) Sarah Hayes. His son, Charles Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, October 9, 1772, died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1850. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in the saddlery business in New Haven, which grew to large proportions, and was until recently conducted by his great-grandson, Leonard Bostwick, being one of the few concerns in the United States that have been owned in the same family for a full century. He married Sarah Trowbridge. Their son, Frederick Levi Bostwick, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 9, 1818, died there, March 8, 1898. He married (first) Caroline Atwater Rowland, and (second) Elizabeth Jones Rowland, sister of his first wife. They were fifth in descent from Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk, Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766. One of their brothers, Thomas Fitch Rowland, built the famous ironclad, "Monitor," under

contract with Ericsson. Frederick Levi Bostwick and his second wife were the parents of Frederick Bostwick, of this review.

Frederick Bostwick was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 10, 1852. He attended private schools until he entered the New Haven High School in 1866, intending to prepare for Yale College, but upon the withdrawal of the classical courses from the curriculum of the high school he abandoned his intentions of a higher education and entered the Yale College printing office, where he remained for thirty-five years. In 1906 he was appointed librarian and curator of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, of which he had long been a life member. This society possesses a rare collection of books, portraits and other articles relating to the colonial history of New Haven. Mr. Bostwick is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Connecticut Library Association, the National Genealogical Society; also of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and is State Registrar of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Bostwick married, October 4, 1876, Ida May Boone, daughter of Jacob S. and Mary (A.) Cox Boone, of Pennsylvania. They have three sons: Charles R., Frederick B. and Lawrence E., all graduates of Yale University. Three other children died in early life.

WILLIAMS, Sherman, Pd. D.,

Educator, Historian.

Sherman Williams, prominent in the educational field and as an historian, was born November 21, 1846, on a farm near Cooperstown, the son of Justin Clark and Mary (Sherman) Williams. He is of Welsh descent, the founder of the family

in America being Captain Robert Williams, who migrated in 1638, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Several of Sherman Williams's forebears served in the French and Indian wars and in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was for three terms a representative in Congress.

Dr. Williams received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, and, as a youth of promise, worked on the farm summers and taught school winters. Determined upon teaching as his profession in life, he entered the Albany Normal School (now college), and was graduated therefrom in 1871. He received from the college the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1894. His repute as a teacher was achieved early, and he was appointed, in 1872, superintendent of schools at Flushing, Long Island, in which capacity he served until 1882. He married, August 12, 1874, Margaret H. Wilber, of Pine Plains. In 1882 he became superintendent at Glens Falls, remaining as such until 1899.

As superintendent in both places he made a decided mark. His first work of note was at Flushing. There he taught science and was one of the first to make considerable use of home-made and improvised apparatus. With his pupils he performed nearly all the experiments mentioned by Faraday in his holiday lectures, and many others. A water lantern was made that showed on the screen the diffusion of liquids and the formation and breaking up of crystals and other phenomena. At Flushing also he began the direction of the reading of pupils for the purpose of creating a love of good literature, of which he made much more at Glens Falls, and in this field—too much neglected in our common school system, it may be remarked *en passim*—he has been a constant inspiration and assiduous



Sherman Williams

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laborer. In Glens Falls he organized a summer school for teachers, which he supervised for thirteen years. The ablest instructors were employed and students from all sections of the land and from all classes of teachers were enrolled therein. One year nearly seven hundred teachers were present, representing thirty-eight states and territories, Mexico, Canada and the West Indies. He was for years a member of the committee appointed by the State Council of Superintendents to secure the enactment of a compulsory education law, taking an active part in its investigations and deliberations and making valuable suggestions which subsequently received legislative sanction. He was also largely instrumental in securing the act providing for the establishment of kindergarten schools.

In 1899 he was appointed a conductor of teachers' institutes, and for the ensuing decade was thus engaged. As a conductor he was eminently successful. With competent teachers and instructive lecturers scheduled upon his programs, he indulged in a little theorizing, in his periods, but drew for his points mainly upon his experience as a teacher, dealing with reading and the creating of a taste for good reading, arithmetic and the development of the habit of accuracy; English and the ability to speak briefly, logically and forcibly; history and how it should be taught and for what purpose; and school management. It may be added pertinently that his stately presence and authoritative mien were not without influence in the conduct and control of his audiences. Since January 1, 1912, Dr. Williams has been chief of the Division of School Libraries, an important position, congenial to his taste. Dr. Williams's favorite study, as already intimated, has been that of history—particularly

that of his own State—and in this line he has published a number of books, primarily intended for supplementary reading in the schools, but, precise in information and couched in a perspicuous and pleasing style, they have attracted the attention of students and readers generally and have wide and remunerative circulation. Among these are "Selections for Memorizing," with L. C. Foster (1890), and "Choice Literature" (1906), both intelligent compilations; and he is the author of "Some Successful Americans" (1904), "Stories from Early New York History" (Colonial, 1912), and "New York's Part in History" (1915), his most ambitious production. Dr. Williams is a charter member of the New York State Historical Society, and to him its remarkable growth and abundant activities are largely due. He has been a trustee from the start; was for a number of years a vice-president; also president, in which position he served efficiently and acceptably.

In each community in which he has resided—notably in Glens Falls, his longest habitation—he has been a public-spirited citizen, identified with its social, literary and religious life, its institutions and its well being. He has been, among other things, trustee of the Crandall estate, and of the Crandall Free Library, and he organized the Building and Loan Association, being a director thereof so long as he remained in Glens Falls. In religion he is of the Methodist Episcopal communion. In politics he has ever been an earnest Republican, not hesitating, however, to combat all wrong doing which has been perpetuated in its name, and independent in his action when independence was demanded, candid in his speech and bold, even severe, in his criticism of evil policies and corrupt leadership.

CRANE, Ellery Bicknell,**Genealogist, Antiquarian.**

Hon. Ellery Bicknell Crane, former State Senator, and for many years librarian of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, was born in Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 12, 1836, son of Robert Prudden and Almira P. (Bicknell) Crane.

His parents removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, when he was an infant, and he attended public and private schools there, the Beloit Academy, the preparatory department of Beloit College, and then pursued a course at a commercial school. He began his business career as bookkeeper in the office of a lumber and grain merchant in Beloit. In 1860 he went to California by the overland route, with private teams, starting on May 4 and reaching Sacramento, October 12, after a trip made interesting and exciting by the hostility of the Indians at that time. He remained in California and Oregon until the winter of 1862, returning East by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He secured a position as bookkeeper in Boston in a wholesale and retail lumber concern and remained for four years. In 1867 he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and started in business on his own account in the lumber trade with a yard and office on Madison street, near Southbridge, in partnership with Jonathan C. French, but within three months he bought the interests of his partner, and during most of the succeeding thirty-four years conducted the business under his own name as sole proprietor at Washington Square, where his stock and buildings were destroyed by fire, July 8, 1900, and as a change in the building laws prevented the erection of wooden buildings on this location, he decided to retire. Since then he has devoted his time to historical and genealogical

work. He was one of the early members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and for many years its president, also its librarian, and at the present date the only living charter member. Through his personal efforts large accessions have been made to the library. He was the supervising editor of the great four volume work entitled "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County" (1906). He is the author of "The Rawson Family Memorial" and "The Crane Family Genealogy" (two volumes). He has written a large amount of historical papers published in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquity. He is one of the advisory board of this work. He has been one of the board of editors of various genealogical and historical works of the Lewis Historical Company.

For many years Mr. Crane was prominent in the Republican party and municipal affairs. He has served in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; as representative in the General Court two terms, and State Senator two terms. In the House he was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments and election laws, and in the Senate a member of the committees on election laws, street railways and taxation, the latter of which he was chairman, and he was also chairman of the committee on parishes and religious societies. He was for several years a director of the Worcester Board of Trade; for three years president of the Builders Exchange; for several years president of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire; president of the Worcester County Mechanics Association in 1890 and 1891, and delivered its fiftieth anniversary address, and for many years a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

Mr. Crane married, May 13, 1859, at



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Ellery B. Crane

Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin, Salona A. Rawson, daughter of George and Lois (Aldrich) Rawson, a descendant of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They had one son, Morton Rawson Crane. Mrs. Crane died April 4, 1900, of heart failure following an attack of the grip.

MILNER, Harry R.,

Man of Affairs.

In 1845 John Milner, of Horbury, Yorkshire, England, with his wife, Charlotte (Dews) Milner, and children, came to the United States, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, and since that time members of the name have been continuously and prominently identified with the textile industry in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Until 1854 East Greenwich, Rhode Island, was the family home, afterward Westerly, in the same State, and then, with his sons as partners and assistants, John Milner organized and conducted the firm of John Milner & Sons, owning and operating a woolen mill at Old Lyme, Connecticut. John and Charlotte (Dews) Milner are buried in the River Bend Cemetery in Westerly, as are their children, as follows: Edwin, of whom further; John H., of whom further; Hannah, married Christopher Richardson, of Newark; and Sarah.

(II) Edwin Milner, son of John and Charlotte (Dews) Milner, was born in Horbury, Yorkshire, England, December 1, 1842, and when three years of age was brought to the United States by his parents. He attended the public schools of East Greenwich and Westerly, but as a lad of nine years entered a woolen mill and gained the first of the knowledge and experience that he subsequently used to such excellent advantage. When nineteen years of age he returned to school for a brief period, soon resuming work in woolen manufacture, and in the year he attained his

majority he entered the employ of the Pequot Manufacturing Company, at Montville, Connecticut. Two years afterward he became a member of the firm of John Milner & Sons, manufacturers of woolen goods in Old Lyme, Connecticut, and later was engaged as a broker in wool at Westerly. In 1874 he formed a partnership with David L. Aldrich and began the manufacture of woolen goods at Richmond Switch, Rhode Island, the property being sold in 1880, and the firm moving to Moosup, Connecticut. From this date until 1899, when the property was sold to the newly organized American Woolen Company, he ranked among the successful and prominent manufacturers of New England, the Moosup mills embodying the best thought of industrialists in all departments, methods of production and coöperation between employers and employed.

Soon after his retirement from the woolen industry, Mr. Milner was elected to the directorate of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, ill health compelling his resignation a short time prior to his death. His associates of the board valued his clear, calm judgment and strong grasp of large affairs, and his counsel was heard with close attention and respect. He was at one time vice-president of the American National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, and had connection with several other financial institutions.

Three terms in the Connecticut Legislature were served by Mr. Milner, Plainfield electing him to a seat in the House of Representatives in 1887 and again in 1891, while in 1893 he was the representative of the Seventeenth District in the State Senate. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State and through devoted public service, in which he ably and untiringly advanced the interests of his constituents, won in still greater degree the regard and esteem of his fellows.

The philanthropies of Edwin Milner

were numerous and generous, bestowed freely but with the careful thought that proved the desire for real service and the aid of his fellowmen. He was a trustee and one of the largest contributors to the Connecticut College for Women, at New London, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country, and in 1907 he established the Plainfield Scholarship Fund at Yale University by the gift of two hundred and fifty shares of the stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It was stated that the income from this fund should be used in helping worthy students from Windham county, giving preference to those from Plainfield, his home town, in any department at the University. Milner Hall was his gift to the town of Moosup, and he was a liberal donor to the fund for establishing and maintaining the Aldrich Free Public Library. Until his death he was a loyal friend of Westerly, his boyhood home, and was directly responsible for the location at Westerly of one of the most complete and attractive stations on the New Haven road. For many years he was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Westerly and he gave this church a tower as a memorial to his friend, Rouse Babcock, placing therein, in 1905, a set of the finest chimes obtainable, bearing the inscription, "To the most high praise to the Triune God and in filial and blessed memory of John and Charlotte Milner, 1869-1892."

Mr. Milner died at Moosup, Connecticut, February 19, 1914, and was buried with his wife and children in the River Bend Cemetery at Westerly, the service conducted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Groton, dean of the Philadelphia Divinity School, rector of the Westerly church during Mr. Milner's residence there. The following resolutions were voted by the wardens of Christ Church:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Edwin Milner; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church in the town of Westerly, R. I., desire to give expression to our profound sense of loss in the death of Mr. Milner.

For more than thirty-five years he has been a member of this parish. His interest in the parish has been constant. Thirty-four years ago Edwin Milner ceased to reside in Westerly, but he has never ceased to love either Westerly or the church with which he was identified. His zeal and interest were unflagging.

The completed spire and the chimes beneath it bear constant witness to the large place that personal affection held in his life, and become now a memorial of him who gave them as well as of those in whose memory they were given; be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the Parish records, and a copy sent to the members of his family.

His passing was felt as a personal loss by the wide circle to which his influence extended. His funeral was attended by representatives of many sections and spheres of life, business, social, and political, throughout New England, who came to do honor to him who in all ways had proved himself worthy of honor. Among the editorial comment on his death was the following, from the "Connecticut Courant," of Hartford:

Edwin Milner, of Moosup (Plainfield), whose death occurred Thursday, was one of the best known men in Connecticut—easily the foremost in his own county. He has been in poor health for several years and his death will be more of a shock than a surprise to his many friends. He was known alike for his shrewd business ability, his genuine public spirit, and his personal generosity and kindness of heart. He knew what it was to be poor and what it was to be rich. His father brought the family over here from England when the boy was only three or four years old, and landing in Boston, he had to leave them on the dock until he could find a job at which to earn money enough to lodge them somewhere. Surely he began as a poor boy. By his energy and ability he became in time the owner of pros-

perous woolen mills, which he sold at handsome figures to the trust, and retired from manufacturing. Years ago he was chosen to the "New Haven" directorate as the representative man of his part of the state. He was the delegate from Plainfield to the Constitutional Convention of 1902, was in the House and the Senate as often as he was willing to be elected, and would have been sent to Congress at various times had he not positively refused the use of his name. Yale University (for the special help of Windham County boys) and the Rhode Island town of Westerly have received handsome gifts from him; and the extent of his private charities he himself only knew—if he remembered them. Mr. Milner was of a sunshiny disposition and of almost boyish good nature, and wherever he went he was among friends.

Mr. Milner married, April 17, 1867, Sarah M., daughter of Darius Harding, of Old Lyme, Connecticut, whom he survived many years. Their three children all died during childhood.

(II) John H. Milner, son of John and Charlotte (Dews) Milner, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 24, 1848, and died at the home of his son, John F. Milner, at Newton Center, Massachusetts, December 31, 1915. As a youth he was employed in Westerly woolen mills, and throughout his business career was associated with his elder brother, Edwin. He was a member of the firm of John Milner & Sons, engaged in woolen manufacture at Old Lyme, Connecticut, and afterward conducted brokerage dealings in wool in Westerly, then associating with David L. Aldrich and Edwin Milner as woolen goods manufacturers at Richmond Switch, Rhode Island. Subsequently their concern located in Moosup, Mr. Milner's share of responsibility in the partnership being the office and statistical work, for which he had a special aptitude, although his knowledge of mill methods, processes, and management was broad and thorough. There existed the closest harmony between the two brothers and together they strove for the welfare

and prosperity of the flourishing organization they finally sold to the American Woolen Company.

Mr. Milner's interest in public affairs was lively and intelligent, but he cared little for official place and confined his participation in movements of civic importance to the duties and privileges of good citizenship. He supported the Windham Hall erected for the use of the Connecticut College for Women at New London, and could be relied upon to further all good works with his means and influence. He was a Republican in political faith, and a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Westerly. His home was a handsome residence adjoining that of his brother in Moosup, and in the love and companionship of his home Mr. Milner found his greatest joy and satisfaction. With his wife and son, Lewis, he travelled extensively in Europe a few years prior to his death. His funeral was conducted by the Rev. William P. Williams, rector of Christ Church, and he was buried in River Bend Cemetery, the resting place of his parents, brother, and sisters. His life was lived simply and without stirring incident, its record the recital of duty well done, opportunity improved, and high ideals realized.

John H. Milner married Mary Fidler, of East Greenwich, who survived him, with children: Harry R., of whom further; John F., of Newton Center, Massachusetts; and Lewis, of Providence, Rhode Island.

(III) Harry R. Milner, son of John H. and Mary (Fidler) Milner, was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1874, and was educated in American and English institutions, preparing for college in the Mowry & Goff's English and Classical Schools, of Providence. He studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for one year, in the class of 1897, and completed his collegiate work in Yorkshire College, Leeds,

England, now a part of Victoria University, whence he was graduated in 1897. Under the preceptorship of his father and uncle he received his training in textile manufacturing, and was closely associated with them until the formation of the American Woolen Company in 1899, when he became a member of the New York sales office of that company. After two years in this connection he became selling agent of the Pocasset Worsted Company of Thornton, Rhode Island, his eleven years of service with this concern followed by three years with the William Whitman Company. At the end of this time he entered upon his present duties as selling agent for the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, whose main offices are in Passaic, New Jersey. Mr. Milner is closely familiar with all phases of the wool industry, and used his knowledge in the government service during the World War as expert in the wool section, export department of the War Trade Board at Washington, D. C. Mr. Milner is a director of the Washington Trust Company, of Westerly. His home is in the east end of Westerly, and he is numbered among the progressive, substantial residents of the town of his adoption. His fraternity is the Delta Phi, to which he was elected while a student at Cornell University, and he is also a member of the Cornell Club of New York City.

Mr. Milner married, September 11, 1902, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary P. (Lewis) Segar, who is a descendant of William Segar, of Hartford, Connecticut, in the tenth generation. John Segar, ancestor of Mrs. Milner in the third generation, purchased a farm in Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1696, a part of the land bought by Joseph Clark, of Westerly, from Benedict Arnold, who was one of the seven purchasers of the soil from the Indian chiefs in what was known as the "Pettaquamscutt Purchase."

HILL, Alexander.

Litterateur, Authority on Books.

Alexander Hill, lover of books and beloved of book men, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 21, 1844, and died there, March 1, 1919. His father, Arthur Hill, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and his mother, Matilda (Ramsden) Hill, was born near London, England.

Mr. Hill's education was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati. His mother's uncle and two of his own uncles had engaged in the book business in London. Following in their footsteps, at the age of fourteen, he entered the employ of George D. Crosby, who kept a book store on Fourth street, Cincinnati. Two years later he entered the employ of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, the forerunners of The American Book Company. In the course of his business career, he became acquainted with Robert Clarke, of the book firm of Robert Clarke & Company, who induced him to enter the employment of his firm, which he did in 1863. Nine years later, in 1872, at the age of twenty-eight, he became a member of the firm, then the largest book and publishing house in the Middle West, with a national reputation. He continued his membership in this firm for more than thirty years, with such devotion to its affairs and such fortunate relationship to the public and book men that to a large extent the firm came in the minds of the world-at-large to be merged in and identified with the personality of Mr. Hill. After the disastrous fire of 1903, which destroyed The Pike's Opera House and adjoining buildings in which Robert Clarke & Company were housed, the older members of the firm, being advanced in years, concluded to retire from business, but Mr. Hill remained with the incoming

firms until his death in 1919, during all of which time the business to the man on the street was Alexander Hill.

This was largely due, of course, to the fact that while he was concerned in all the activities of the company, he found his life work in the retail department, which brought him into direct contact with the book buying public. His genial personality gained him a friend in the person of each one that dealt with him, and his wonderful memory of persons as well as of books, and his interest in the affairs of the world about him, enabled him to treasure up a vast fund of information and made his mind a storehouse of interesting gossip, personal experiences, and practical and valuable knowledge of all of the prominent Cincinnatians of the past half century, as well as of such notables as business or pleasure brought to the city where their first duty was in each case to call upon Mr. Hill. His knowledge of the city from every angle of art, music, letters and historical interest, his acquaintance with its residents and their family histories, naturally caused his place of business to be a sort of headquarters for visitors, and his name and fame were thus carried far and wide. A friend about to travel abroad needed but to mention the fact, and a letter from Mr. Hill was forthcoming sufficient to insure him a hearty welcome and hospitality in the four corners of the earth. He, by reason of his great acquaintance, was the natural representative of the firm in its social relationships with Cincinnati affairs, and usually appeared for it at all public functions, in most of which he took a most active part, serving on committees innumerable, in charge of every phase of civic life.

In his business, his grasp of details was remarkable. His knowledge of books was almost uncanny, and the authoritative value of any work was instantly at his

command. Equally versed was he in the matter of the market or business value of books. If the volume were a rare one, a first edition, an autograph copy, or possessed of an unusual history, or a specimen of fine binding or unusual press work, he seemed to have its place in the book world definitely fixed in his mind and his judgments were always taken as just and final. As a result he was frequently called upon as an appraiser of fine libraries in this city or elsewhere and his decisions were never questioned. For years he was a supreme authority on bibliography in the Middle West, with a reputation extending throughout the country. He was a true book lover and devoted his life to this vocation, which was to him the source of the greatest pleasure. It was a great pleasure, too, to be able to give his assistance to his fellow book lover, and innumerable business and professional men from all parts of the world relied upon his judgment in selecting private or public libraries. His own private library was much enriched as a result, by many rare and autographed volumes, and book plates of those who had come to him for aid and advice.

Mr. Hill was one of the earliest members of the Queen City Club, from which he resigned some time in the eighties; was a member of the Board of Trade, an early member of Kilwinning Lodge, represented his firm as a member of The Typothetae, and was a Scottish Rite Mason. He was elected to the Literary Club in 1875. This was the greatest social pleasure of his life, and only an unavoidable circumstance kept him from attending the meetings on Saturday nights. He served the club as secretary for many years, and later as vice-president and president. Mr. Hill held that, outside of business matters, everyone should have a "hobby," and his was the collection of autographs, manuscripts, book-plates, and

association books. In all activities, both social and business, his genial nature found expression and happiness.

There was a most interesting military chapter in Mr. Hill's life. In 1863 he went with the Squirrel Hunters on a gun boat to Pulaski, on the Mississippi river, passing a number of hidden rebel batteries. In 1864, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the One Hundred Day Service, organized to allow veteran troops to go to the front. His employer, Mr. Clarke, offered to secure a substitute, but he declined. He always attended the reunions of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, taking the greatest pleasure in their annual meetings on May 10th. He was treasurer of the organization at the time of his death.

Mr. Hill died March 1, 1919, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. His death called forth many sincere tributes of regard and respect from his fellows, one of whom said: "His kindness and courtesy to one and all can never be forgotten by his legion of friends—and one and all will miss his beautiful personality," while another spoke of him as seeming "like an intellectual friendly institution that would always be with us." "His was the passing of a historic figure in the community life."

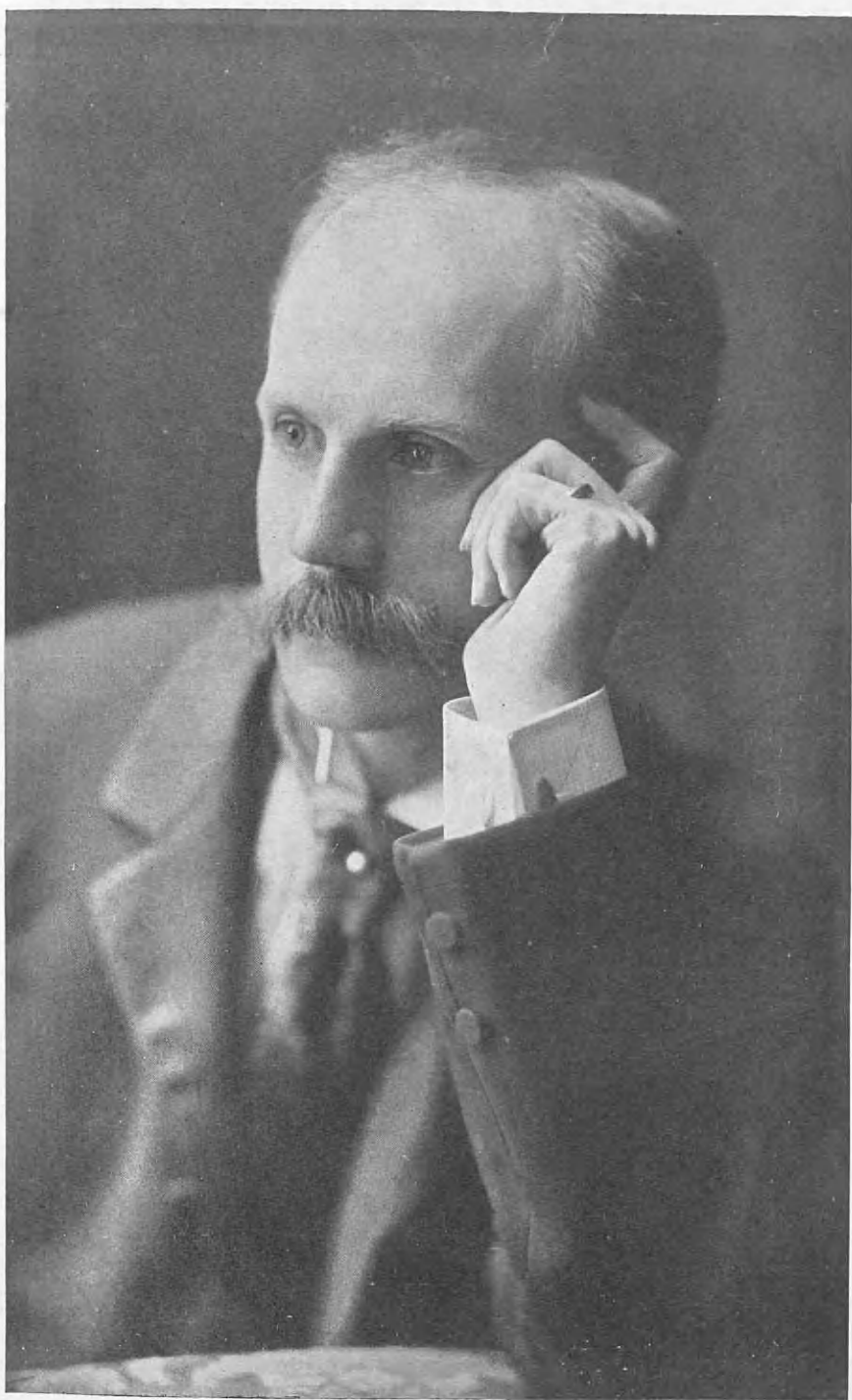
Mr. Hill married, in 1881, Harriet E. Evans, daughter of John and Elizabeth Evans, and they were the parents of a daughter, Edith Ramsden Hill, and a son, Alexander, the latter of San Francisco. They survive him, devoted to his memory as they were to him and he to them when he filled his accustomed places.

BALLARD, Harlan Hoge,

Librarian.

This surname is an ancient one in England, Wales and Ireland, and it took root in America with the colonization of New

England. William Ballard, the first known ancestor of the line herein followed, was born in 1603, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, July 10, 1689. He arrived in this country from England in the "James" in 1635, and was one of the earliest settlers of Andover, where he was admitted a freeman, May 2, 1638. His son, Joseph Ballard, was a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, and his death occurred there in 1721. He married (first) Elizabeth Phelps, (second) Mrs. Rebecca Horne. Josiah Ballard, son of Joseph Ballard, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1699, and died there in 1780. He married Mary Chandler. Their son, Josiah (2) Ballard, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1721; served in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1799. He married Sarah Carter. Their son, William Ballard, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 23, 1764, settled in Athens, Ohio, in 1830, and died August 23, 1880. He married Pamela Bennett. Their son, Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 18, 1822. Williams College conferred upon him the degrees of B. A., M. A., and D. D., and entering the Congregational ministry he held pastorates in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan. He held the professorship of Latin at the Ohio University, and that of rhetoric at Williams College; occupied the chair of astronomy, mathematics and natural philosophy at Marietta College; was a professor of Greek and Latin at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, also was professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in the same institution, and was professor of logic in the New York University. One of the principal products of his pen is "Arrows; or The True Aim in Study and Teaching." He married Julia Perkins Pratt, who is widely and favorably known as the author of "Building Stones," "Seven Years from To-night,"



Harlan H. Ballard

"Grandmother's Story," and "Among the Moths and Butterflies." They were the parents of three children: Harlan Hoge, Winifred, and Julia Spaulding.

Harlan Hoge Ballard was born in Athens, Ohio, May 26, 1853. He was graduated from Williams College, B. A., with the class of 1874, received the degree of M. A. in 1877, and shortly after leaving college he engaged in educational work. For six years, from 1874 to 1880, he was principal of the high school in Lenox, Massachusetts, and from 1880 to 1886 was principal of the Lenox Academy, and while residing in that town he founded the Agassiz Association for the study of nature, which has had over one thousand branches. In 1887 he was chosen librarian and curator of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, and the following year became secretary of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society of Pittsfield. He is curator of the Museum of Natural History and Art, presented to the city of Pittsfield by Zenas Crane, Esq., of Dalton. He was for several years the editor of "Swiss Cross." He is the author of: "Three Kingdoms," 1882; "World of Matter," 1892; "Open Sesame," 1896; "Virgil's Aeneid, translated into English Hexameters," 1902-11; and joint author of: "American Plant Book," 1879; "Barnes' Readers," 1883; and "One Thousand Blunders in English," 1884. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Library Association; member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Royal Arcanum, Country Club and Park Club, Pittsfield, and the National Institute of Social Sciences, and an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Ballard married, August 30, 1879, Lucy Bishop Pike, of Lenox, Massachu-

setts, daughter of John and Lucy (Bishop) Pike, and granddaughter of Nicholas Pike, who was for many years master of the Newburyport grammar school, and was the author of an arithmetic which was in general use in the public schools of his day. On the maternal side she was a granddaughter of Judge Henry Walker Bishop, of Lenox, and great-granddaughter of Hon. Nathaniel Bishop, of Richmond, Massachusetts. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard: Harlan Hoge, Jr., Elizabeth Bishop, Lucy Bishop, and Margaret.

FOLSOM, Joseph Fulford,

Clergyman, Litterateur.

Rev. Joseph Fulford Folsom is a direct descendant of the Puritan, John Folsom, of Hingham, England, who came with his family to America on the ship "Diligent," landing at Boston, August 10, 1638, and also Major John Fulford, who was in command of the defense at Annapolis, Maryland, during the Revolution.

Rev. Joseph F. Folsom was born at Bloomfield, New Jersey, son of John F. and Sophia E. (Harvey) Folsom. Throughout his minority he lived in his native town, where he received his common school education. After leaving high school, he was engaged in office work in the city of New York for a few years, and part of 1885 was spent in Fargo, Dakota, where he was employed in a real estate office. He later took up a course of theological study under the guidance of his pastor, Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, and eventually entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1892. He was ordained as pastor of the Pound Ridge Presbyterian Church, Westchester county, New York, June 21, 1892,

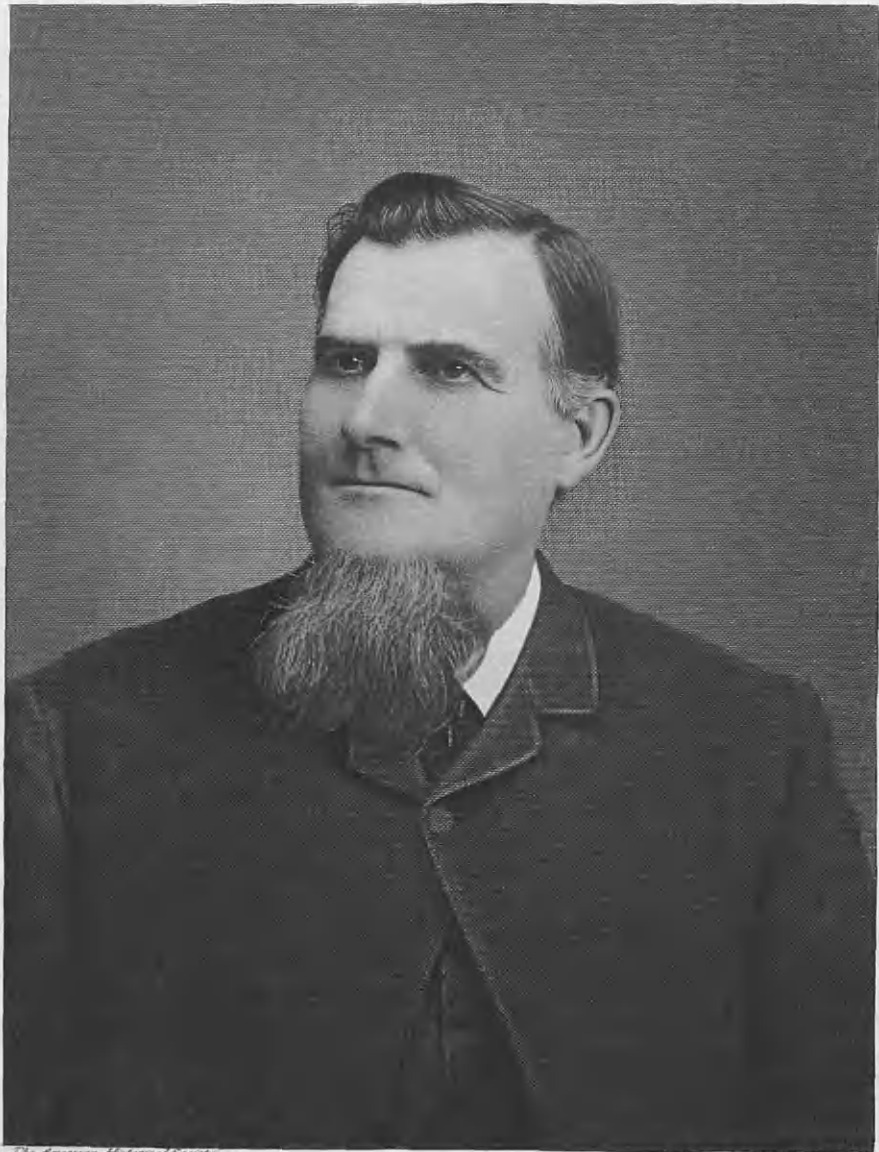
and served in this pastorate for three years. His next charge was the Knox Presbyterian Church, of Kearney, Hudson county, New Jersey, where he was installed, July 8, 1895, and where he remained until his removal by the Presbytery of Newark to Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, in order to take ministerial charge of an unorganized field in the Clinton Hill section of the city. Here he commenced his duties, November 21, 1904, in a commodious chapel previously erected by the committee of Presbyterial Church Extension, and on February 15, 1906, the congregation was organized as the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Folsom was unanimously elected the first pastor. In 1912, with a membership of over five hundred, this church merged with the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and became the Collegiate Third Church, South. Under this arrangement the chapel was enlarged for Sunday school and social work, and a new church edifice for religious services exclusively was erected.

In 1895, Rev. Mr. Folsom was elected the first chaplain-general of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, served two years, was reelected to the same office in 1907, and served another two years. He is also a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1904 he was elected recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, which office he is still holding at the present time. In 1909 he was appointed librarian of this society, and when the office was made elective in 1912, he was chosen to fill it. He is the editor of the "Proceedings" of the New Jersey Historical Society, issued quarterly. For a number of years he has been greatly interested in the State and local history of New Jersey. He made researches for material on the folk lore of

the State, and wrote a number of articles on witchcraft, omens, magic and illusions. He has written many articles on colonial history, biography and bibliography. In 1916 he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred on the celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the city of Newark.

Rev. Mr. Folsom called attention to Daniel Bray and other New Jersey patriots who, in 1776, at great peril to themselves, brought down the Delaware river the boats needed for General Washington's attack on Trenton, and also wrote the "Ballad of Daniel Bray." This poem, printed in the "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," compiled by W. C. Armstrong, was also published by the Free Public Library of Newark.

In connection with his work for the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. Folsom conducts a department on historical matters in the Newark "Evening News," familiarly known as the column by the "Lorist." He is a member and director of the Carteret Book Club, and has been engaged to write a history of Philip Carteret, the first governor of New Jersey, to be published by the club. At the present time he is also working on a second volume of the history of the Washington Association of New Jersey. In the poetical field, Rev. Mr. Folsom has also done occasional work, his contributions having appeared in "The Independent," and other publications, but more frequently in the daily press. At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Washington at Newark in 1912, he read "The Horseman Washington," which he had composed for this event. His poem on the Lincoln statue appears in the volume entitled "The Newark Lincoln," compiled by John Cotton Dana, and also in a volume, "The Poet Lincoln," Washington, 1915. Among the fraternities of which



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S. J. Bolster

he is a member are the Delta Upsilon, the Masonic and Knights of Pythias. He is chaplain of Franklin Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of Irvington, New Jersey.

BOLSTER, Levi J.,

Man of Large Affairs.

"Selfmade" is too oft a misplaced term, as is "Typical Vermonter," yet both may appropriately be applied to Levi J. Bolster, a man of quiet, domestic tastes, rather reserved in manner, who was yet of such forceful personality that he rose to the highest peaks of success. He was a product of the district school system, and although he was "bound out," according to the customs of that early day, he so well improved his limited school opportunities and so early developed the money-making instinct that at the age of seventeen he had acquired a fair English education, and had saved one hundred dollars with which he purchased his "freedom." With no capital but a rugged constitution, a stout heart, and a firm resolve to succeed, he started life independently at the age of seventeen, and such was his ability, energy, and will power that he became one of the most successful men of his county and a leader in the upbuilding of the city of Barre, a municipality in which he was credited with owning one-twentieth part of all the taxable real estate within its limits. Yet through all his life of success he remained the same, a kindly hearted, unassuming man who never sought public preferment, but liberally and enthusiastically supported every movement for the improvement and development of his community. He held strictly to the highest principles of honorable dealing, and his word was as freely accepted as his bond. Honesty and integrity were synonymous with his name,

and from his life came an inspiration, while to the young man he was a living example of what may be accomplished by the right thinking, ambitious, and industrious man through intelligent, honorable effort. Mr. Bolster found in his wife a true helpmate, her good judgment and energy contributing largely to his success. She survives her husband and manages the large interests committed to her with rare judgment, but most quietly and unostentatiously. The wealth that is at her command is wisely used, and she is a liberal supporter of charity and philanthropy. Privately she dispenses her benefactions to those in need, and it may be said that literally "her right hand knoweth not what her left hand doeth."

Levi J. Bolster was born in Winhall, Vermont, August 19, 1836, and died at his home on North Main street, Barre, Vermont, December 22, 1908, son of Chapin and Rebecca (French) Bolster. His youth, spent in Winhall, was one of continued toil, but he was of unusual mettle, and at the age of seventeen had saved enough money to buy his freedom from parental obligation so far as it meant control of his actions and earnings. After beginning life according to his own plans, he was employed on farms in Dummerstown and Brattleboro, until 1860, when he located in Barre, Vermont, and gave up farming, the continuous occupation of his youth and early manhood. In Barre he became a salesman of sewing silks, traveling from house to house over as large an extent of territory as he could properly cover. He built up a profitable trade and received from the firm he represented substantial evidence of the value they placed upon his services. He continued in the business until 1875, then opened a general store in Barre, to which he devoted himself with a large degree of success.

The granite business which was to make Barre famous as "The Granite City of the World" was then in its infancy, but the fame of "The Rock Everlasting" was spreading. A new era in the industry began with the extension of the Central Vermont Railroad from Montpelier to Barre, in 1875. Then followed the extension of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, and fourteen years after the first level railroad line had terminated in Barre the "air line" to the quarries on Limestone Hill was built. With the railroad came prosperity, and in all that magic development of the last quarter of the nineteenth century Levi J. Bolster bore an important part. With broad vision he saw the great possibilities of the granite business, although capital was sadly lacking. This in a measure he supplied by erecting plants equipped with necessary machinery for the use of operators of small means. Thus he was in a large way responsible for the development of the wonder industry of Vermont, the manufacture of Barre granite which has brought undreamed of fame to the Barre hills. The men who leased these early plants erected by Mr. Bolster were enabled to get a start in business, and in later years gladly acknowledged their indebtedness to him for the opportunities which he gave them to start in business.

During these years, 1875 until near the close of his life, Mr. Bolster was engaged also in general merchandising, dealt in coal and in wood, purchased real estate, erected business blocks and tenement houses, and did yeoman service in keeping Barre abreast of the great increase in population and business through the development of her granite quarries. He was one of the incorporators of the People's National Bank of Barre, and un-

til his death served that institution as a director.

The deep love for the soil engendered during his youth returned to him in full force after a quarter of a century of strenuous business life, and in his last years his particular pride was the development of his farm of about three hundred acres on Barre Town Hill. He spent thousands of dollars upon its improvements, one expensive item being the building of a modern road from the farm house to the East Barre main road, thus avoiding a long detour to reach Barre. In every department the most modern buildings and methods prevailed, and the estate was one of the best cared for and attractive in the entire town.

While at one time Mr. Bolster served as bailiff, he had no taste for public life, nor did he ever seek or hold public office. His home was to him all that life could give of value and there his hours of leisure were spent, neither lodge nor club life attracting him. He was not a member of any religious denomination, although a liberal contributor to religious institutions.

Mr. Bolster married, in Barre, Vermont, February 27, 1861, Calista E., daughter of Joel Bolster, one of Barre's leading citizens. For nearly half a century Mr. and Mrs. Bolster trod life's pathway together ere the strong arm of the husband was withdrawn, and the wife, who had been his trusted business partner and adviser, was left to bear the burden alone. The house on North Maine street, now completely surrounded by business houses, was built by Joel Bolster, who gave it to his daughter. There she lived as girl, bride, wife, and there continues her residence as widow. Mr. Bolster was laid at final rest in Elmwood Cemetery, Barre, on Christmas Day, 1908.

WILCOX, Ella Wheeler,

Author, Poet.

The laurel wreath of fame has been placed on the head of Ella Wheeler Wilcox as America's greatest poetess. Whether this honor is due to the fact that her writings, which were simple and especially strong when she kept on her own ground of life and experience, or that they being syndicated, thereby appearing in the popular dailies of the nation, brought her millions and millions of readers, we are unable to state. In the middle of the past century, her father, a music teacher, left his native State of Vermont and located in Wisconsin. Here, in the adopted State of her father's residence, in the small post village of Johnstown Center, Rock county, the poetess was born November 5, 1853.

Her early education was received in the public schools of Windsor, Wisconsin, and in 1868 she attended the Women's College of the University of Wisconsin. Her literary talent was early evinced, and in her eighth year she became a neighborhood celebrity. This early success was largely due to her studious and artistic temperament, which was mostly inherited. Her earliest articles appeared in the "New York Mercury" and soon won the recognition of both local and metropolitan editors and publishers, and she became a popular contributor to the periodical press. The first collection of her poems to appear in book form was "Drops of Water; Temperance Poems" in 1872. The following year "Shells" was placed before the literary public, then followed in 1876 "Maurine and Other Poems," of which another edition was published in 1882. The "Poems of Passion" was published in Chicago, Illinois, in 1883, and two years later her first attempt in prose fiction, "Mal Moulee," appeared. This

was followed in 1886 by "Perdita and Other Stories" and "An Ambitious Man" in 1887. In the latter year Mrs. Wilcox established her residence in New York City, having married, three years previously, Mr. Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Connecticut.

In her new home she became busily engaged in writing for periodicals and newspapers, though at various periods volumes of her poetry and prose were published. "Poems of Pleasure" and the "Adventures of Miss Volney" in 1888; "A Double Life" in 1890; "How Salvation Won" and "Was It Suicide?" in 1891; "Sweet Danger," "The Beautiful Land of Nod" and "An Erring Woman's Love" in 1892; "Men, Women and Emotions" in 1893; "Custer and Other Poems" in 1895; "Three Women" in 1898. American literature of the present century has been enriched by the following contributions by Mrs. Wilcox: "The Poems of Power" in 1901; "A Woman of the World" in 1904; "Poems of Sentiment" in 1906; "New Thought, Common Sense and What Life Means to Me," "The Love Sonnets of Abelard and Heloise," "Poems of Progress and New Thought Pastels" in 1909; "Sailing Sunny Seas" in 1910; "Gems," "Picked Poems" in 1912; "Art of Being Alive," "Cameos," "Historical Mother Goose," "Poems of Problems" in 1914; "Lest We Forget" in 1915; "World Voices" in 1916; "The World and I" (Autobiography) and "In Europe as a Representative of the Red Star" in 1918.

Mrs. Wilcox maintained a summer home at Short Beach, Connecticut, where she died October 30, 1919. Her husband's death occurred May 21, 1916. In her later years, though a thorough Christian woman, she became interested in Spiritualism and often contended that she held conversation with her departed husband's spirit.

WALKER, Mary E.,**Physician, Reformer.**

One of the unique characters in American history was Mary E. Walker, a daughter of Alvah and Vesta (Whitcomb) Walker, born at Oswego, New York, November 26, 1832. She was a direct descendant of two Massachusetts families. Her father was a son of Abel Walker and his wife, Mary (Snow) Walker, and a grandson of Abel Walker, who married a Miss Eaton. On the maternal side she was connected with the Whitcomb family, and was closely related to Rev. John Ingersoll, brother of the noted orator, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, and Eben C. Ingersoll, at one time member of Congress from Illinois, also through her grandfather, James Whitcomb, with the poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The mother of Dr. Walker was a school teacher before her marriage, as was also her mother, Polly Hinds, and they inaugurated the custom of beautifying the school rooms with cut flowers. Her father was educated as a physician, but early withdrew from practice to devote himself to study and teaching in connection with agricultural pursuits. The parents of Dr. Walker erected on their farm at Oswego, New York, the first free school in that section of the State, where her mother and sisters taught for many years.

Dr. Walker's early education was obtained in the school above mentioned, and on reaching mature years she entered the Syracuse Medical College, where she graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1855. Dr. Walker began the practice of her profession when she was twenty-three years of age at Columbus, Ohio, immediately meeting with marked success, but she, however, eventually located at Rome, New York. At this time she commenced her crusade for feminine dress re-

form, her adoption of the bifurcated costume being largely influenced by her father's teachings, who abhorred corsets and considered skirts a menace to the health. At first she wore a short skirt over the trousers, but later she discarded this, dressing exactly like a man, her hair being cut short.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Walker was twenty-nine years of age, and like her worthy prototype, Florence Nightingale, she volunteered as a nurse in the Union army. She was soon detailed to a surgeon's duties with the rank of first lieutenant. Her uniform was a gold stripe on the outside of the blue trouser legs, a broad brimmed soft felt hat with a gold cord, and a regulation army overcoat. Instead of a coat she wore a blouse-like jacket cut loose at the neck. Four years of her life were spent on the battle fields of the Civil War; she was captured by the enemy, and four months were spent in Libby Prison. Her exchange as a captive of war for a man of equal rank in the army of the foe is the only case on record of a woman being exchanged for a man of equal rank as a prisoner of war. Dr. Walker's valiant and laborious services on the field of battle were honored by Congress bestowing on her the Congressional Medal of Honor, one of the highest awards given in this country. This bronze medal was always conspicuously displayed on the bosom of her frock coat. Upon its back was engraved the legend "Presented by the Congress of the United States to Mary E. Walker, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army." Dr. Walker at various times was subjected to the annoyance of an arrest for appearing in public in her unusual costume. The style adopted by her was a black frock coat, trousers, and a high silk hat; she generally carried a cane. By special authorization of Congress she was finally

privileged to dress in this mannish fashion, being the only woman in the country to have the right in this respect. Small in figure, short in stature, her attire always attracted attention when she appeared in public, but in the larger communities she soon became a familiar figure, arousing no curiosity. She often, when in the army, dressed in her regulation overcoat, declared: "I looked every inch the man and I am sure I acted it."

During the half of a century after the war she first devoted herself to newspaper work in New York City, being one of the first women reporters on the daily papers of that city. Tiring of reportorial work, she returned to Washington, D. C., where she remained a familiar and picturesque figure for more than a score of years. Her livelihood was earned during those years by her private medical practice, and by writing, which were supplemented by an army pension. Dr. Walker was an earnest advocate of woman's right to political suffrage, and was amongst the pioneers in that movement. She attempted at various times to cast a ballot in a legal election. She visited not only all the principal cities of this country, but also those in Europe, lecturing on dress reform, but advocating with her strange eloquence the emancipation of her sex, claiming the assumption of men's attire as the first practical step. While in London, England, in 1887, she appeared at the Court of St. James. Her costume on that auspicious occasion consisted of black silk trousers, trimmed with velvet side stripes, and a loose black silk coat with velvet bands on the pockets. She was not wholly in accord with the methods of some of her sister suffrage workers, and during her later days made this quiescent remark: "Women will get

suffrage just as soon as they stop making fools of themselves. They've got to stop talking so much and do some work. These everlasting amendments will never get them their rights. They want to state what they want and stick to it." Her activities were not confined to her support of the various women's rights measures; she was a strong advocate and fighter for the popular election of United States senators. The postal card receipt for registered letters originated with her and was finally adopted by the postal authorities; also she secured the law permitting senders to place their names and addresses on the wrappers of third class mail matter, thus saving thousands of packages yearly that would otherwise have gone astray. The later years of her life were spent on her estate at Oswego, New York, her time and means devoted to charitable acts, and here she caused to be founded a hospital for consumptives and a school of prevention on plans originated by herself. The activities of youth gave place to senile old age, and in 1917, while ascending the Capitol stairs at Washington, D. C., she was injured by a fall; this weakened her health, and though declining the preferred assistance of her neighbors in Oswego, she finally yielded to the suggestion of the town authorities and for several weeks was a patient at the United States General Hospital at Fort Ontario. Returning home with health much improved, she survived until February 21, 1919. Some historians claim that Dr. Walker never married, others that when quite young she became the wife of Dr. Miller, from whom she was divorced not long after the Civil War. To the unprejudiced historian her contributions to the health and happiness of the human race should banish all her sartorial eccentricities.

MORSS, Captain Dwight F.,**Man of Enterprise.**

The last decade of the life of Captain Dwight F. Morss was spent in Syracuse, New York, where he won high rank among the able and influential business men of that city. He was a native son of New York, but the years prior to 1873 were spent in farming, lumbering and tanning in the country districts of Pennsylvania and New York. His life was one of successful activity, and his years were fought with honorable purpose and kindly motives. Wherever known, he was highly esteemed, and his friends were many. Although little in public life, he was widely known, and in all things he measured up to his opportunities and responsibilities. He sprang from a Massachusetts family, his father, Foster Morss, coming from that State in 1802, and settling in Greene county, New York, where he died, in 1835, survived by eleven of his fourteen children. Foster Morss was a tanner, and was the first of his craft to settle in western Greene county. The last survivor of the large family of children was Mrs. William H. Richmond, who, in 1908, was living in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dwight F. Morss was born in Windham, Greene county, New York, October 7, 1818, and died at his home in Syracuse, New York, March 2, 1886, after an illness of but two days. He grew to manhood at his Greene county home, attended the district schools, and learned the tanner's trade. He was a youth of seventeen when his father died, and he remained at home, working as a tanner until 1850. He was very popular in the home town, and in 1840, although but twenty-two, was chosen captain of the town militia company, a title by which he was long known. In 1850, in company with

his half-brother, he located in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he built a tannery and founded a settlement there known as Legedale. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1860, then disposed of his interests and returned to New York State, locating in Williamstown, Oswego county, there remaining until 1873. There he became an active factor in the business development of the section, engaging in the tannery business, operating a general store, a mill, farms, and interested in lumbering. He prospered abundantly until 1873, when he withdrew from his many activities, disposed of his interests, and moved to the city of Syracuse, where his remaining years were passed. In Syracuse he engaged in the oil business as head of the firm, Morss, Tuller & Potter, forerunners of the present Syracuse Oil Company. His last years were given largely to his lumbering interests in Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York, and in the management of his farm.

Captain Morss was a man of great energy, public-spirited, and enterprising, not content unless fully occupied with useful occupation. In every locality in which he lived he took an active part in its business life, and in Williamstown he twice served as supervisor, his name appearing on both party tickets, a unanimous expression of good will and esteem. He stood in his community as champion and defender of all movements tending to promote the public good, and he was a strong advocate for any cause in which he took an active interest. While his own interests were large, he was ever at the service of his friends and freely gave to them as they required. Through careful management and judicious investment he accumulated a competence, and so seldom was his business judgment at fault that for many years he was considered an authority on stocks and other forms of in-

vestment. Until his death he was an executor of the William Ballister estate of Oswego county, and until stricken with his last illness he continued an active factor in the business life of his city.

Captain Morss married, in 1852, Marion B. Steele, born in Windham, Greene county, New York, February 15, 1826, died in Syracuse, January 31, 1906, daughter of Colonel Stephen Steele, a farmer and leading citizen of Windham. Mrs. Morss was a lady of charming grace, courteous, loved and respected by all who knew her. A true Christian, she became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse in 1873, and continued a member of that church until her death, at the age of seventy-eight. Earnest and energetic, strong in character, she was very helpful in the many charities in which she was interested, yet was devoted to her family, and was her husband's true helpmate. She never grew old but bore her years, seventy-eight, lightly, retaining her cheerfulness, activity and enthusiasm to the last, nor were her dark locks silvered, nor her eyes dimmed. She enjoyed traveling, and until her last illness made frequent travel tours. Captain and Mrs. Morss were the parents of a son, Arthur B., of Syracuse, and of three daughters: Lucy B., Marion S., and Nellie L., the three sisters yet residing at the homestead, No. 607 West Genesee street, Syracuse.

DUGRO, Philip Henry,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

To hold the confidence and support of political associates throughout an active career in public life is a task sufficiently difficult in itself, but to so live and serve that after a lifetime spent in the public gaze, political sympathizers and opponents unite in the gift of high and important office is an achievement notable and

rarely attained. Such was the record of Justice Dugro, called from his life work at the age of sixty-four years, with eight years still to serve on the bench of the Supreme Court of his State. There stands in his name professional labor of distinguished merit, public service of value and length of years, and business success that would entitle him to consideration in the world of practical affairs, were such his only interest. New York's judiciary lost an able and faithful servant in his death, the legal profession one who had long adorned it, and the large number of his associates a constantly steadfast friend.

Justice Philip Henry Dugro was born in the old Eleventh Ward of New York City, October 3, 1855, son of Anthony Dugro, a building contractor of the city. His education was obtained in the institutions of the city, and after attending public school No. 40 he entered Columbia University. He was graduated in 1876, then completed a two years' course in the law school of the University. Upon admission to the bar, he at once began practice in association with an intimate friend under the firm name of Dugro & Raegner.

His public career began at the age of twenty-three years, when he represented the Fourteenth District in the New York Assembly for one term. He was then nominated for the office of controller of New York State, but declined to run, because of the death of his father, and in 1880, as the candidate of the Democratic party, defeated William Waldorf Astor for a seat in the Fifty-third Congress. In 1885 Mr. Dugro was elected a judge of the Superior Court of New York, serving three terms, and when this court was consolidated with the Supreme Court by constitutional amendment on January 1, 1896, Justice Dugro remained on the

bench. He continued an honored, respected member of this court until his death, in 1914 gaining the unusual distinction of being the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties. His career on the bench covered a period of thirty-three years, and had he been spared for further labor and service he would have continued in office under his last election until 1928. One need not look far for hearty and spontaneous expressions of his standing among his fellows, nor listen keenly to detect the note of sorrow and loss in their expressions of regard. Justice Joseph E. Newburger, in convening his court the morning following Justice Dugro's death, paid him this tribute:

I knew him from boyhood. We were born within a few blocks of each other. No more delightful man or more faithful friend ever sat on the bench. He was a conscientious arbiter, his special delight being to settle differences and avoid litigation. His record has been exceeded by very few in length and quality of service. On the day of the funeral this court will stand adjourned that we may show our respect by attending the services.

Despite the close attention he gave to his professional work, Mr. Dugro found time for business effort. He bought ground at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street in 1888, and in 1892 built the Savoy Hotel. At the time of his death he held more than a seventy per cent. interest in this property, and was active in the successful management of this popular hotel. He also built and for a time owned the Hotel Seville, at Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Union Square Bank. His judgment in business affairs was sound and dependable, and he saw the merits of a financial proposition as clearly and quickly as he solved the most abstruse legal problem or sifted the truth and facts

from its accompaniment of argument and eloquence.

Justice Dugro was a member of the Manhattan National Democratic Club and the Association of the Bar of New York City. In social contact he was at his best, his keen, richly stored mind showing to advantage in intercourse with congenial spirits. His taste for scholarly pursuits won him election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity during his college years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Justice Dugro married, in New York, in 1876, Sophia Goeller, born in New York, daughter of Charles Goeller, who survives him. Children, Antonia and Charles Horatio.

Charles Horatio Dugro, son of Philip Henry and Sophia (Goeller) Dugro, was born in New York City, October 13, 1878. He attended the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1903. In 1905 he completed studies in the New York Law School, and in the same year was admitted to practice. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Montana, and was a member of the firm of Bouvier & Dugro. For the past ten years, with the exception of the period spent in the military service, he has been connected with the management of the Savoy Hotel. He enlisted, July 16, 1917, in the Seventh Regiment of New York National Guard, which became the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of the Twenty-seventh Division. He left Camp Stewart for France, May 23, 1918, and during his service with the American Expeditionary Forces rose from the rank of private to second lieutenant. He was scout of the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Seventh while that regiment was engaged in Flanders, and was also on the front



W. H. Hoeb

line in Picardy. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive, a drive without precedent in military annals, his "outfit" went over the top three times. After his commission, Lieutenant Dugro was attached to the Eightieth Division.

Charles H. Dugro has one son, Philip Henry, born in Melville, Montana, July 14, 1905.

HOLT, William Henry Cornell,

Man of Fine Character.

In the death of William H. C. Holt who passed away September 15, 1919, Brooklyn, New York, lost one of its finest type of citizens. Called suddenly from the midst of his activities, his family and friends were unprepared for the shock of his going. To them it came as a distinct and painful blow, while equally deep was the feeling of deprivation on the part of his business associates and all who knew him. Endeared to his acquaintances by the attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, Mr. Holt was of the type the world relinquishes with deep regret. It is fitting that we should thus honor one who throughout the many years of his life here enjoyed to an unusual degree the respect and esteem of those who knew him. For many years a partner in the fire insurance firm of Alfred A. Peck, he was later an officer of the company when it became incorporated with offices at 80 Maiden Lane, Manhattan. As a business man, Mr. Holt was characterized by industry, keen insight, broad outlook, far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all, but greater than these was his integrity in word and deed and his unwavering honesty. He was a man whose word could always be depended upon and who rendered to others the same just equitable treatment that he desired for

himself, and in his intercourse with the world he gained that respect to which the excellence of his own character so eminently entitled him.

According to a writer in English genealogy there were two prominent families of the name of Holte, one known as the Astor family of Holtes, of Warwickshire, whose estates were situated near Birmingham, and the Grizzlehurst Holte family of Lancaster. Of the last named family, among the most notable was Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. And of the former family, Sir Charles Holte, a personal friend of King Charles I., built Aston Hall, the famous mansion where he entertained the king after the disastrous battle of "Edgehill." Sir John Holt died at his seat at Redgrave (the former residence of Sir Nicholas Bacon, a Lord Keeper of the Seals to Queen Elizabeth). The Andover (Massachusetts) family of Holt was in the line of Sir John Holt.

William H. C. Holt was born in the old Holt homestead located at the corner of Washington and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, New York, August 20, 1856, the son of Charles Owen and Eliza (Cornell) Holt. He received his education in the public schools, and entered upon his business career in the employ of the chemical firm of Batelle & Renwick, of New York City, with whom he remained associated for twenty-one years. He then connected himself with the firm of Alfred A. Peck, as previously noted, with which organization he had been connected for twenty-six years at the time of his death. Mr. Holt took a deep interest in Republican politics, and was always actively identified with reform measures affecting the party in which he was a recognized local leader, and was at one time a vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Young Re-

publican Club. Of deep religious sentiment, one of Mr. Holt's dominant characteristics was his devotion to the church and its institutions, having served as a deacon and former treasurer of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which he had been a member for many years. His religion was unobtrusive and life-long and of a very practical type. He carried the precepts of the religion he professed into the affairs of everyday life, and he was a Christian business man in all that phrase implies.

In 1881, Mr. Holt was married to Sarah Louise Terrett, a daughter of Dudley Rossiter Terrett, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Holt, together with three children, Harriett Rossiter, Henry, and Charles Dudley Holt, survive. Mr. Holt was preeminently a domestic man and devoted to his wife and family. Always thoughtful, loyal and sympathetic, their comfort and welfare, and education and training of his children was ever uppermost with him, and he left to his family and friends as his choicest legacy the recollections of an upright, true hearted man and citizen.

WERK, Casimir L.,

Manufacturer, Capitalist.

Michael Werk, born in Alsace, France, and his son, Casimir L. Werk, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, were contemporaries in the business world for many years, until the death of the father in 1893. From that time until his retirement, several years prior to his death, Casimir L. Werk continued the business the father founded, and found other attractive business activities which brought him prominently before the public, as manufacturer, capitalist and prominent citizen. Michael Werk was a pioneer in certain branches of candle manufacture, and imported machinery from France for that purpose.

Both father and son were men of strong character and determined will, honorable and upright in every dealing, and most excellent citizens.

Michael Werk, son of Louis Werk, was born in the Province of Alsace, France, February 27, 1807, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13, 1893. He attended Alsace schools and received a practical home training from his excellent parents that developed in him traits of integrity, industry, and self-reliance, which later constituted the foundation upon which he built a most successful business career. In 1830, at the age of twenty-three, Michael Werk came to the United States, landing in New York City, where he remained about one year, engaged in making tallow candles. In 1831 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and established a candle factory in that city. At that time the tallow candle was the common illuminant, and buyers chose their candles with the same care that is now bestowed upon electric and gas illumination. Michael Werk made good candles and prospered, but as his resources increased, he extended the scope of his business by undertaking the manufacture of silk hats, becoming the pioneer in that line of manufacture in Cincinnati. But silk hats and candles did not form a suitable combination, and silk hats had to go. With his entire time devoted to his candle making, and its development, prosperity came abundantly. In 1833 he purchased the Hinkle Candle Factory on Vine street, and there decided upon making molded candles, only a limited number being then made in this country, their manufacture being carried on only in cold weather, which fact made their cost prohibitive. Knowing that in France molded candles were made with steam all the year round, Michael Werk sent to that country for molds and a small steam apparatus to draw the candles

from the mold. He was the pioneer in the introduction of that method of manufacturing candles in the United States, and for several years he reaped a rich reward for his enterprise. He established his business originally to include the manufacture of soap, and was the first to manufacture soap by steam from red oil, although it was being done in France on a large scale. As the years passed on, his candle and soap business reached immense proportions, becoming one of the largest enterprises of that character in the world. Goods from his plants were shipped from Cincinnati to all parts of the civilized world, and prosperity abounded at the home plant.

In 1840 Michael Werk went to Europe to investigate the process of making Stearic acid by steam, and upon his return introduced its manufacture, another pioneer enterprise which he brought to Cincinnati. In 1840 he exhibited at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, showing eight different kinds of Stearic Candles and winning first premiums. In 1841, in connection with his brother-in-law, M. Verdin, he erected in Cincinnati a large factory which was destroyed by fire in 1844. This was quickly replaced by a new factory and the manufacture of candles and soap resumed. He continued in business until the return of his son, Casimir L., from abroad after completing his education, and father and son together conducted an immense business, grape growing and wine making, when the candle manufacturing business gave way before the introduction of oil illuminants. Michael Werk married, in 1843, Pauline La Feuille, of Markolsheim, Alsace, France, and they were the parents of ten children, five of whom died in early life.

Casimir L. Werk, eldest son of Michael and Pauline (La Feuille) Werk, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1844, and died

at his home in Westwood, November 8, 1919. After completing public school courses of study in Cincinnati, he was sent to Germany and there completed his education in Karlsruhe Polytechnic. On his return home, he became associated with his father in the M. Werk Company. He soon mastered the details of the business, and upon his father's death in 1893, assumed the management of the entire business. Later he became president of the company, which had become one of the largest and most important in the city. Prior to the death of his father, the son became interested with him in extensive grape vineyards in Lorraine county, Ohio, on the shores of Lake Erie, where the Catawba grape was successfully cultivated. They had wine cellars of immense capacity on Middle Bass Isle, and in addition to the red and white wines from the Catawba and the Delaware grape, they manufactured sparkling wines which became widely known as the "Golden Eagle" and "Red Cross" champagnes.

After the death of Michael Werk, Casimir L. Werk became actively interested in many important Cincinnati industries, and he held directorships in the Cincinnati Stock Yard Company, Foulds Milling Company, the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. He subsequently retired from business, and until death devoted himself to congenial pursuits. He loved music and was an unusually fine performer on the violin. He organized a small and select circle of talented musicians which was known as "Werk's Kapelle" and derived unbounded pleasure from their gatherings. He was a strong, forceful man of determined character, but generous and charitable, giving freely of his substance to the poor, never turning a deaf ear to any appeal for relief from those in sorrow or need.

Casimir L. Werk married, February 27, 1878, Pauline Herancourt, and they were the parents of six children: C. Michel, Dr. George H., Emile E., Pauline L., Casimir L., Jr., and Lillian E.

PECKHAM, Thomas Pickering,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The Peckhams of Rhode Island are descended from an ancient English family, the first member of which to be recorded historically was John de Peckham. The name appears on medieval rolls and registers of as early date as 1191, and from that time onward is continuous. Centuries later, one John Peckham, with William Freeborn, John Coggeshall and others, was among the original proprietors of Newport, Rhode Island. The descendants of John Peckham have figured prominently in Rhode Island life and affairs for more than two hundred and fifty years. Prior to 1700 they were among the large land owners of the colony, figuring in the Pettaquamscutt purchase of 1660, the Westerly purchase of 1661, and the East Greenwich purchase of 1677. Their holdings were in Southern Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and branches of the family extended into Massachusetts, Connecticut and Central New York. Many of them have left their impress as legislators, lawyers and judges, divines and doctors, financiers, business leaders and manufacturers. The line of ancestry here under consideration is that of the late Thomas Pickering Peckham, president of the Newport Trust Company, and for many decades a prominent figure in financial circles in the State of Rhode Island. He was a descendant through Sarah (White) Peckham, and a direct descendant from William White, Richard Warren and Francis Cooke.

(I) John Peckham, immigrant ancestor and founder, was admitted an inhabitant of Newport in 1638, among the first settlers

there, and has lands allotted him on the Island of Aquidneck in that year. In 1641 he was admitted a freeman; in 1648 he was one of the ten male members in full communion in the first Baptist church in Newport. He lived in that part of Newport which later became Middletown. In the list of wills which had but two witnesses instead of the three that the law required, his name is found with sixteen others, between 1676 and 1695. Before 1700 he and his sons owned much land; in 1660 they were among the proprietors of Pettaquamscutt; in 1661 were proprietors in the Westerly purchase, and in 1677 were proprietors in the East Greenwich purchase. They also had a tract one mile square in Little Compton, where they built a house in 1640, which stood for two hundred years. John Peckham was twice married. His first wife was Mary Clark, thought to have been a sister of Dr. John Clark; she died before 1648, and he married (second) Eleanor ——. He died some time after 1681.

(II) John (2) Peckham, son of John (1) Peckham, was born about 1645. He was a lifelong resident of Newport, and was made a freeman in 1668. He was one of the forty-eight grantees of the five thousand acres of land which were to be called East Greenwich, but never went there to reside. He died before 1712. He married Sarah ——.

(III) Isaac Peckham, son of John (2) and Sarah Peckham, was born in Newport, April 11, 1688. He married, November 8, 1711, Barbara Phillips, who was born March 15, 1687, daughter of John and Rebecca Phillips.

(IV) Benjamin Peckham, son of Isaac and Barbara (Phillips) Peckham, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 19, 1717. He married Virtue Shepard, and lived in Middletown, Rhode Island.

(V) Richard Peckham, son of Benjamin and Virtue (Shepard) Peckham, was born

August 22, 1747. He married Elizabeth Clark. He was a prominent farmer and well known resident of Middletown.

(VI) Clement Peckham, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Clark) Peckham, was born in Middletown, April 28, 1786. He settled in Newport, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in early life. Clement Peckham married, March 18, 1810, Mary Pinnger; he died in Newport, November 22, 1864.

(VII) William Pinnger Peckham, son of Clement and Mary (Pinnger) Peckham, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, September 13, 1815. He was a contractor and builder in Newport during the greater part of his life, highly successful in business, and well known in business circles in the city. He was active in Republican politics and in public affairs, and for several terms was a member of the City Council. He was a consistent member of the Marlborough Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he gave liberal support.

William P. Peckham married (first) Lucy M. Chase, daughter of Gardner Chase, of Fall River; they were the parents of two children, William G. and John P. Mr. Peckham married (second) Sarah White, who was born January 23, 1820, in Newport, daughter of Nicholas White; she died April 28, 1890, in Newport. Their children were: Thomas P., mentioned below; Lucy M., Ella L. The Misses Peckham reside in Newport. William P. Peckham died at his home in Newport, December 11, 1898.

(VIII) Thomas Pickering Peckham, son of William Pinnger and Sarah (White) Peckham, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 22, 1846. He was educated in public and private schools in Newport, and on completing his studies entered the old Traders' Bank as an assistant, later being advanced to the position of a clerk, shortly before the Traders' Bank became

the First National Bank of Newport. In order to ground himself thoroughly in business and banking essentials, he left the bank and pursued a course of study at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Returning to Newport, in 1866, he was employed for a year as a clerk in the book store of Charles E. Hammett, Jr. In 1867 he entered the National Bank of Rhode Island, and thus began a connection of more than half a century with that institution and its successors. He rose steadily in the estimation of his superiors, and despite his youth was elected cashier of the bank on attaining his majority. He filled this position ably until April, 1900, when the institution became a branch of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, and he was made manager. In February, 1902, he became one of the original stockholders of the Newport Trust Company, and was elected treasurer and a member of the board of directors. Later he was elected vice-president, and on the death of Angus McLeod became president of the company, which office he filled until his death in 1918. His connection with the bank covered a half century, and on November 25, 1917, his fiftieth anniversary was appropriately celebrated.

For many decades, Thomas P. Peckham was a vital figure in practically every department of the life of Newport. Despite the exacting nature of the banking business, he found opportunity to render valuable public service in official positions, was active in fraternal organizations, a member of official boards of churches, treasurer and director of various institutions, and served as executor and administrator of large estates. In 1873 he was elected a member of the School Committee, serving one year, and was again elected in 1892, serving continuously until January 1, 1916, a period of twenty-four years. For several years he was vice-chairman, and in 1915 chairman of

the Common Council, in which office he served three years. In 1886-87 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was also for six years a member of the Representative Council, from its organization in January, 1907, to January, 1913, when he declined re-election. He served both the city government and the school committee as chairman of the finance committee, and in this capacity rendered a most valuable service. He was also for many years a commissioner of the Newport School Fund.

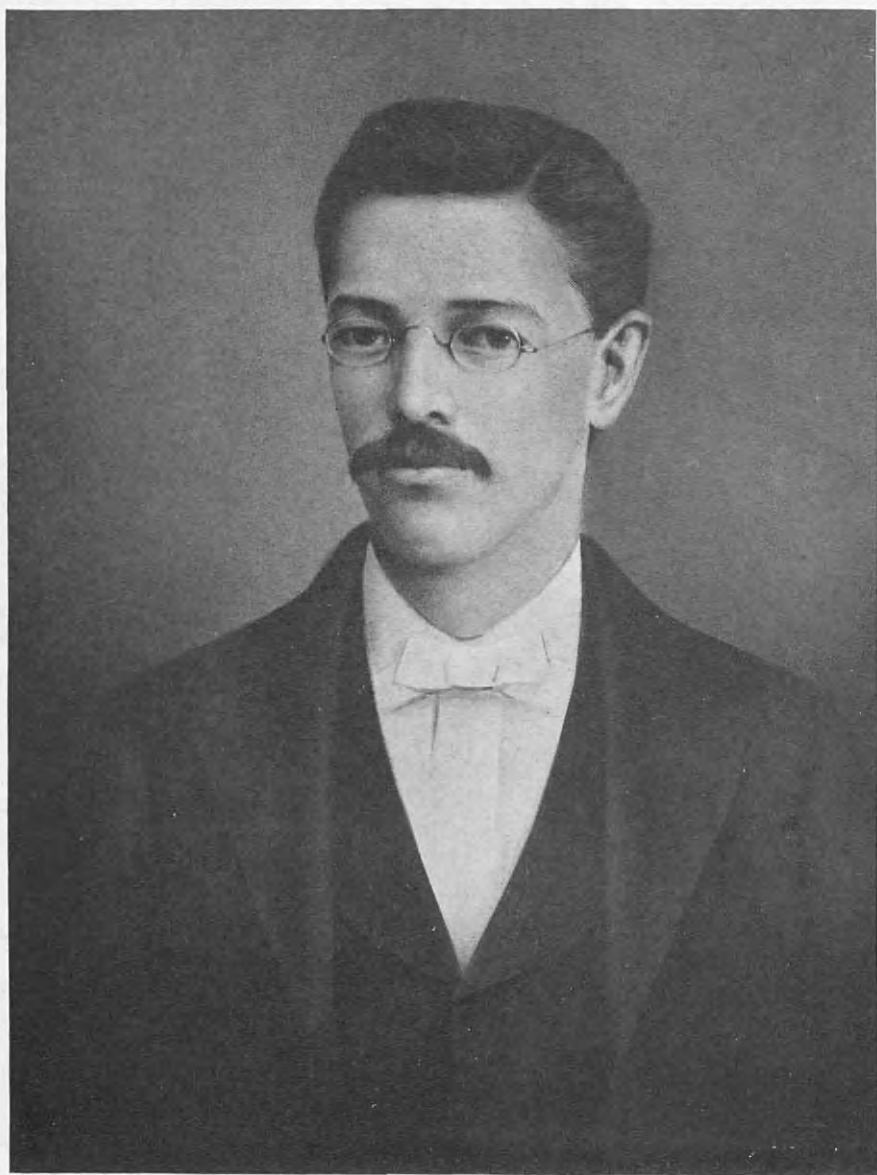
Mr. Peckham was much interested in the establishment of the Newport Co-operative Association for Building and Saving, and served as its treasurer from its organization until his death. He was for many years a director of the Redwood Library, and its treasurer for a considerable period. He was a member of the Newport Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Genealogical Society, and for many years a trustee of the Long Wharf Fund. He was deeply interested in the Newport Young Men's Christian Association and was its president for six years, during which time the new building, the gift of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt in memory of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was erected. During his presidency the property indebtedness of the Association was reduced from \$10,500 to \$1,300, and other indebtedness to \$445. When he retired from the presidency in January, 1910, he was tendered a complimentary dinner by the business men of the city, prominent members of the clergy and officials of the Association, the speakers attesting to his success in establishing the Association on a substantial financial basis, and attracting young men to membership.

For many years Mr. Peckham was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as steward and treasurer. Later he joined Emmanuel Church, and for sixteen

years prior to his death was a member of its vestry. He was a well known figure in fraternal circles in Newport. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, in both of which he held important offices. He was a charter member of St. Paul's Lodge, served several years as its secretary, and in 1884 was elected worshipful master. He also held membership in the Grand Lodge of the State. A charter member of Coronet Council, he served as one of its earliest regents, was elected grand regent of the State in 1893-94, and served as representative of the Grand Council of Rhode Island to the Supreme Council of the Order in 1891. For several years he was treasurer of Coronet Council, and at his death a member of the board of trustees. Tracing a distinguished ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides, he was eligible for membership in numerous patriotic and colonial societies. He was active and prominent in the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and served that organization as president, delegate to the General Society, and member of the executive committee. He was the Society's representative on the General Nathaniel Greene Memorial Association.

On November 20, 1872, Mr. Peckham married Martha Underwood, daughter of Weeden T. Underwood, of Newport. Their children were: 1. Bertha, died in 1912. 2. Etta M., resides with her mother in Newport. 3. Audley Clarke, who died at the age of twenty-one years. Mrs. Peckham survives her husband and makes her home in Newport.

Thomas P. Peckham died at his home in Newport, October 31, 1918, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. His death was deeply and sincerely mourned by the entire city. Tributes to his memory came from all sides. The following is



Herman Bangs Smith

taken from the Newport "News" of November 1, 1918:

The late Thomas P. Peckham lived a life of service to others. In his long residence in Newport, he served in important positions in the city government, in the bank with which he was associated for more than fifty years, in the churches, fraternal and civic organizations, and his work was valuable and helpful. He held a high place in the community and had friends everywhere, whom his unfailing courtesy, willingness and helpfulness had attracted and whom his personality held throughout life. These friends were among all classes, men and women alike. The city recognizes his worth.

SMITH, Heman B.,

Physician.

Smith, the greatest in point of numbers, of all English surnames, has its counterpart in every language, and traces a similar origin in every tongue. Unlike the majority of English names, it has remained in its original form, with only slight variations in spelling, throughout the centuries. The "y" in Smyth is the almost invariable spelling in early rolls and registers, and so it cannot with justice be called a modern affectation in all instances. The name is of the occupative class, signifying literally "the smith." Since every village in medieval England had its smith, the surname sprang into being throughout the kingdom when the adoption of trade and occupative names became common.

The American Smiths claim the same numerical superiority as the English family of the name. They date from the earliest period of American Colonial history. The first and most notable of the Smith pioneers was Captain John Smith, the story of whose rescue by Pocahontas forms one of the most interesting incidents of early American history. Other immigrants followed, founding families in every one of the colonies. New England has been the home of the most illustrious branches of the

Smiths since the middle of the seventeenth century, however.

The late Dr. Heman B. Smith, a well known figure in the life of New Haven, Connecticut, and one of the pioneer physicians of Westville in the latter decades of the last century, was a member of a long established and well known Connecticut family. He was born on Howe street, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1855, son of Dr. Augustus and Emily (Bartlett) Smith. His father was a well known dentist, and for many years practiced at the corner of Howe street and Edgewood avenue, New Haven, where his son was born. His wife, Emily (Bartlett) Smith, was also a member of a leading Connecticut family. Heman B. Smith was educated in the public schools of New Haven, and after graduating from high school became a student in the Yale Medical College, where he began his preparations for the medical profession. On completing his studies here he served as interne in the New Haven Hospital for a period of eighteen months. He then went to Westville, where in 1878 he began the practice of his profession. Westville was then a small village, and boasted no physician until the coming of Dr. Smith. Ministering to the needs of the community, and filling a long felt want, his practice spread rapidly in Westville and beyond. The demand upon his time and strength, in the days before the automobile, when horses were the only mode of travel, and a country physician was subject to call at any hour of day and night to attend a patient, often many miles away, eventually undermined his health and caused his death in the midst of a useful and promising career.

Dr. Smith was a prominent figure in the life of Westville from the time of his removal there until his death. He was active in the Masonic order, and in the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Westville Protestant Episcopal Church, and was

a member of its vestry for several years. Although he remained aloof from politics, he gave his support to all movements for the advancement of the interests of Westville, and he was deeply esteemed and respected. His death, in the prime of manhood, was sincerely mourned by the townspeople in whose interest he had worked so disinterestedly and tirelessly.

Dr. Smith married, in Westville, October 28, 1880, Lillie C. Norton, daughter of Henry and Almira (Johnson) Norton, of Westville. Mrs. Smith descends from several prominent old Connecticut families. Henry Norton, her father, was a member of the Norton family of Guilford, Connecticut. He married Almira Johnson, daughter of Newell Johnson.

Newell Johnson was a native of Seymour, where he was born, the son of Hezekiah Johnson, and member of a family well known in Seymour and the vicinity for several generations. He was educated in local schools, and in 1832 removed to Westville, which was his home thenceforward until his death. Soon after 1832, Mr. Johnson formed a partnership with Mr. Hotchkiss and established a foundry, the pioneer manufacturing enterprise of Westville. This venture proved highly successful and gave the initial impetus in the manufacturing and commercial fields which resulted in the growth and development of the town. Mr. Johnson also invested heavily in real estate in and around Westville, some of which he disposed of profitably, and some of which descended to his heirs and remains in the family to the present day. Newell Johnson married ——— and was the father of the following children: 1. Sheldon, who was engaged in business with his father, now deceased. 2. Richard, deceased; was a member of the well known Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia, Connecticut. 3. Julia, deceased. *wife of the late Seabury Peck.* 4. Ann, wife of Ed-

ward Hargill, both deceased. 5. Almira, mentioned below. 6. Augusta, deceased. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-two years. Newell Johnson died in Westville in 1881, aged ninety-one years.

Almira Johnson, daughter of Newell Johnson, became the wife of the late Henry Norton, and mother of Mrs. Heman B. Smith. Henry Norton was a prosperous farmer and prominent resident of Westville. Mrs. Smith, on the death of her parents, inherited the old Johnson residence at No. 1021 Whalley avenue, where she now makes her home.

Dr. Smith died at his home in Westville, July 16, 1891, in his thirty-fifth year. His death undoubtedly was hastened by his indefatigable devotion to the demands of his profession. Called upon at all hours of the day and night, in fair and inclement weather alike, to journey miles from his home, he never refused his services. He served the poor and needy in the same spirit he served the rich, often without any prospect of ever obtaining his fee. It was this disinterested, self sacrificing service that endeared him to Westville and made him one of the most respected and beloved figures in its life.

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas,

Manufacturer.

The late Thomas Cunningham, founder of Thomas Cunningham & Company, and one of the foremost manufacturers of cigars in the State of Connecticut, was a valued and respected figure in the business life of the city of Waterbury for nearly half a century. He was born in Ireland, member of an ancient family. The Cunninghams have flourished in England, Ireland and Scotland for centuries, and several of the American branches date from the Revolutionary period. The surname, originally spelled Conynghame, appears in the earliest

rolls and registers. It was transferred from England to Scotland, one branch going to the County of Edinburgh, and changing the name from Conyngham to Cunningham. The English family is represented today by the Marquis de Conyngham. The Irish Cunninghams are of ancient and honorable record. County Monahan has been the home of one branch of the family for generations, and it was here that the late Thomas Cunningham was born on December 24, 1834, son of Rodger and Mary (Earley) Cunningham. Rodger and Mary (Earley) Cunningham were the parents of the following children: 1. Bridget, married William Geary, of New Haven, Connecticut; both now deceased. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. James, deceased; a resident of California. 4. Peter, of California, deceased. 5. Ann, deceased. 6. Margaret, died young.

Thomas Cunningham was educated in the schools of his native town, receiving a training rudimentary in the extreme but sufficient to inculcate in him a love of study which remained with him throughout life. Gifted with a remarkable memory, thirsting for knowledge and tenacious of facts, he was a student all his life, and at his death was a liberally educated man. At an early age he began work at the carpenter's trade under his father, and remained with him until the latter's death. Young Cunningham, then about eighteen, came to America shortly after his father's death, and joined his sister, Mrs. Geary, in New Haven. Here he entered the employ of Mr. Kelhelm, one of the leading carriage manufacturers of New Haven, with whom he learned the carriage-making trade, and with whom he was identified until 1885 or 1886. He had advanced steadily in this business, and at the time of his leaving Mr. Kelhelm was holding a highly responsible and lucrative position. From time to time he had purchased property in New Haven, the greater part of which was located on Franklin street.

In 1886, opportunity arose for him to take over a small cigar manufacturing business, which was then being conducted by one of his tenants in the rear of No. 257 Franklin street. At fifty-two years of age, when men begin to consider retirement from active affairs, without experience in this business which usually takes years of training to master, Mr. Cunningham took over an enterprise which was rapidly going to the wall, and within a short period developed it into one of the most flourishing of its kind in the city of New Haven. He began operations with but three cigar makers, and was advised by the former owner not to attempt to sell his goods personally before putting several months of study into the proposition. With customary independence he immediately discounted this advice, and in order to gain a first hand knowledge of the business made an intensive study of it in the tobacco markets of New York. Discarding the old stock, he put in fresh goods of the finest grade obtainable, and this done he went out to interview his customers personally. The venture proved a success from the very outset, and within three months the force was increased to six men. Further development made necessary still larger quarters, and soon afterward the shop was extended through to the present entrance on Summer place. "Cunningham Special Cigars" were in popular demand throughout New England by virtue of their own excellence, and the quaint and charming personality of the man who made and sold them. Mr. Cunningham kept to his original policy of using only the very best tobacco in his goods, and the keeping up of this high standard of quality was in a large measure responsible for his great success in business. Another less tangible but equally important factor in his success was the gift he had of making and holding friends, and of inspiring the confidence and respect alike of friend and competitor. He was particularly well known and loved throughout the

Naugatuck Valley, as is evidenced by the following article which appeared in the Waterbury "Republican," August 23, 1914: "One of the best known and best welcomed of the travelling men of the Naugatuck Valley is Thomas Cunningham, who for many years has made and sold cigars.

One of the remarkable things about Mr. Cunningham is that he has a marvelous memory and rarely resorts to making a note of any transaction, always relying on his memory and never making a mistake. He always remembers who pays him and the amounts, and who wants his goods; and the details of quantity and colors, which is much of a test of the mind in the routine of a day's travel among customers, sometimes in several towns. He is one of the few of the old guard still doing business and whose name in the old days was associated with companionship with many who are long since gone to their last reward." Mr. Cunningham conducted his business alone of many years; in 1890 his son-in-law, Mathew W. Leahy, was admitted to partnership; and shortly before his death, his son, Stephen J. Cunningham, became a member of the firm. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Cunningham was active in the management of this business until his death, and continued his calls upon his customers until his final illness.

On May 22, 1860, Mr. Cunningham married in New York, Catherine T. Brady, who was born in New York, daughter of Bernard and Catherine (Kehœ) Brady. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were parents of the following children: 1. Catherine, who became the wife of the late Mathew W. Leahy, of the firm of Thomas Cunningham & Co.; their children were John Russell and Madeleine; John Russell Leahy was educated in public and private schools in New Haven, and was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in the class of 1912; after taking his

degree he became a teacher of English in the New Haven High School, and followed this profession until his untimely death on January 7, 1919, at the age of twenty-five years; Madeleine Leahy is a graduate of the Yale School of Music. 2. Stephen Joseph, succeeded his father as head of the firm of Thomas Cunningham & Company. 3. James J., of St. Louis, Missouri.

Thomas Cunningham was a widely known and venerated figure in business circles in New Haven. Although essentially a home lover, he had a few fraternal connections, and was a valued member of the Knights of St. Johns. For fifty-four years he was a member of St. Patrick's Cathedral Parish, but during the last three years of his life, while residing at No. 620 Orange street, he attended St. Joseph's Church. He was a generous supporter of all church charities and benevolences. Thomas Cunningham died at his home in New Haven, May 2, 1919, his death undoubtedly hastened by the death of his only grandson, John Russell Leahy, to whom he was deeply attached.

MARTIN, Willis Eliphalet,

Business Man.

A life of usefulness, covering the seventy years allotted to man, closed with the passing of Willis E. Martin, the honored treasurer of the H. K. Porter Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to that company in 1875, and his service was continuous. He came from a strong pioneer family of Western New York, and the hardy virtues of his pioneer ancestors were all his.

The Martins of Chautauqua county, New York, from which Willis E. Martin descended, were originally from Columbia county, New York, where Aaron Martin resided until 1811. Aaron Martin was the father of Captain William Martin, born in

Claverack, Columbia county, New York, November 7, 1789, died September 13, 1875. William Martin came to the town of Busti in 1811 with his father, and with his brother Isaac took up a tract of land in the town of Kiantone, Chautauqua county, where he lived most of his after life, and where he died. From 1828 until 1847 he was in the town of Busti, then returned to Kiantone. He served in the War of 1812 as ensign in the company of Lieutenant William Forbes, and on the day of the burning of Buffalo he was taken prisoner and carried to Montreal, where he was held until May 14, 1814. He was called into the service again in the fall of 1814, and in 1816 was commissioned captain of militia. He was a Universalist, from early life a total abstainer, and even when it was the almost universal custom he would allow no liquor to be used among his farm workmen. He married Roxy Pier, of Busti, in 1815, and among their children was a son, Abram.

Abram Martin was born at the Martin homestead in Kiantone, Chautauqua county, New York, October 12, 1818, and there lived his entire life except the period 1828-1840, when his father was in Busti at the Captain William Martin farm. His farm was a part of his father's original entry in Kiantone, and there he died November 29, 1893. He was a successful farmer, and from 1880 a strong supporter of the cause of Prohibition. He was a Universalist in religious faith, and a strong supporter of the woman suffrage cause. Abram Martin married, February 4, 1845, Mary Eliza Burnham, daughter of Eliphalet Burnham, of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, New York, and his second wife, Belvidera Carter, of Buckland, Massachusetts. Eliphalet Burnham, born in East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1779, settled in the town of Pomfret in 1805. In 1834 he bought the paper mill at Laona, which later he sold, removing to Pennsylvania, where he died September 27,

1863. He was a man of public spirit, very generous, his house the free abiding place of many of the early settlers and their families while they were building their own homes. He was a Baptist, a Whig and an Abolitionist. His second wife, Belvidera, was a daughter of Elijah Carter, who settled in the town of Charlotte in Chautauqua county, in 1817. She was a very superior woman intellectually, an inveterate worker, and a pattern of neatness. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Eliza (Burnham) Martin, in Kiantone, New York, August 27, 1882, aged near ninety.

Abram and Mary Eliza (Burnham) Martin were the parents of three children: 1. Ellen A., born January 16, 1847, the first woman in Chautauqua county, New York, who regularly pursued the study and practice of law; she was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1875, was admitted to both the bars of the states of Michigan and Illinois, and practiced her profession in Chicago from January, 1876, until her retirement. 2. Willis Eliphalet, to whom this review is dedicated. 3. George B., born June 3, 1853, graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary; married Vella Evans; on account of failing health remained at the homestead in Kiantone with his mother.

Willis Eliphalet Martin, elder son of Abram and Mary Eliza (Burnham) Martin, was born in Kiantone, New York, June 13, 1850, and died at his home, No. 421 South Pacific avenue, Pittsburgh, January 12, 1920. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Jamestown and Randolph, New York, and at Cornell University. For a short time he was a clerk in his uncle's store at Union City, Pennsylvania, but in 1875 he moved to Pittsburgh, to enter the employ of the Porter, Bell Company, which later was incorporated as the H. K. Porter Company, manufacturers of light locomotives. He began as factory office clerk,

but promotions followed in rapid succession until the incorporation of the company in 1899, when he was elected treasurer, a responsible position he held for more than twenty years, 1899-1920, his entire period of continuous service with the same business covering a period of about forty-five years. He was a man of strong character, modest and retiring in nature, very fond of his home, and there most of his leisure hours were spent. He was the soul of kindness and consideration, although his health failed him during the last few years of his life. Mr. Martin was prominent in the Masonic order; was a pastmaster, a companion of the Royal Arch, a knight of the Temple, a noble of the Mystic Shrine; held the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was a trustee of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Martin married, at Braddock, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1879, Edith Morris, born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1860, daughter of Robert and Ann (Hopkins) Morris, her father a master roll turner at the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, and later at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of two children: Mary Lillian, married Walter L. Anthony, of Pittsburgh; Grace Gillespie, married Mark W. McGaffey, of Pittsburgh.

The following resolutions were passed by the H. K. Porter Company, of which Mr. Martin was treasurer:

The directors and those associated with them in the H. K. Porter Company, in the death of Willis E. Martin realize the loss to the company of a long time active official, and our personal loss of a helpful business associate and a trusted friend.

For some forty-four years he has been a dependable, careful and useful official of our com-

pany, known for his business experience and ability, his sterling integrity and his true Christian character. He was not content to spare himself when, as often happened, the burden of work was heavy. During these later months he fought manfully against the slow decline in strength that came with progressing illness. Loss of physical strength did not impair his ambition for the success of our business, his love for friends and family, his interest in all things that make for good.

We express our sincere sympathy with his wife and children, and we record upon our minutes our sense of our own loss.

C. L. McHENRY,
Secretary.

McGORUM, Robert T.,

Florist.

Robert T. McGorum, florist, of Natick, Massachusetts, was born in Stirling, Scotland, January 23, 1866, son of William John and Jane Russell (Todd) McGorum, both of Scotch birth and ancestry, both dying also in their native land.

Robert T. McGorum was educated in the public schools, completing the grammar grades, but when ready to enter high school he became an apprentice to the gardener of an estate at Randolph Field, Stirling, Scotland, owned by William Reed, Esquire. He completed his three-years as apprentice, receiving eight shillings per week. After leaving the Reed estate he was employed at the Haig estate at Blairhill Rumbling, Scotland, going thence to Hydopathic, Shandon, near Helensburgh, thence to the Colonel McPhae estate at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh. His service there terminated early in the year 1887, and on February 15, of that year, he sailed from Liverpool, England, on the White Star liner, "Celtic," and arrived in New York City, March 1, following. He did not tarry in New York, but proceeded to Boston, Massachusetts, soon securing a position with the Waban Rose conservatories at Natick, Massachusetts, remaining three years. He was then for a year employed on the Cul-

his estate at Wellesley, Massachusetts, the Academy of the Assumption now standing on a part of that estate. He then became a partner in the firm, Dana & McGorum, and leased the Cullis greenhouses, continuing business there for three years. On April 4, 1893, Mr. McGorum bought the land at Natick which he now occupies, and in a small way, for his capital was limited, began the growing of plants and flowers for the market. He has steadily progressed during the more than a quarter of a century which has since intervened, and now has a conservatory enclosed under thirty thousand square feet of glass, with well kept and beautiful grounds and gardens surrounding the greenhouses. He grows roses, carnations and chrysanthemums, but he specializes in roses, making that branch of the floral industry his leader. For seven years Mr. McGorum served as park commissioner; since 1888 he has been a member of Takawambait Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a Republican in politics; and an attendant of the Congregational church.

Mr. McGorum married, in 1900, Mary Baird, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Davenport) Baird, of Moville, Ireland (of Scotch parentage). Mr. and Mrs. McGorum are the parents of four children: William, a student at Massachusetts Technical Institute, pursuing a four years' course in mechanical engineering; Ruth, a student of Domestic Science at Framingham Normal School; Robert T., Jr., a Natick grammar school pupil; Hazel, a Natick grammar school pupil.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott,

Physician, Author.

Dr. Samuel Abbott Green was born at Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 16, 1830, the son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green. He ob-

tained his early education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1851, and received his medical degree three years later, after which he spent several years in Europe. On his return he began practice in Boston, and became one of the district physicians for the City Dispensary, where he served from 1858 to 1861. On May 19, 1858, he was appointed by Governor Banks surgeon of the Second Militia Regiment. At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and was the first medical officer from the State mustered in for three years' service. He was promoted to the surgery of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment on September 2, 1861, where he remained until November, 1864, serving at different times during this period on the staff of various general officers. He had charge of the hospital ship "Recruit" of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, organized by him, and which sailed from Annapolis in January, 1862. At one time he had charge also of the hospital steamer "Cosmopolitan" on the coast of South Carolina, and during the siege of Fort Wagner was chief medical officer on Morris Island. In October, 1863, he was sent to Florida, and was post surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville; thence he was sent to Virginia, and was with the army when Bermuda Hundred was taken. Having been appointed acting staff surgeon, he was stationed at Richmond for three months after the fall of that city. "For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864," he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In February, 1862, he planned a cemetery on Roanoke Island, which was one of the first regular burial places laid out for national soldiers.

After the war, Dr. Green was superin-

tendent of the Boston Dispensary from 1865 to 1872; a member of the Boston School Board, 1860-62, and 1866-72; trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1868-78, and acting librarian from October, 1877, to October, 1878. For more than twenty years he was an overseer of Harvard. In 1870 Governor Claflin appointed him one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers. In 1871 he became city physician of Boston, and held the office until 1882. He was chosen a member of the board of experts authorized by congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878; and in 1881, as the candidate of the citizens' party and the Republicans, was elected mayor of the city of Boston, serving during the year 1882. In 1883 he was chosen a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, as well as the secretary of the board, and continued as such for many years; and from 1885 to 1888 he was the acting general agent in the place of Dr. Curry who had been appointed minister to Spain. At the time of his death, Dr. Green was vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and had served as librarian for a period of forty-four years. He was a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and was also one of the Massachusetts commissioners, appointed under chapter sixty of the resolves of 1884, "to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers and documents in the state department." Venezuela decorated him with the Order of the Bust of Boliver.

Among Dr. Green's publications may be mentioned: "My Campaigns in America," translated from the French of Count William de Deux Ponts (Boston, 1868); "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton" (1878); "The Early Records of Groton, 1662-1707" (1880); "History of Medicine in Massachusetts" (Boston, 1881); "Inaugural Address as Mayor of

Boston" (1882); "Groton During the Indian Wars" (1883); "Groton During the Witchcraft Times" (1883); "The Boundary Lines of Old Groton" (1885); "The Geography of Groton," prepared for the use of the Appalachian Mountain Club (1886); "An Historical Sketch of the Town of Groton" (Boston, 1891); "Groton Historical Series" (1884-91); "Groton During the Revolution" (1900); "Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood" (1901); "Three Military Diaries Kept by Groton Soldiers in Different Wars" (1901); "Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to New England" (1902); "Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to Various Subjects" (1903); "Three Historical Addresses at Groton" (1908); "John Foster, the First American Engraver and the First Boston Printer" (1909); "Facts Relating to the History of Groton" (1912-14); also numerous monographs and articles on historical and antiquarian subjects.

Dr. Green died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1918.

ALLING, Chauncey Levi,

Business Man.

The surname Allen, Allan, Allyn, Aleyn, and Alling all had their rise in the baptismal name Aleyn, which was the Medieval English rendition of the Latin Alanus or Aelinus, brought into England first by the Romans and later revived by the Normans under William the Conqueror. The original sense of the Latin, Aelinus, sun-bright, is preserved in the Gaelic aluine, which means fair and handsome, in the Irish Alun, fair and beautiful, and in the English Allan, Allen, Alling, which mean all winning and all conquering. As a personal name, the first notable historical character to bear it was the

Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, descendant of a long line of kings. The surname came into prominence in England after the Norman Conquest, from the fact that the chief general of William's army at the battle of Hastings in 1066 was Allan, Duke of Brittany, who afterward made England his home and became the third richest man in the kingdom. From that time the families of the name increased steadily in number and importance in England, no less than sixty-two being honored by the bestowal of armorial bearings.

The American families of Allen, Allan and Alling, comprise the progeny of several different progenitors, the greater number of whom were Englishmen of substance, well fitted for the place of leadership they assumed in the New World. Descendants of these early founders have played prominent parts in American affairs for more than two hundred and fifty years. The family here under consideration descends from Rodger Alling, who was one of the pioneer settlers of New Haven, and the founder of a family which has figured notably in the life of this city since the earliest days. From Rodger Alling the line descends through Captain John Allin, Captain Jonathan Alling, Joseph, Chauncey, and Levi, to the late Chauncey Levi Alling, one of the foremost residents of Allingtown, Connecticut, which was named in honor of his family, in the latter half of the last century.

(I) Rodger Alling, immigrant ancestor and founder, came from Bedfordshire, England, to New Haven with Captain Lamberton in one of Lamberton's ships from England, in 1639. He was granted a home lot at what is now the corner of Church and George streets, in 1641, and in the same year was admitted a member of the First Church. He was prominent

in town affairs, holding various town offices; was a custom house officer, sergeant in the first military company, and the first and only treasurer of the colony of New Haven until he became ineligible by his election as a deacon of the church in 1699. He continued in the office of deacon as long as he lived. Rodger Alling took an active part in encouraging and establishing the Hopkins Grammar or Collegiate School, agreeing with nine others that each would send one of his sons to said school. It is presumed that he sent his son James, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1670. In 1642 Rodger Alling married Mary Nash, eldest daughter of Thomas Nash, of Bendley, England, a gunsmith, who came to this country with Rev. Mr. Davenport.

(II) Captain John Alling, son of Rodger and Mary (Nash) Alling, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 2, 1647, and died in 1717. He was treasurer of Yale College from 1702 until he died. In 1683 he was secretary of the General Court of Connecticut, when Robert Treat was governor. He was elected to the Court for twenty years. At the election of May 12, 1709, when Gurdon Saltonstall was reelected governor, Captain Alling was elected one of the magistrates of governor's council, and reelected for several years. From 1704 to 1714 he was judge of the County Court, and held other offices of trust. On January 11, 1671, he married Susanna Coe, who was born August 16, 1653, died in 1746, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Sherman) Coe, and granddaughter of Robert Coe, Sr., who was born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596, and sailed with his wife Ann, in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634.

(III) Captain Jonathan Alling, son of Captain John and Susanna (Coe) Alling, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in

1683. He was captain of the militia, and a prominent citizen of New Haven. For twenty-three sessions he represented the town in the General Assembly after 1730. In 1713, he married Sarah Sackett, who was born August 1, 1693, daughter of John and Mary Sackett, and granddaughter of John and Agnes (Tincome or Tinkham) Sackett. Captain Jonathan Alling died June 13, 1775, aged ninety-two years.

(IV) Joseph Alling, son of Captain Jonathan and Sarah (Sackett) Alling, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1723, and died in 1803, aged eighty years. He married and was the father of Chauncey, of whom further.

(V) Chauncey Alling, son of Joseph Alling, was born near the outskirts of New Haven, Connecticut, in the village of Allingtown, which was named in honor of his family. He was a prosperous farmer and land owner, and one of the foremost residents of the little village. With his brother Thaddeus, he was co-heir of the estate of his uncle, Oliver Alling. He married and was the father of Levi, of whom further.

(VI) Levi Alling, son of Chauncey Alling, was born in Allingtown, New Haven county, Connecticut. The Alling homestead, where he was born, and surrounding acres, were presented to the village in 1917 by his daughters-in-law, Mrs. Chauncey Levi Alling and Mrs. George Alling, and converted into a public park for the use of Allingtown for all time, and as a memorial to the family. Levi Alling was a prosperous man and a leader in local affairs. He was the owner of much land in Allingtown and the vicinity. He married Abigail Johnson, of Orange, member of a prominent New Haven county family. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Cynthia, deceased wife of the late Daniel Trowbridge. 2. George, deceased. 3. Mary E., deceased. 4. Chauncey Levi, of whom further.

(VII) Chauncey Levi Alling, son of Levi and Abigail (Johnson) Alling, was born in Allingtown, Connecticut, May 17, 1839. He was educated in public and private schools in West Haven, and on completing his studies spent a short period on his father's farm. Throughout his life he engaged in farming on a small scale, but the greater part of his time was devoted to the teaming business in which he engaged for many years most successfully with his father and his brother, George Alling. This business, carried on in the days before the invention of the motor truck, with oxen, mules and horses, developed large proportions, and Mr. Alling carried on a most lucrative trade until poor health compelled his retirement from active affairs. Chauncey L. Alling was a prominent figure in the life and affairs of Allingtown from early manhood until his death, but, although he supported to the fullest all local interests and gave his support unreservedly to all movements to advance local welfare, he remained aloof from politics.

On February 21, 1867, Mr. Alling married Amelia Bradley, daughter of the late Alfred and Lucy (Clark) Bradley, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, and member of the old and well known Bradley family, which has been prominent in the history of the Colony and State for more than two and a half centuries. Alfred Bradley was a farmer, and an honored resident of Woodbridge during the greater part of his life. He married Lucy Clark, a native of Woodbridge, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Lyman, deceased. 2. Caroline, married L. Dwight Manville; both are now deceased. 3. Almata, deceased, was the wife of the late Eli Smith. 4. Amelia, deceased, was the wife of the late Chauncey L. Alling. Mr. and Mrs. Alling spent their entire married life at No. 4 Forest street, Allingtown, and saw the village grow from

little rural hamlet, where each resident knew every other resident, to the flourishing community which it is today. Chauncey Levi Alling died at his home in Allingtown, June 15, 1906, in his sixty-seventh year. His death was deeply and genuinely mourned by the entire town. Mrs. Alling, his wife, died January 10, 1920.

KONOLD, William,

Business Man, Public Official.

The greatness and worth of a community are not, in the final analysis, measured by the geniuses which it produces, but by the character of the men which form the great mass of its members, the men whose achievements in the aggregate mould the course of events and determine the general character of its institutions. That the records of these many careers are worthy of remembrance is undoubted, for each, though of the type, is individual also, with its own struggles and difficulties, its own triumphs and successes, its obstacles surmounted, its battles won, and last of all, its own lesson to teach, and example to offer for the guidance and encouragement of those who may recognize their problems and apply the solution of them therein. The task of recording and setting down for perusal the lives of all the many who go their way and contribute to the life of even a small community would, however, be an herculean one, but fortunately we do not have to do it, owing to the fact that there are always to be found certain ones who, while leaders among their fellows, seem to be of the same mould so that they may well act as representatives for them to interpret them to the understanding and sympathy of posterity. It cannot be but interesting to trace in the lives of such men, who are of the people save that they are cast in a slightly larger mould, the tendencies and impulses that

have swayed and influenced a community in any given period, to measure its accomplishment, and gauge the part it has played in the action of the world.

Representative in many ways, though a foreigner both by birth and parentage, was William Konold, of the community which of his own choice he made his home, this cosmopolitan America which assimilates and makes its own the best qualities of all the races of the Old World, which contribute their sons to its make-up.

William Konold was a native of Germany, born April 11, 1837, at Frankfort-on-Main, the son of Valentine Konold, a blacksmith of that city. His education, like that of the great majority of his fellows, was obtained in the local public school. He was a youth of ambitious nature, and the conditions in his own country at the time of his coming to manhood being extremely unfavorable to the advancement of representatives of his humble class, he determined to follow the example of so many of his countrymen and try his fortunes in the great Republic of the West, whose gates and opportunities were alike open to all who chose to avail themselves of them. Accordingly, in the year 1855, when he was eighteen years of age, he set sail for the United States, and landing there in due course, settled in Collinsville, Connecticut. Here his first business venture was in the mercantile line, and he opened a general store which was an unqualified success from the outset. He continued to conduct his large and ever growing establishment for the better part of nineteen years, and in that time won for himself an enviable reputation as a substantial and honorable merchant. In 1874, having been joined in the meantime by his brother, Henry Konold, he sold his store, and taking the aforesaid brother into partnership, remov-

ed to New Haven, Connecticut, and opened a distillery on River street, Fair Haven. The business was successful for more than seven years, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. By this time, however, Mr. Konold had amassed a very considerable fortune and was indeed in no need of following up any business. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Gates, of New Haven county, and held this office for nine years. In 1888 he retired from active life altogether, so far as business was concerned, though he still remained a prominent figure in the general life of the community, taking part in many important movements and figuring conspicuously in social circles in the city. He was a member of many orders and fraternities, notably the Masonic order in which he was prominent, being a member of Adelphi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Haven; New Haven Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He had progressed to and taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry at the time of his death.

Mr. Konold married (first) Carrie Bryce, of Portage City, Wisconsin, now deceased. She was the mother of two children: Jennie M., who became the wife of Arthur H. Barnes, of Providence, Rhode Island, he is now deceased; and Harry, who is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Konold married (second) October 3, 1897, Mary J. Toothe, a native of Birmingham, England, a daughter of Charles and Emma (Harrison) Toothe, of that place. She came to America with her parents as a child. It was in his home at No. 240 Clinton avenue, New Haven, that Mr. Konold's death occurred August 20, 1912, after a long life of seventy-five years, filled with activity and valuable service to his fellowmen.

Mr. Konold was very fond of travel, and after his retirement from business he and Mrs. Konold crossed the Continent several times.

It is always a pleasure to record the events of a career so innocent of wrong and so shining an example of the virtues upon which the progress of the country is founded. In contemplating its effect from the viewpoint of posterity, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the fundamental virtues, the ones which underlie all the others and which gave the tone and value to his entire character, were integrity and essential honesty. It was these, if we regard them closely, that were at the bottom even of that indefatigable industry which so strongly marked him and was so largely responsible for his success in life. For indeed it seemed that, having once set himself a goal to reach, it became a point of honor with him never to abandon the road, however rough and difficult. And the road was by no means an easy one. For a young man to come unfriended to an utterly strange land, when but eighteen years of age, in itself argues great courage. To engage in business in that land with but little preliminary experience of the ways and wants of his new neighbors, and to make a success of it at once, argues a rare genius for practical affairs, a genius most typical of the very region he had cast his lot upon. He had indeed come to a congenial home, his choice had thrown him among men of his own calibre and tastes and his own abilities. Yet with all his unswerving perseverance he was no martinet nor task master. When he saw a task to be accomplished, he would put all other considerations behind his back and set to work with an energy that did not relax until it was accomplished. But once it was accomplished, he threw off care with great light-heartedness, would betake

himself to his home, and give himself up with an easy conscience to the simple domestic intercourse in which he took such pleasure. His calm and quiet manner, his unruffled temper, his earnest consideration for the comfort and happiness of others, made him an ideal husband and parent, and won for him the most devoted love from every member of the family circle. Nor was it only at home that he displayed these good qualities; wherever he went, into whatever relations he was thrown with other men, he was always the same calm, self-possessed gentleman, showing the same consideration for others, and the same tolerant and charitable judgment upon the acts of others that characterized him in his own home. The inevitable result of this was the winning of a great host of admirers and friends, and also a following of those who sought advice or other assistance in their diverse dilemmas. From these he never turned away and always did what lay in his power to assist them.

Judge Charles Toothe, son of Thomas Toothe, was born in Birmingham, England, November 3, 1833. Thomas Toothe was an expert spinner in the silverware mill of Birmingham, came to this country, and died in Wallingford, Connecticut. As a boy Charles Toothe was employed in a store in Birmingham, England, then, as was the custom in England, he was apprenticed from the age of fourteen to twenty-one to a silver spinner. By diligence and hard work he soon became an expert in the trade. He came to the United States when the silver spinning trade was in its infancy, and his services and knowledge of the business were greatly in demand. On his arrival in this country he remained in New York for six months, but learning that there were better opportunities for his trade in Connecticut, he moved to Wallingford, where his wife

and seven children joined him. He became identified with the Simpson, Hall, Miller & Company, now known as The International Silver Company, with which firm he was associated thirty years; he was a conscientious worker, always had the interests of the firm at heart, and his services were greatly appreciated. After a long and useful business career, he retired from active business at the age of seventy-two. Charles Toothe was a widely read man, always keeping abreast of the times, and he was an interesting conversationalist on any subject. In politics he was a Republican, and was made judge in Wallingford and also served as senior burgess. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Judge Charles Toothe married Emma Harrison, who was a teacher in a select boarding school and a highly cultivated woman. Mrs. Emma (Harrison) Toothe died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1893. To this couple were born ten children: 1. Mary J., born in Birmingham, England, came to United States at the age of ten, became the wife of William Konold. 2. Charles. 3. Mrs. Emma McLean, deceased. 4. Harry B. 5. Mrs. Minnie Blake. 6. William F. 7. Frank W., deceased. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Earnest. 10. Ella, deceased. Judge Charles Toothe died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, July 12, 1917.

LAUFER, Herman,

Representative Citizen.

Certain qualities command respect, others admiration, but it requires more than these to win love, and those who knew Herman Laufer had for him the deeper affection that transcends regard. His salient characteristics of kindness, forbearance, sympathy, geniality and cordiality drew people to him in ties that

even the bonds of death have not severed, for his memory is cherished by all with whom he came in contact. He was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, from early manhood to the time of his death. He was born in Zurich, Switzerland, October 5, 1848, one of two sons of Conrad and Susanna Laufer, highly respected residents of that place. Conrad Laufer was a man of exceptional education and refinement, a teacher in the schools of Zurich, and later was employed in the government service. He never came to the United States. Conrad Laufer died when his son Herman was a child of but four years. The other son, Ernest, became a physician, and later head of an insane asylum in Zurich.

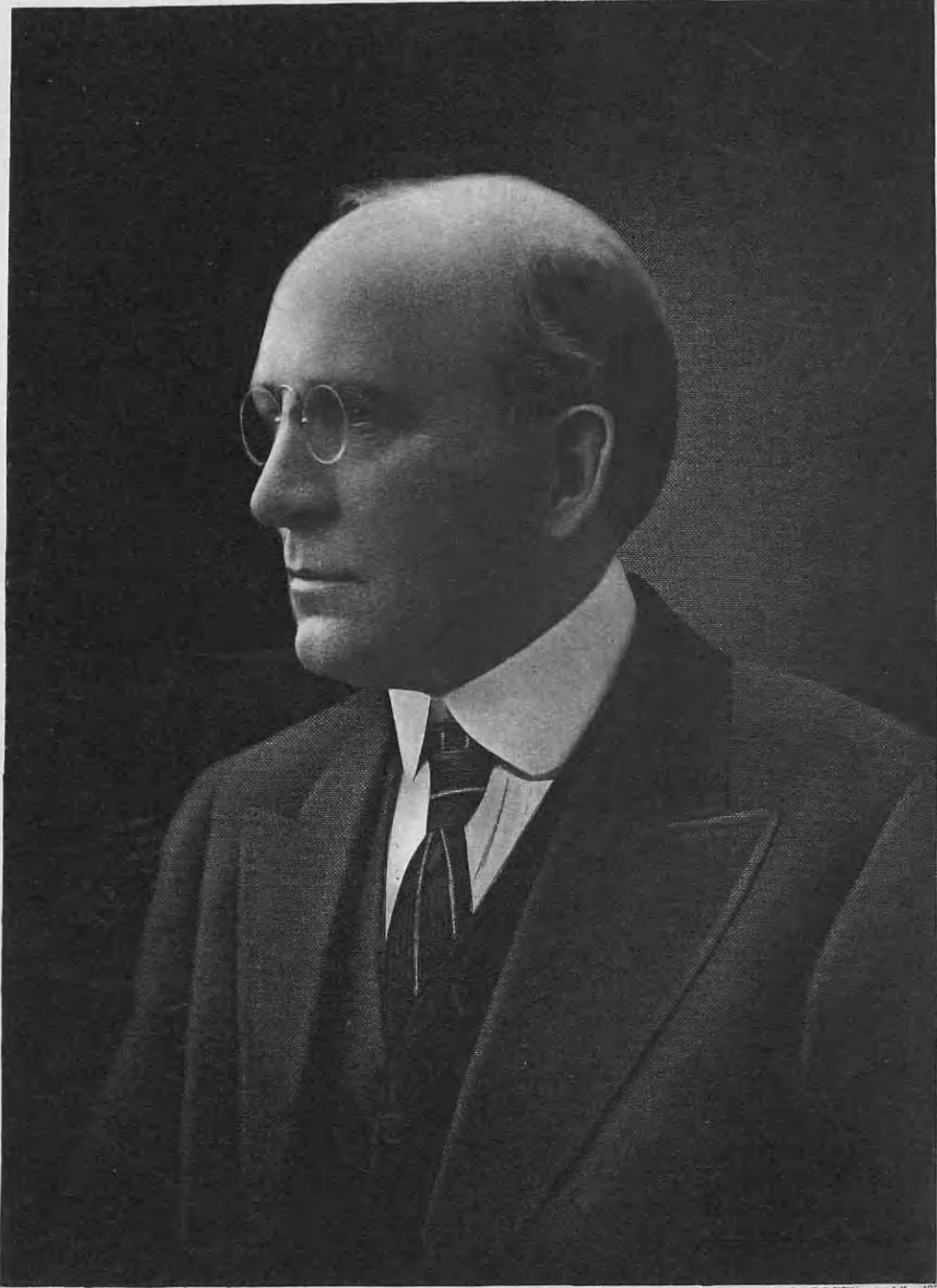
Herman Laufer received his early education in the schools of Zurich, and after his graduation from the high school he began the study of the art of making mathematical instruments. This vocation he followed in Vienna, Austria, and cities in Germany, and was also employed at this work in Paris. Mr. Laufer came to the United States, February 3, 1872, and was employed by the Edison Company at Newark, New Jersey, in the making of electrical instruments. On April 5, 1873, he came to New Haven, Connecticut, to enter the factory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, as tool maker. When Albert Tilton became superintendent, Mr. Laufer took up his work as contractor. Mr. Laufer always gave his best efforts to whatever task he set out to do, the company's interests were also his interests; his services were greatly appreciated by the firm and at the time of his retirement the company lost a loyal and faithful employee.

His love for his native country was strong and he was always ready to lend a helping hand to his countrymen who had come to the New World. Mr. and Mrs.

Laufer visited Switzerland six times, and once Mr. Laufer went alone. Traveling and reading were his recreations, and he found much pleasure in both, being a widely read man, and with his knowledge of the different countries he was an interesting conversationalist on any subject. Mr. Laufer was a master of the English, French and German languages. During the great World War, when Switzerland was so nobly preserving her neutrality, surrounded as she was by the fighting nations, all eyes were turned toward that little Republic and everybody was wondering upon which side she would cast her lot. Naturally we were at that time especially interested in Switzerland. At that time Mr. Laufer was able to share with us the knowledge which he gained by his travels in his native land by furnishing data and pictures regarding fortifications, rivers, cities, etc., which were eagerly printed in the local newspapers. Mr. Laufer was president of the Swiss Society of New Haven for many years, and this society showed the esteem in which they held him by drawing up beautiful resolutions at the time of his death. He was a member of Trumbull Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Montowese Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Republican, but he never sought office, being content to do his duty as a private citizen.

On October 22, 1878, Herman Laufer married Elizabeth Zils, at New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Peter and Pheonica Zils, both natives of the Rhine Valley of Germany, who came to the United States when they were both young and were married in New Haven, Connecticut, where they spent the remainder of their lives and were highly respected residents of the community.

Herman Laufer died at his residence,



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. 192

A. H. Davis

No. 92 Everett street, New Haven, Connecticut, December 13, 1916, the community mourning the loss of an honest, upright citizen. Liberal and good to the poor, he was always ready to help a worthy cause. He had prospered, not by partiality, but by his own ability and efforts and had justly earned that American title, "A Self-Made Man." Mrs. Laufer resides at the family residence which they built in 1907; here Mr. Laufer's funeral was held, which was an impressive Masonic funeral, and he was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

DAVIS, Samuel Hoffman,

Leader in Various Reform Movements.

The family of which Samuel Hoffman Davis, prominently identified with the law and public life of Rhode Island, is a member, is one old and distinguished in that State since the Colonial period, numbering among its sons three generations of Revolutionary patriots and a long line of clergymen, mostly of the Seventh Day Baptist faith, descending from Rev. William Davis, of Wales, who was born in 1663, was educated at Oxford, and joined the William Penn Colony at Philadelphia in 1684. In 1706 he came to Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1713 he located in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, as a minister of the Seventh Day Baptist church, and was again located in Newport, Rhode Island, where his son, James Davis, was born in 1720. At the age of fifty-seven years James Davis, serving as a private in the Revolutionary army, under Captain James Moses, in the Second Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, was killed in the battle of Somerset Court House, September 11, 1777. His younger brother, William D. Davis, born in 1730, served in the Revolutionary army as captain in both the First and Third regiments, Mon-

mouth County, New Jersey Militia. Captain William D. Davis's daughter, Mary Davis, was married to her cousin, Jacob Davis, son of James Davis, who was the great-great-grandfather of Samuel Hoffman Davis. The loyal Mary not only sent her husband forth as chaplain in the Revolutionary army, but allowed her young son, Jacob (2), to enlist at Raleigh, New Jersey, in the quartermaster's department, while yet in his early teens, the records showing that he received for services certificates Nos. 41, 104 and 221 for the sum of \$406.00 from Daniel Marsh, of the quartermaster department. Thus we find among the direct ancestors of Samuel H. Davis, two great-great-grandfathers, Private James Davis, and Captain William Davis; his great-grandfather, Chaplain Jacob Davis, and his grandfather, Jacob Davis (2), all in their country's service during the American Revolution.

Rev. Jacob Davis, the son of James Davis, and grandson of Rev. William Davis, of Wales, according to tradition a student at Brown University in its early history, was ordained to the ministry in 1774, and served as chaplain in the Revolutionary army under General Washington. He was pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, when, with its thirty families, it migrated to Salem, West Virginia, (then New Salem, Virginia) in 1789. His son, Jacob Davis (2), was the father of Rev. Samuel D. Davis, who was born at Janelew, West Virginia, in 1824, and was one of the most prominent clergymen in West Virginia during the past century, having been active throughout a long and useful life in pastoral and missionary work in that and other states.

In 1861 Rev. Samuel D. Davis was married (second) to Elizabeth Randolph, the daughter of Jesse Randolph, who was one of the pioneers that had journeyed from

New Jersey to Salem, West Virginia, in 1789. Widely known as an abolition preacher, because of his pronounced anti-slavery sentiments, the Rev. Samuel D. Davis was compelled to abandon his farm home to the mercy of the Southern army during that portion of the Civil War in which West Virginia was overrun by the Confederate forces, leaving with his family at one time on a scant hour's warning of the approach of a hostile raiding party. Rev. Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Davis were the parents of four sons: Rev. Boothe Colwell, D. D., a prominent educator, president of Alfred University, Alfred, New York; Morton Wardner, a successful merchant of Salem, West Virginia; Samuel Hoffman, of whom further; and Simeon Gillis, the twin brother of Samuel H., who died in infancy. Orlando Davis, who resides on the old homestead farm at Janelew, West Virginia, and like his step-brother, Morton Wardner Davis, is a trustee of Salem College, is the son of Samuel D. Davis by his first wife, Elizabeth (Ford) Davis.

Samuel Hoffman Davis was born in Janelew, West Virginia, November 27, 1867. He attended the public schools at that place, later pursuing studies in the Salem public schools and Salem Academy, and assisted his brothers in operating the home farm during such periods as he was not engaged in school work. The elder Mr. Davis was a strong believer in advanced education, and not only gave his sons excellent educational advantages but insisted that they avail themselves thereof. After the completion of his preparatory studies, Samuel Hoffman Davis decided to teach, and for two years he taught in the public schools of his native State and then, in 1888, at the age of twenty years, he entered Alfred University, at Alfred, New York, where two of his

brothers had been students, enrolling in the classical department and continuing study for two years. The Good Templars movement, then at its height in this country, attracted him so strongly that he left college to go on lecture tours in its behalf, first as Grand Lodge lecturer and later as International Lodge lecturer; he travelled through many sections of the South and West and British Columbia, in the interest of that order, organizing lodges in many States, including Grand Lodges for the States of Mississippi and Arkansas. Later he resumed his studies, entering Yale University, where for two years he pursued special courses.

The favorable notice he had won as a public speaker during his work for the Good Templars was the cause of his being offered, in 1896, the pastorate of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church, of Westerly, Rhode Island, then the largest Protestant church in that region and a branch of the one served by his ancestor, Rev. William Davis, nearly two hundred years earlier. For seven years he remained in charge of this congregation, resigning to take charge of the work of the Anti-Saloon League, of New York City. The two years he spent in this capacity were followed by five years as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, during which time he came to occupy a conspicuous place in the nation-wide temperance campaign and prohibition movement that has finally come to such splendid fruition. During 1893 and 1894 he travelled to the Pacific coast, lecturing on temperance and founding Good Templar organizations that later developed into formidable weapons against the liquor interests. His devotion to this cause has been lifelong, and although he relinquished official position with both the Good Templars and the Anti-Saloon League, he has kept in close

touch with the movement, and been much in demand as a speaker in the New England and other states in No-license and Anti-Saloon campaigns.

His withdrawal from the ministry came as the result of careful consideration and the belief that he could best serve and achieve in another line of endeavor. The law was his choice, for from youth he had been interested in legal matters and had become unusually well versed in the law through reading and study during his years of travel, as a copy of Blackstone or some other standard work on law usually made up a part of his travelling equipment. During his work with the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts he spent whatever time he could take from the duties of his position in preparing for admission to the bar, attending lectures at Boston University School of Law, where he graduated in the summer of 1908, and was admitted to the Massachusetts and Rhode Island bars in the same year.

Mr. Davis, who has maintained his residence in Westerly, Rhode Island, since the spring of 1896, began professional practice of law there in 1909, opening offices in the Potter building at Westerly and later securing offices in the Brown building vacated by Judge John W. Sweeney and United States Senator Dixon, when the former was elevated to the Superior Court bench of the State and moved to Providence. In addition to his Westerly offices, he now maintains offices connected with those of Nathan W. Littlefield, of Providence, necessitated by his interests in both places and his duties as attorney and general counsel for the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League. In the ten years of his legal activity, Mr. Davis has been accorded high places in the legal fraternity, and has been connected with much of the important liti-

gation of that period. His wide education and his experience on the lecture platform have stood him in excellent stead, and in the law he has found the calling for which he is eminently qualified. His professional record is on the same lofty plane as his previous career, for whether in the ministry on the temperance platform, in the Legislature, or at the bar, he has steadfastly defended those high moral principles in which he believes and which he has championed in many states.

Like his father, he is a Republican in political faith and high in party councils. One of his first experiences in the political affairs of this State was during the Republican Convention of 1910 when, with Richard W. Jennings, the present (1920) general treasurer of Rhode Island, he led the campaign for the nomination of George H. Utter for the Congressional nomination from the Second Rhode Island District. Mr. Utter was not endorsed by the Republican organization, and it was the first time in many years that there had been any insurgent tendency in the State Convention, but Mr. Davis, as chairman of the Westerly delegation, nominated Mr. Utter from the floor, and in the three-cornered contest that developed he so skillfully marshalled his forces that Mr. Utter, himself so indifferent to the matter that he was not even in attendance, was nominated on the first ballot. The following year Mr. Davis was chosen to nominate Governor Pothier in the State Convention, and so strongly and acceptably did he perform this service that he has frequently been called upon to nominate or second the nomination of leading candidates in Republican State conventions up to the present time.

With his election to the State Legislature, in 1916, Mr. Davis entered upon the duties of his first public office, and during his first term led the fight for women's

suffrage in Rhode Island and for the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment. He was reelected in 1918, serving at this time (1920) on the Committee of Labor Legislation and holding place among the leaders of the House. His support has been given to the most progressive reform bills and movements in loyal and energetic measure, and he is sponsor for a bill providing for mothers' pensions. On the floor and in committee he has seized every opportunity to advance the interests of those reforms that modern industry and industrial conditions have made imperative, the regulation of hours and wages, age limits and protection for children, compensation, liability, pensions, and similar problems that occupy the best minds of the age.

The period of the World War found him engaged in positions of leadership connected with all of the movements of the government and relief organizations for the advancement of the common cause—victory. All five Liberty Loans found him prominent and active among the corps of workers as a "four minute speaker," and in other capacity. He was one of the organizers of the Westerly Chapter of the American Red Cross, serving as its acting chairman during the first year of the war, then as chairman, directing two Red Cross drives with success that exceeded all expectations. The day following the severance of relations with Germany he prepared and introduced a resolution in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, which was passed unanimously, recommending that all citizens display American flags. He has delivered a number of lectures on patriotic subjects, one of which, "The American Flag," he has been requested to repeat a number of times in different states. He used a portion of this address with unique results in quieting an unfriendly crowd which had

gathered to break up a Republican rally in front of the Jewelry Manufacturers' building, in Providence, in the campaign of 1918. After the previous speaker had been howled down by the mob, he stepped onto the auto truck which formed the speakers' platform and drawing a small silk flag from his pocket asked them if they would listen to him talk about the stars and stripes. So interested was the crowd in his tribute to the flag that it allowed him to pass to the discussion of the issues of the campaign without further interruption. Not only his forensic powers and moral support did he offer to his government but, although occupying a pulpit only at infrequent intervals for a number of years, he volunteered early in the war for service as a chaplain in the United States army. Because he was beyond the age limit for active service his offer was rejected, and he is in possession of a letter from the War Department expressing appreciation of his loyalty and patriotism and regret that his offer could not be accepted.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, the Colonial Club, and the Misquamicut Golf Club. His principal interest outside of his profession is with the Westerly and Watch Hill Real Estate Company in the development of the Watch Hill section and nearby summer resorts. He affiliates with the Masonic order, belonging to Franklin Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is worshipful master (1920); Pawcatuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Narragansett Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Davis married, May 17, 1893, Nina Goodwin Hinman, daughter of the Hon. Guy Hinman, and a member of an old Pennsylvania family, her ancestors hav-

ing taken part in the Revolutionary War from that region. Her father was a veteran of the Civil War, and at the time of his death district attorney at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Davis has ably seconded her husband's work in war activities. She is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and as regent of the Westerly Chapter called the meeting, in 1917, for the organization of Red Cross work, and was in charge of the surgical dressings department of the Westerly Red Cross Chapter throughout the period of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of two children: Ruth Victoria and Virginia Hinman.

PLUNKETT, Hugh,

Business Man.

There is nothing existing in this country as yet save the fast diminishing fragment of the native Indians entitled to be called the American race. Up to the present and henceforth until some more homogeneous union is effected of the peoples gathered here, we are a race of borrowed bloods, properly not a distinct race at all. Of the countries which have thus contributed their sons to the makeup of our social fabric, Ireland is among the three or four that have done so most liberally, and her sons today form one of the most important elements of that great entity, the problems and despair at once of sociologists and politicians, the people of the United States, and from which, in Providence's good time, a true American race will issue. A fine type of this people to which America owes so much was the late Hugh Plunkett, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose death there on November 19, 1919, at the age of about sixty years, was a loss to the community.

Hugh Plunkett was born in County Ca-

van, Ireland, son of George and Kitty Plunkett. He was one of a large family, most of whom came to the United States, and are now all deceased. Both his parents died in Ireland. Hugh Plunkett received his early education in his native town, and being exceedingly bright he gained an excellent education in the few years he remained there. Ambitious and continually desiring to make a start in the business world, he came to the United States when a boy and joined his uncle, Philip Cook, in New Haven, Connecticut. He secured his first position with Yale & Bryan, wholesale grocers, in New Haven. He remained with this firm for a short time, and then entered into the expressing business for himself, in a small way. By strict integrity and honest efforts his business continually grew. He always used the latest equipment for his kind of work and soon replaced his horses with automobile trucks. He was a great and unwearied worker, giving his best efforts and thoughts to his business operations, with the result that he was always in the van of the progress made in that department, and his customers felt they were getting the best possible service. At the time of his death, Mr. Plunkett was one of the best known and most successful men in his line of business in New Haven.

Hugh Plunkett married, in New York City, Rose Byrne, born in County Monahan, Ireland, daughter of Thomas and Mary Byrne. Mrs. Plunkett came to the United States when a girl. Both her parents died in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett the following children were born: 1. Hugh, Jr., died age twenty-eight years; was in the business with his father. 2. Thomas, married Betty McCue; they are the parents of four children: Thomas, Rose Mary, Betty, Hugh. 3. George, married Mary Keeler, and they

are the parents of one child, George, Jr. Thomas and George are now conducting the business established by their father.

Religiously, Mr. Plunkett was a member of the Roman Catholic Sacred Heart Church, and a member of Knights of Columbus of New Haven. Liberal almost to a fault, he gave freely to all church charities, and was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need. He was a kind and loving husband and an indulgent father, who found his greatest pleasure with his family. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man. By his indefatigable will and determination, he had attained success and had made many friends in all walks of life, and his death, which occurred at his home, No. 430 Howard avenue, was keenly felt, not only by his family, but by the community where he was well known and highly respected. He was laid to rest in St. Bernard Cemetery.

BURNS, Mary A.,

Retired Business Woman.

The success of a woman on a large scale in a field of endeavor hitherto entered only by men attracts an unusual interest from even the most casual reader, and is therefore of double interest and importance in the realm of biography. Mrs. Mary A. Burns, now retired, was for many years one of the most successful retail dealers in groceries and provisions in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, a respected and influential figure in business circles, and may be rightly regarded as a pioneer of the ablest and most progressive type.

Mrs. Burns was born in Queens county, Ireland, May 13, 1854, a daughter of Patrick and Catharine (Keeley) Nash. Patrick Nash was a prosperous farmer and coal dealer in Queens county. He married Catharine Keeley, and among their

children were: Mary Ann, above mentioned; Margaret, deceased, who became the wife of Patrick Nash, an old resident of New Haven; James, who was associated with his sister, Mrs. Burns, in business, married Mary Heran, and died in March, 1910. Mrs. Burns spent her childhood on her father's farm in Ireland, and received her education in local district schools. Her father died in 1866, and seven years later, the mother brought her family to America in search of the opportunity to suitably educate and launch them in life. The voyage was made in eleven days, an exceptionally short time under the existing conditions of ocean travel. They came directly to New Haven, Connecticut, where soon afterwards Mary Ann Nash (Mrs. Burns) was obliged to find employment to help support the family. Her first work was in a laundry. Two years later she had advanced from employee to employer, and had established a small hand laundry on Meadow street. At that time New Haven had a population of only 35,000. Mrs. Burns employed six women. The venture proved a success from the very outset, and it was evident that Mrs. Burns possessed business ability of no mean order. In 1883, at the time of her marriage, she disposed of this business at a handsome profit. In the same year, she opened a grocery and meat market in New Haven. This proved successful from the start, and developed into a flourishing and profitable business, which Mrs. Burns disposed of later. For a short period she remained out of business, but finally yielding to the demands of her old friends and neighbors and to her own desire for the activity and zest of a business career, she again established a grocery and meat market in New Haven. Subsequently, Mrs. Burns removed the business, which had greatly outgrown its original loca-

tion, to the large brick building at the corner of Putnam and Edgar streets, where she carried on a large and successful trade until August, 1919. In conjunction with this business, Mrs. Burns invested from time to time in real estate in New Haven. She is the owner of several houses and tenements on Putnam street, and property on Howard avenue, all of which she manages herself. In 1904, she purchased a fine farm of forty-two acres at Monteweese.

On October 15, 1883, Mary Ann Nash married Patrick Burns. Mr. Burns was born in the North of Ireland, and came to the United States in early manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Burns were the parents of two children: 1. Margaret Elizabeth, died at the age of one and a half years. 2. James Joseph, born in New Haven, February 12, 1887, died there, August 5, 1919, aged thirty-three years; he was well known in social circles in New Haven, and was active and prominent in Catholic fraternal societies. Mr. Burns resided with his mother, in the house which she built at No. 139 Putnam street, in 1883. He was also her chief aid in business. Mrs. Burns and her son were members of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in New Haven, and generous donors to its charities and benevolences. Mrs. Burns disposed of her business shortly after her son's death, and retired to private life. Her career illustrates actively not only the success which inevitably attends honesty and fair dealing, when combined with indomitable courage and the will to succeed, but the fact that a woman can succeed notably in doing man's work.

DICKERMAN, Isaac Stephen,

Agriculturist, Real Estate Operator.

The surname Dickerman is one of the numerous patronymics which had their

origin in the fore-name Richard, which was one of the most popular names in use in England at the beginning of the surname period.

The American Dickermans comprise the progeny of Thomas Dickerman, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and who became the founder of a family which has figured prominently in the history of Massachusetts and Connecticut for more than two hundred and fifty years. Branches have been prominent in the towns about New Haven since the latter half of the seventeenth century. The late Isaac S. Dickerman, well known resident of Westville, Connecticut, was a descendant in the seventh generation of the founder, Thomas Dickerman.

(I) Thomas Dickerman, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England. He came to the American Colonies with his wife Ellen, and as early as 1636 was a settler at Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the same year he owned land there, and in 1637 bought more property. In 1652 he also owned a house and land at Boston Neck, to which he added in 1656. In addition to farming he carried on his trade of tailor at Dorchester. Thomas Dickerman died in Dorchester, June 11, 1657; the inventory of his estate amounted to two hundred and thirty-five pounds, eleven shillings, and four pence. His widow married (second) John Bullard and went to live in Medfield, Massachusetts, before July 14, 1663.

(II) Abraham Dickerman, son of Thomas and Ellen Dickerman, was born about 1634. He married, January 2, 1658-59, Mary Cooper, who was born in England about 1636, and died January 4, 1705-06, daughter of John Cooper. Her father had been with the New Haven Colony from its earliest beginning, and was a planter, freeman, and signer of the "fun-

damental agreement." He was constantly engaged in public affairs, and held many positions of dignity and honor, attorney, appraiser of estates, deputy to the General Court, selectman, etc. Soon after his marriage, Abraham Dickerman removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and received as his wife's dowry a considerable amount of real estate. On April 17, 1668, he bought a house and lot on the corner of Church and Elm streets, and made his home there. On April 26, 1669, he was chosen townsman, or selectman, and with the exception of four years was annually chosen to this office for thirty-one years, until 1669. In 1683 he was chosen deputy to the General Court, and was reelected until 1696. In October, 1683, he was confirmed and approved for lieutenant of the New Haven Train Band. When the town of Wallingford was settled, he was on a committee of thirteen, including his father-in-law, to lay out the boundaries, which were agreed upon January 28, 1673-74. In 1669 he was one of a committee "to procure a patent for the town bounds" of New Haven. On June 26, 1671, he was "by vote appointed to keep the ordinary," and continued to do so until 1680. He lived for fifty-three years in New Haven, and during the greater part of that time was in the public service. He was moderately prosperous and increased the property given him by his father-in-law. He also received at least fifty acres in the allotment of public lands. Abraham Dickerman died November 2, 1711, aged seventy-seven years.

(III) Isaac Dickerman, son of Abraham and Mary (Cooper) Dickerman, was born November 7, 1677. He married (first) June 30, 1709, Mary Atwater, who was born December 31, 1686, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater. He appears to have had unusual aptitude for public affairs, and held many positions of

trust and honor. He was appointed constable, in October, 1710. In October, 1713, he was ensign of militia, and in 1722 captain. On December 15, 1712, he was chosen selectman, and afterward held the office continuously until 1719, from 1722 to 1725, and from 1730 to 1732. He was deputy to the General Court for fifty-nine terms between 1718 and 1757, and was appointed justice of the peace for New Haven in May, 1735, and for every year afterward until his death. On December 24, 1716, when Yale College was about to be removed from Saybrook to New Haven, and the latter town had made it a grant of eight acres of land, he was one of a committee to make the transfer, and in 1718 was one of a number of proprietors who made a gift of land for the support of the institution. In the same year he was first sent to the General Assembly, and seems to have been regarded from the first as the special representative of Yale interests. In church affairs he was as prominent as in civil matters. He was chosen deacon of the First Church in 1727, and held the office until 1754, when he resigned. He then transferred his membership to the White Haven church, and was at the same time chosen a deacon there, retaining the office until his death. During the religious upheaval which followed the visit of Rev. George Whitfield to America (1739) and the controversy which took place between the original church in New Haven and the Separatists, Isaac Dickerman, as a magistrate and an officer in the church, for many years preserved a neutral attitude. In 1754, however, he joined the White Haven church and thus united with the Separatists. Isaac Dickerman died September 7, 1758. His will was dated May 11, 1756. Before his death he transferred large portions of his real estate to his sons, and his estate was in-

ventoried at seven hundred and eleven pounds, four shillings, nine pence.

(IV) Stephen Dickerman, son of Isaac and Mary (Atwater) Dickerman, was born August or October 14, 1721, and died February 28, 1779. He married, September 25, 1752, Eunice Tuttle, who was born November 22, 1733, and died February 16, 1779, daughter of Andrew and Eunice (Sherman) Tuttle. He lived in New Haven, in a house given him by his father, together with large tracts of land in the north and northwestern parts of the town. Stephen Dickerman and his wife died in the same year and were survived by seven children, of whom the youngest was only three years.

(V) Isaac (2) Dickerman, son of Stephen and Eunice (Tuttle) Dickerman, was born April 15, 1760, and died September 13, 1835. He married (first) February 28, 1781, Hannah Ball, who was born March 11, 1750, and died August 23, 1811, daughter of John and Mary (Blakeslee) Ball, and a descendant of Alling Ball, founder of the family in America. He married (second) Abigail (Johnson) Barnett, widow of Jeremiah Barnett. Isaac Dickerman was a prominent farmer and well known citizen of Westville, Connecticut.

(VI) Isaac (3) Dickerman, son of Isaac (2) and Hannah (Ball) Dickerman, was born January 26, 1791. He was a prominent resident of Westville, Connecticut, active in civic affairs, and in religious activities. For many years he was deacon of the Congregational church of Westville. He married, August 15, 1814, Mary Hotchkiss, daughter of Leverett Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and Sarah (Burrill) Hotchkiss, his wife. Isaac Dickerman died in Westville, March 30, 1884, aged ninety-three years.

(VII) Isaac Stephen Dickerman, son of Isaac (3) and Mary (Hotchkiss) Dick-

erman, was born in Westville, Connecticut, February 8, 1826, on the Dickerman homestead, at what is now the corner of West Elm and Forest streets. He grew to young manhood on his father's farm, attending the local public schools during the winter months, and helping with the work of the farm during the summer, after the fashion of the farmer's son of the period throughout New England. He later learned the cooper's trade, which he followed independently for a few years, conducting a small shop on West Elm street, where he had a flourishing trade. This venture proved eminently successful, but desiring to return to farming, Mr. Dickerman disposed of it at an excellent profit, and thenceforward devoted himself to farming operations, and to dealing in real estate in Westville and the vicinity. The Dickerman homestead farm was gradually sold in the form of building lots, and Mr. Dickerman purchased the site of the present residence of his widow. The house which he erected here was the first in the vicinity, which at the time was but slightly developed and was reached only by means of a cart path. Isaac S. Dickerman was widely known in business circles in Westville, and was respected as a public-spirited citizen and as a man of unimpeachable integrity. He was prominent in religious circles, and was long a member of the Congregational church. In political affiliation he was a Republican.

On November 11, 1852, Mr. Dickerman married (first) Elmira R. Sperry. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Lucy Jane, wife of Chauncey Reed, and mother of one daughter, Jessie Amelia. 2. Jessie Maria, died at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Dickerman married (second) October 31, 1875, Minerva Peck, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Ann (Beecher) Peck, of Woodbridge, Connec-

ticut, a descendant through both her paternal and maternal ancestry of several of the foremost Colonial families of Connecticut. Mrs. Dickerman, who survives her husband, makes her home at No. 228 West Elm street, Westville. Isaac S. Dickerman died at his home in Westville, November 11, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, honored and respected by all who knew him, and still a vital figure in the community which had been the home of his ancestors for generations.

BAKER, Hiram Wilson,

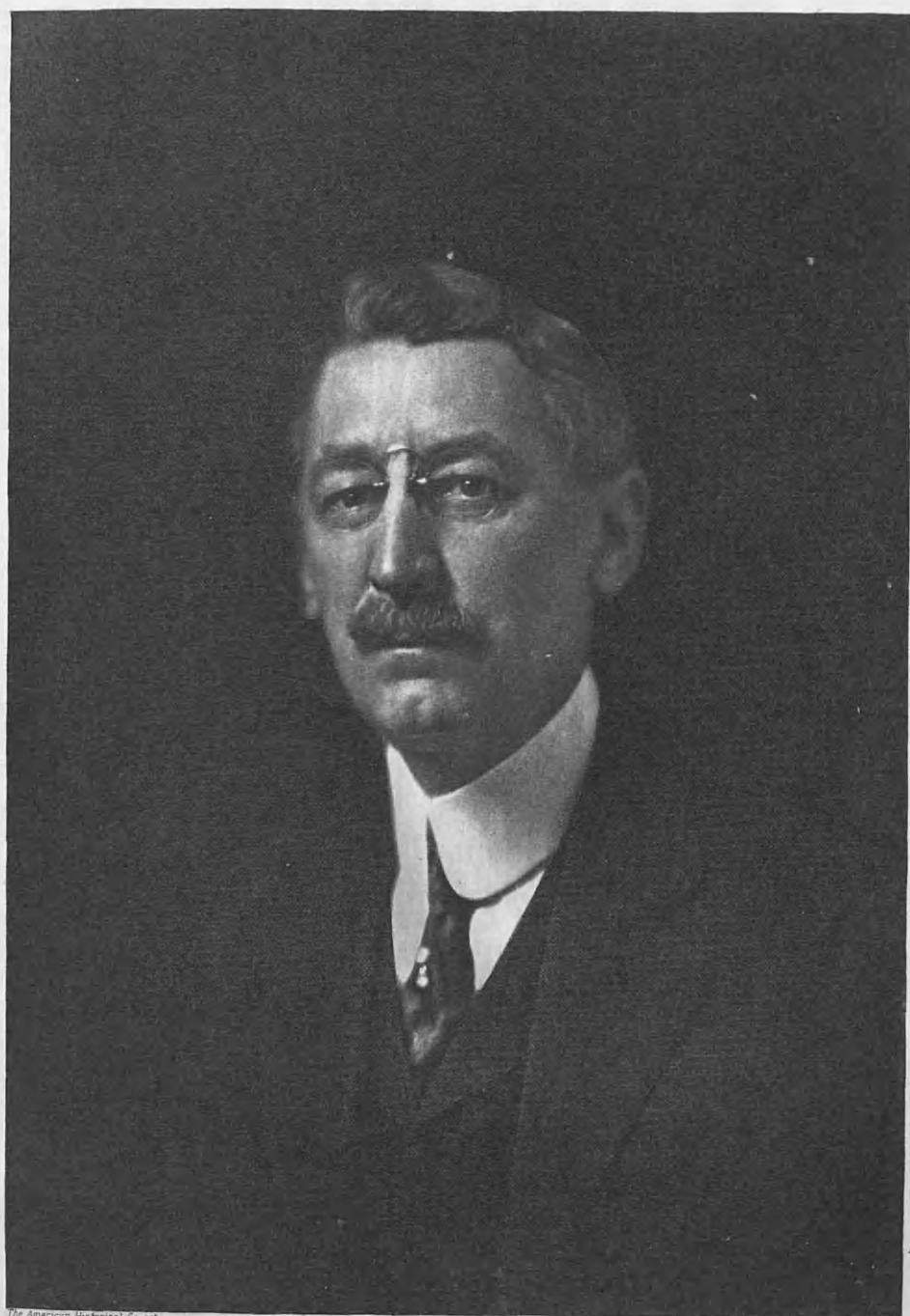
Head of Large Business.

In the death of Hiram W. Baker, president of the H. W. Baker Linen Company, who passed away December 21, 1918, New York lost one of its finest type of citizens. Endeared to his acquaintances by attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, Mr. Baker was of the type the world relinquishes with deep regret. Called suddenly from the midst of his activities, his family and friends were unprepared for the shock of his going. To them it came as a distinct and painful blow, while equally deep was the feeling of deprivation in respect to the business enterprise of which he was the head. As a business man, Mr. Baker was characterized by keen insight, broad outlook, and possessed what might be termed an instinct for business that had enabled him to build up to vast proportions the enterprise of which he was the founder. Mr. Baker was a successful business man in the broadest sense of the term. A man whose word could always be absolutely depended upon, and who rendered to others the same just, equitable treatment that he desired for himself. Courteous of manner, modest and unpretending, Mr. Baker deservedly enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. Of great nobility of

character, one of his most admirable traits was his kindly consideration for others. Those who worked for him as employes always had the very highest regard for him and respected him, as he trusted and respected them. Genial and sympathetic in his relations with those about him, he was one whom to know was to admire and esteem, and the world in which he moved was brighter and better for his presence.

Of great determination and tenacity of purpose when once conceived, the dauntless energy with which he pursued every undertaking that claimed his attention was characterized by a doggedness and a persistency that knew no such word as fail. Calm in reasoning and deliberate in judgment, Mr. Baker arrived at his decisions only after mature reflection, and when his mind was once made up he was slow to change it or to deviate from a line of action once determined upon. His supreme faith in human nature and his disposition to see essential good in all men, with his level headedness and absolute fairness and justice at all times, inspired those in his employ not only with a keener realization of their own capabilities, but by example often quickened latent impulses of their natures that otherwise might have remained dormant. Among those with whom he came in intimate contact, the imprint of his many good qualities were indelibly graven. With his clearness of head there was always a kindness of heart. No one was more ready to help the needy or lift up the fallen than he. To his employes he not only gave that which was just and equitable, but he gave a truly paternal interest and kindness. To his friends and associates he gave constant evidence of his solicitude for their well-being, and often at the sacrifice of his own convenience and comfort.

Hiram Wilson Baker was born in Coles-



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H. M. Baker

ville, near Binghamton, New York, January 14, 1861, a son of Charles M. and Hilda (Heath) Baker. His first experience in the business world was in a small dry goods store in Broome county, New York. He afterwards came to New York, where he took a position in the store of Jones Brothers. In 1892, at the age of thirty-one years, he engaged in the hotel linen importing business in the firm of Boyce & Baker, at No. 35 Warren street, New York. This partnership continued until December, 1902, when Mr. Baker bought out his partner's interest, and on January 1, 1903, incorporated the H. W. Baker Linen Company, now occupying their own building at No. 41 Worth street, New York, with branches at Boston, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California. Under Mr. Baker's genius of management and executive control, the business prospered from the first, soon developing to vast proportions, in 1919 the total sales for the year exceeding two million dollars, being today one of the largest linen houses in America. Mr. Baker was extremely thorough and efficient in all he undertook. This disposition caused him to make a comprehensive study of every detail connected with the linen business, from the growing and preparation of the flax for the spinning wheel, to the exact laundering of the linen in its finished form. An expert of recognized authority on hotel linen in this country, Mr. Baker was able to distinguish with his acutely cultivated sense of touch the finest Irish, Scotch or English linens. Such was his ambition and enthusiasm to excel in his field that he made annual trips to Europe, crossing the water twenty-six times in all to further his knowledge and to keep in touch with the development in the linen trade and industry, and in perfecting his own always carefully selected

stocks. Mr. Baker's business brought him in contact with all the leading hotels throughout the country, and he was always a well known figure as an exhibitor at hotelmen's expositions, where he always took a prominent part in all business and social functions, and it was while attending one of the latter at the Hotel Biltmore that he was fatally stricken. Doubtless his exertions in behalf of the exposition and the emotions of the occasion brought on the attack which was the direct cause of his death. A man of many estimable personal qualities and wide popularity, Mr. Baker was an enthusiastic member of many organizations, including the New York State, and New York City Hotel Men's associations, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, and one of the governors of the Arkwright Club. A man of deep religious sentiment, Mr. Baker was a member and deacon of Washington Heights Baptist Church. His religion was unobtrusive, but of a very practical character. He carried the precepts of the faith he professed into the affairs of every day life, and he was a Christian business man in all that phrase implies. He was a man of high ideals and lofty purposes, and lived up to them. Uprightness and high personal honor were qualities religiously adhered to in every aspect of his life.

In 1912 Mr. Baker was married to Jessie Fremont Dobbins, who survives him, and also one son by a previous marriage, Arthur D. Baker, of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Baker was preeminently a man of domestic tastes and devoted to his home and family. Always thoughtful, loyal and sympathetic, their welfare and comfort was always uppermost with him. His home life in its affections, confidence

and constancy exhibited the gentler traits of his strong character, and it was there that the true nobility of his fine nature shone forth. The death of Mr. Baker elicited numerous heartfelt expressions of esteem and regret on the part of the press, his business and club associates, and of various societies of which he was a member. Alike in the business and social aspects of his career, his citizenship was of the highest order, and he left to his family and friends, as his choicest legacy, the fragrant memory of an upright, true-hearted man and citizen.

WALDO, George Curtis,
Journalist.

When a half century ago, April 1, 1867, George C. Waldo came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, as local reporter and city editor of the "Standard," he began an association with that paper and with Connecticut journalism which has never been broken. His previous efforts in law and business had not proved to his liking, his tastes and talents from youth having been literary and his efforts in other directions did not prove satisfactory. His mother, a writer and poetess, encouraged the literary tastes of her son, and under her direction he absorbed the best in English literature, his reading of the poets being very extensive. When he finally embarked upon the sea of journalism he had found his proper element, his search had terminated, and as editor-in-chief he was in command of the bark upon which he began his voyage. During this half century he has taken a part in every movement for the upbuilding of Bridgeport, either personally or with his pen, and in church, scientific society, historical society, and club, has advanced the particular object for which each was organized. While he has made the political fortunes of others

and ardently supported the principles of the Republican party, he has asked nothing important for himself and kept comparatively free from the entanglements of political office. At eighty-three years of age he is an important daily contributor to the newspaper combination in which the "Standard" was merged and of which combination his son, George C. Waldo, Jr., is editor-in-chief.

George C. Waldo traces his ancestry through seven generations to Cornelius Waldo, born about 1624, in England, it is supposed, died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1700-01. Cornelius Waldo claimed descent from John Waldo, brother of Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldenses in France, 1170. Cornelius Waldo is first of record at Salem, Massachusetts, July 6, 1647. The line of descent from Cornelius Waldo, the founder, is through his son, John Waldo, a soldier of King Philip's War, a deputy to the General Court from Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1689; later a settler in Windham, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Adams, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Graves) Adams, who survived him. The line continues through Edward Waldo, third son of John Waldo, a teacher, farmer, lieutenant of militia and assemblyman of Windham, and his first wife, Thankful (Dimmock) Waldo; their son, Shubael Waldo, and his wife, Mary (Allen) Waldo; their son, Daniel Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Hannah (Carlton) Waldo; their son, Shubael (2) Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and his first wife, Rebekah (Crosby) Waldo; their son, Josiah Crosby Waldo, and his first wife, Elmina Ruth (Ballou) Waldo; they the parents of George Curtis Waldo, of Bridgeport.

Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo was born December 5, 1803, at Chesterfield, New

Hampshire, and died August 28, 1890, at New London, Connecticut. He studied under the Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, became a minister of the Universalist church, and gave his life to the propagation of that faith. His work was widespread in his early years, covering the large cities and towns of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and part of Virginia and Tennessee. He was a pastor of the First Universalist Church of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1835 to 1839, and pastor of the First Universalist Society in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1841-47, and from 1849 to 1854 labored in Troy, New York, and afterward for several years in New London. He published over one hundred controversial sermons, took part in many public debates, organized several church societies, and is credited with first generally introducing the Universalist faith in the West. He established and for many years published a weekly paper in Cincinnati, Ohio, "The Sentinel and Star in the West," and until his death was active in the work of his church.

Josiah C. Waldo married, October 26, 1831, at Boston, Elmina Ruth Ballou, daughter of the Rev. Hosea and Ruth (Washburn) Ballou, she a cousin of Eliza Ballou, mother of President James A. Garfield. Mrs. Waldo, born April 3, 1810, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died at New London, Connecticut, June 29, 1856; she was a woman of fine intellectuality, a writer of verse, the periodicals of her day welcoming her poems. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crosby Waldo were the parents of: Ella Fiducia Oliver, who died at the age of thirteen years; George Curtis, of further mention; Clemintina Grace; Frances Rebecca; and Maturin Ballou Waldo.

George Curtis Waldo, son of the Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo and his first wife, Elmina Ruth (Ballou) Waldo, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 20, 1837.

He completed public school courses at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, prepared for college at Tr  y Academy, then entered Tufts College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1860. Later he was awarded Master of Arts in course and in 1900 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D. After graduation from Tufts he began the study of law in the offices of A. C. Lippit, of New London, but his study was interrupted by his enlistment in Company E, Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. H. Terry, under whom he served as corporal during the campaign of 1861. He was ready to reenlist and had a commission awaiting him, but was rejected on account of a disability incurred in the "first campaign."

After his return from the army he resumed the study of law, then for a time also read medicine in New London, then engaged for two years in the photograph business, and finally, in 1867, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, there finding his true sphere. He began his journalistic career as local reporter and city editor of the Bridgeport "Standard," two years later became associate editor under the Hon. John D. Candee, and upon Mr. Candee's death, in 1888, succeeded him as editor-in-chief and president of the Standard Association, the owning corporation. The "Standard" became one of the important dailies of New England, and occupied a high rank among the journals of the country. As president of the corporation he conserved the material interests of the paper, and as a business proposition it has not disappointed the owners. In politics the paper and the editor agree (which is not always the case) and both were loyal supporters of the Republican party. For twenty-six years Dr. Waldo was a member of the Connecticut Board of Shell

Fish Commissioners and for twenty-four of those years president of the board; he was also for twelve years one of the trustees of the Insane Hospital at Norwich, Connecticut.

In civic affairs he has pursued the same dignified course, and has served his city as a member of the Board of Education. That service continued for five years, and when the new high school building was erected on Congress street he was one of the committee in charge, representing town and school board. He was for fourteen years a director in the Bridgeport Public Library. He was one of the founders of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, was for five years its secretary, and at the time the Historical Society merged with the Scientific Society he was vice-president of the former. He was the founder and first president of the old Eclectic Club; is an ex-president of the Seaside and Press clubs; has for several years been an official of the Republican Club; was for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and since 1876 has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, serving five years as junior warden. He retains his membership and interest in that fast disappearing body of gallant men, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi, and he holds membership in many other organizations, fraternal, literary and professional.

Dr. Waldo married, in 1874, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Annie Frye, daughter of Major Frederick and Matilda (Brooks) Frye, formerly residents of Bridgeport, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel James Frye, of Andover, Massachusetts, who commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo are the parents of four children: Selden C., deceased; Ro-

salie Hillman, married Roland H. Malory; Maturin Ballou; and George Curtis (2).

The foregoing outlines the principal incidents of a useful life now well in its evening. It has been spent largely in the service of others, and that service has been steadfast and continuous. His personal efforts and his editorial strength have been freely and potently used in the upbuilding of his city, and he has steadily labored for all that was good and ennobling.

FERTIG, John,

Oil Pioneer, State Senator.

In a strenuously active life of seventy-four years, John Fertig placed the impress of a forceful, commanding personality upon many phases of the life of his time. The public service, general business, manufacturing, real estate—all were fields he explored with successful result. But the industry that claimed the greatest portion of his time and effort and with whose history his name is inseparably linked is oil production. Mr. Fertig, at the commencement of his career, knew the sensation of holding the temper screw of a drill when the oil was struck that meant the beginning of fortune for him, and through experience after experience in the oil fields, when fortune and influence were accumulating, he arrived at the honored and respected position he held when death claimed him, March 19, 1914. Those of his associates who survive him bear the memory of a man upright and just, decisive in action, loyal in friendship, while in the annals of the oil industry his name is written large as a pioneer and long time leader.

John Fertig was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1837, and died in Los Angeles, California, March



John Hertig

19, 1911. He was the third child of a family of six boys and six girls, his father, a farmer, an early settler of Venango county, and he received only a common school training until he was sixteen years of age. Then, in the fall of 1853, with a capital of five dollars and his clothes packed in a hand-bag, he left home for the headwaters of the west branch of the Susquehanna, understanding that profitable employment was obtainable in the lumber camps of this region. The trip of one hundred and fifty miles he made on foot and alone and, arriving at his destination, secured employment and worked in a saw mill during that fall and the following winter. In the spring he helped run a raft of lumber down the river, and with the money earned at lumbering in his pocket he returned home. Soon afterward he began study to qualify as a teacher, attending the Neilltown Academy, and during the winter of 1854-55 he taught his first district school, continuing in his profession with excellent reputation and standing. In the autumn of 1859, Captain A. B. Funk, who owned saw mills and a store in Deerfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, endeavored to secure his services for the coming term, offering a salary of eighteen dollars a month, Mr. Fertig to "board around" in accordance with the old system. Mr. Fertig refused both the salary and the boarding plan, and Captain Funk then raised his proposition to thirty-six dollars a month, the teacher to board at his house at his own expense. This was agreeable to Mr. Fertig and he taught in Deerfield township that winter.

Not long after Drake's epoch-making discovery Captain Funk became proprietor of both the upper and lower McIlheney farms on Oil creek, near the pioneer oil district. In December, 1859, he executed a lease of several acres on the upper farm of John Fertig, David Beatty,

and Michael Gorman, of Warren county, and Dr. John Wilson, of Pleasantville. The next spring, 1860, the four lessees, using a hemlock tree for a spring pole, sank a well on their lease on the upper farm to the depth of two hundred feet, but, finding no oil, abandoned the project for a time. Captain Funk, in the same summer, sank a well with a spring pole on the lower farm to the same depth, two hundred feet, without finding oil. Deciding in the following fall to procure an engine and boiler to drill the well deeper to satisfy himself whether or not the land was underlain with oil, he placed his order for this equipment. Its delivery in those days of slow manufacture and slower delivery, was a matter of months, although at the present time the same number of days would suffice, and it was the spring of 1861 before he was able to resume work. Dropping to a total depth of four hundred and forty feet, he opened a flowing well, the first ever struck, which yielded one thousand barrels of oil every twenty-four hours. This inspired Mr. Fertig and his associates to make the further investment necessary for the same procedure on the well they had left as a dry hole, and they rushed their work until the Fourth of July, 1861. Mr. Fertig had hold of the temper screw when he felt the drill drop into a crevice. The fire under the boiler was at once extinguished, but not a minute too soon, for with a roar the oil shot far above the derrick. The well, the second flowing well ever struck, was called "Fountain Well No. 2" and started at five hundred barrels a day, flowing for nineteen months. Mr. Fertig's subsequent operations were in Crawford, Venango, Butler, Clarion, McKean, Warren and Allegheny counties, and in the Allegheny district of New York. In 1899, a biographer credited him with drilling independently more than two thou-

sand wells, and made the statement that "in respect to period, the time of beginning development, constant work in many fields since the beginning until the present time, extensive business at refining and shipping oil and management in pipe line transportation, he is the most conspicuous representative of the oil trade now living."

Mr. Fertig was treasurer of the United States Pipe Line Company during the most critical period of its existence. In 1893, three pipe manufacturing concerns, which had sold their products heavily to the United States Pipe Line Company, taking its paper in payment with the promise of each to renew at maturity, if asked to do so, had been forced to suspend. It brought the United States Company into a difficult situation, and to Mr. Fertig belongs the credit for extricating the company in solvent condition. When its affairs had been restored to their normal healthy condition he resigned, in 1895.

It was in connection with the public service that one of Mr. Fertig's most noteworthy financiering achievements was performed. In 1873, he was elected mayor of Titusville, and when he entered upon the duties of his office the city was dangerously involved financially. Heavy expenditures had been made for public improvements, a high rate of taxation prevailed, and the pernicious practice of issuing city orders had been pursued far beyond a safe point. Still further to complicate the situation, the failure of Jay Cooke precipitated the great panic, and four of the six Titusville banks failed, one old and new institution surviving the crash. As mayor, Mr. Fertig urged and obtained a policy of strict economy, and prevented further indebtedness by the abolition of the city orders, also returning his mayor's salary of five hundred dollars

to the city as a nucleus of a sinking fund. He was reelected in 1874 and again in 1875 with constantly increasing majorities, the record of his administration the only platform he needed when his name was placed before the voters of Titusville. Indicative of the degree of stability he gave the city's finances is the fact that when he entered office city bonds bearing ten per cent interest could only be sold at a discount, whereas at the close of his administration city bonds at three and a half per cent found a ready market. He supplied the urgent need of Titusville at that time, a capable, courageous, confidence inspiring financier, but his services to the city were in broader channels than those affecting the treasury. He had served on the local school board, and whatever the need of Titusville he was among the first to supply it. The city officials who succeeded him relied upon his counsel and encouragement, and he was almost as potent a factor in the government as a private citizen as he was as an office holder. He was a long time participant in the work of the Titusville Board of Trade. In the winter of 1895-96, and the spring following, he was the leading spirit in the establishment of the Industrial Fund Association, becoming one of ten citizens subscribing ten thousand dollars each to the fund. He was vice-president of the Titusville Commercial Bank from the time of its organization in 1882, and he was also president of the Titusville Iron Company, one of the largest and most important industrial institutions in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was half owner of the Titusville City Mills, and among his real estate holdings were the three story brick block bearing his name, built in 1872, the Exchange block, and farm land.

Mr. Fertig was long a figure in the State organization of the Democratic par-

ty. In 1876, he was elected to the State Senate, serving one term, and two years afterward the Democratic State Convention nominated him for lieutenant-governor, the entire ticket meeting with defeat. He was a delegate from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1892, and gave of his hearty support to his party.

Mr. Fertig married, December 28, 1861, Angeline Elizabeth Coldren, a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Isaac and Mary (Oberlin) Coldren. Children: Marion, now deceased; Carrie Belle, died young; John H., now living at Newark, New York; Willis Eugene, living in Titusville, Pennsylvania; Harry, living in Los Angeles, California; Roscoe Conklin, living in Los Angeles, California.

The death of Mr. Fertig occurred in California, where he had journeyed to escape the rigors of a Pennsylvania winter. He died as he had lived, in the approval and regard of all who knew him, no unworthy act placing a blemish upon a life of earnest and rewarded labor and service.

BRADY, Cyrus Townsend,

Clergyman, Author.

The noted English author, Frederick Marryat, whose romances appeared in the early part of the nineteenth century, drew his inspiration for his graphic and humorous pictures from sea life. The American public is indebted to Cyrus Townsend Brady in the twentieth century for his romances and biographies prototyping the ever varying, restless and exhilarating life of the wide and spacious sea.

The early American ancestor of the Brady family was Hugh Brady, the versifier of the Psalms, who came to this country about 1730. His son, John Bra-

dy, a soldier in the French and Indian War, was captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary War, and was killed by the Indians in 1776. By his wife, Mary (Quigley) Brady, he had a son, John Brady, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The son of the latter, Jasper Ewing Brady, was born in New Jersey, learned the trade of hatter, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was elected, as a Whig, to the Thirtieth Congress. Afterwards he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was appointed, in 1861, a clerk in the office of the paymaster general in the war department. He died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 23, 1870. Jasper Ewing Brady married Margaret Moreton, and their son, Jasper Ewing Brady, Jr., married Harriet Cora Townsend.

From this union Cyrus Townsend Brady was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1861. His parents, in 1870, removed to Kansas, where his youthful days were spent, receiving his early education in Leavenworth, Kansas. After obtaining his preliminary education, at the age of seventeen years, he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1883. It was during his naval studies that he acquired that love of sea and sea fighting which have been the inspiration of his novels. Upon leaving the naval academy, force of circumstances kept him from following the sea, and he entered into the railroad enterprises of the country, and for several years was with the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad companies. While still engaged in the railroad business, he became strongly drawn toward the ministerial profession, and he determined to take orders. He studied theology under Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, and became a

deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1889 and a priest the following year. He performed four years of missionary work in the West, and by his energetic personality became widely known. He was rector of many churches in Missouri and Colorado, and in 1892 became archdeacon of Kansas. He filled this post for three years, when he was called to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to become the first archdeacon of the diocese of Pennsylvania. These duties were interrupted by the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he joined the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and served throughout the war as chaplain. At the close of Spanish and American War, in 1899, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Overbrook, Pennsylvania. He resigned this charge in 1902 in order to devote himself exclusively to the literary work in which he had already gained prominent place among literate of his native land. Dr. Brady, having received a number of calls from parishes throughout the country in 1905, accepted a call to Trinity Church in Toledo, Ohio, resigning this position because the church was specially incorporated under the State laws and was not under the canon laws. In 1909 he went to St. George's Church in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1913 to the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, New York. The next year he became assistant rector of St. Stephen's Church on West Sixty-ninth street, New York City, a post which he held at the time of his death.

It was in 1898 that Dr. Brady first essayed to supplement his clerical income by writing, and in the ensuing score of years he produced about forty books, including novels, boys' stories, biographies and histories. This record, taking in consideration his duties as an active clergyman at the same time, has probably never been surpassed. In his writing career Dr.

Brady was unique in that he was one of the first authors to make use of the phonograph in the production of his works. He dictated the story to a phonograph and later had a stenographer transcribe it from the records. His first book was produced by this process, and most of his subsequent works were composed in this way. The style of his novels is light and attractive, and the many stirring sea adventures in his books are sketched with brilliant effect. Through all his writings run an atmosphere of life and virility, and throughout his stories fact and fiction are skillfully interwoven. The ground work is true and real, and amidst the turmoil of battle or the tense excitement of the chase run the golden threads of exquisite love tales. An ardent student of history, and especially of the picturesque exploits of our early wars, it was natural that he should find inspiration among the stirring events of the American Revolution.

Dr. Brady's literary work began with his novel, "For Love of Country," which was published in 1898. This attracted so much attention that his second book, "For the Freedom of the Sea," published the following year, was in demand for a serial. As a still further evidence of the author's growing popularity, the first large edition published in 1899 of "The Grip of Honor" was exhausted in advance orders. Then followed in a steady stream, hardly six months apart, a series of remarkable works of pure fiction and of historical action. His other works are: "Life of Stephen Decatur" (1899) for the Beacon Biographies; the following year, "American Fights and Fighters;" "Life of Commodore Paul Jones;" "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West" and "Reuben James" were published. Then in the next decade came "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield;" "Under Topsails and Tents," having for its subject his experi-

ences in the United States army and navy service; "Colonial Fights and Fighters" in 1901; "Hohenzollern;" "Woven with the Ship;" "In the Wasp's Nest;" "Border Fights and Fighters," (1902); "The Southerners;" "The Bishop;" "Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer;" "The Doctor of Philosophy;" "In the War with Mexico," (1903); "A Little Traitor to the South;" "A Midshipman in the Pacific;" "Indian Fight and Fighters," Vol. I, (1904); "The Corner in Coffee;" "The Records;" "The Conquest of the Southwest;" "The Two Captains;" "Three Daughters of the Confederacy;" "My Lady's Slipper," (1905); "The Patriots;" "The True Andrew Jackson;" "Richard the Brazen," (1906); "Indian Fight and Fighters," Vol. II; "Gethsemane and After;" "The Blue Ocean's Daughter;" "North Western Fight and Fighters," (1907); "The Love Test;" "The Adventure of Lady Susan," (1908); "The Ring and the Man;" "On the Old Kearsage;" "The Island of Regeneration," (1909); "South American Fights and Fighters;" "The Better Man," (1910).

Among his later works are: "Hearts and the Highway;" "As the Sparks Fly Upward," from which the famous picture scenario, "Hearts Adrift," starred by Mary Pickford, was taken; "Bob Dashaway, Privateersman;" "The Cliff-Dweller's Pot" were published in 1911. The following year "The Chalice of Courage;" "The Master of Repartee;" "Bob Dashaway, Treasure Hunter" were placed before the public. "The Fetters of Freedom;" "The Island of the Stairs;" "Bob Dashaway in Frozen Seas;" "Christmas When the West was Young;" were all published in 1913. The following year "Sword Hand of Napoleon;" "Little Angel of Canyon Creek;" and "Britton of the 7th" were added to his published works. "The Eagle of the Empire;" "A Baby of the

Frontier;" "The Island of Surprise" were introduced to the literary public of the world in 1915. "The Web of Steel;" "The More Excellent Way," "And Thus He Came" were the author's contribution for 1916. The following year appeared "When the Sun Stood Still;" "By the World Forgot;" and "A Little Book of Christmas." Dr. Brady was a contributor to various ecclesiastical periodicals, writing a sermon every Sunday for "The New York Herald." Since 1913 he made his permanent residence at Yonkers, New York, and in addition to his writings entered the field of lecturing. St. John's College of Annapolis, Maryland, conferred on him, in 1902, the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Brady married (first) Clarissa Sidney Guthrie, who died in 1890. His second marriage took place at Sedalia, Missouri, November 5, 1899, to Mary Barrett, the daughter of E. S. Barrett, of North Carolina. The children by the first marriage are: Cyrus Townsend, of Buenos Ayres, South America; Elizabeth, the wife of Theodore M. Gleason, of Port Washington, New York; and Sidney G., a major in the United States army, who is stationed at Louisville, Kentucky. By the second marriage the children are: Margaret and Katherine, residing at Yonkers, New York, and Esmond Barrett, a student at Harvard University.

The last public appearance of the churchman and author was at the Army and Navy dinner to Admiral Sims at the Waldorf-Astoria, January 20, 1920, where he delivered an address. The following Thursday he was stricken with a severe cold. While his condition was not considered serious, symptoms of pneumonia developed under which he sank rapidly, until death came January 24, 1920. His funeral services were held in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, New York City, Jan-

uary 27, 1920, and the interment was made at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, New York.

In four fields of human endeavor, Dr. Brady had a strenuous career. As a naval officer he learned fully of the ways of the sea; in the railroad business he saw the growth of the West; as a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church he carried the Gospel into wild western mining camps, and preached to fashionable congregations in New York; as an author and playwright in his recent years he astonished the literary world by his prolific flow of absorbing fiction, his cultivated essays and magazine articles. His most recent venture was in the field of scenario writing for motion picture plays.

CRANE, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

Litterateur, Philanthropist.

The life of Theodore Frelinghuysen Crane, which covered a period of three-quarters of a century, was spent in a varied career, with many interesting and eventful happenings. Early in life he acquired an education through much of his own personal efforts, and later taught school, continuing as an educator for several years. He was of an inventive turn of mind and aided in the field of science, retiring in favor of journalism. He eventually published his own paper, an eight page newspaper, at Mount Tabor, New Jersey, "The Mount Tabor Observer," an illustrated camp meeting journal which he continued to publish for eighteen years. He was deeply interested in the religious work and in the temperance cause and civic reform. He was the candidate of the Prohibition party for State Senator, and in Newark, while clerk of the Common Council, was active in investigating the management of the Essex County Insane Hospital, the result being the re-

moval of the board. This brought down upon his head a flood of abuse from Newark and New York papers, but he persevered, and finally won a complete vindication, the decision removing the management of the hospital.

As a temperance man, Mr. Crane interested himself for years in efforts of a friendly nature to discourage the liquor business, and later became the most aggressive of prohibitionists. Not only did he direct his efforts toward the discontinuance of the liquor business, but he championed the cause of its victims, and in one case devoted seventeen months to securing executive clemency for a life prisoner. The commercial world is indebted to him for the process by which the valuable "blue print" was made possible, he having reproduced the first detailed drawing ever made without the use of a camera or lens. This invention failed of a patent through an oversight of his attorney, but six years later the government adopted his idea in the Patent Office at Washington in the reproduction of drawings and maps, thus giving to the commercial world Mr. Crane's now popular "blue print."

Mr. Crane was a descendant of a Jasper Crane, who, with twenty-two others, in 1665, signed a contract with the Indian chiefs for the purchase of the site upon which grew the city of Newark, New Jersey. He was a son of Isaac Ward Crane, a cabinet maker, born in Newark, April 23, 1799, and his wife, Hannah Smith (Condit) Crane, born in West Orange, New Jersey, August 8, 1808, whom he married, December 5, 1827. She was a daughter of Jephtha Condit, a private of the Second Regiment, New Jersey troops, in the Revolution, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Condit, a captain in the same regiment. Captain Jonathan was a descendant of John Condit, of Norman



Theo. F. Crane

blood, who married in Great Britain, and came to America in 1678, the first mention of him being in reference to the purchase of lands in the "bounds of the town of Newark, New Jersey." The Condit's were of the Presbyterian faith and, as far back as John Condit, a marked feature of every Condit will was the giving of a large family Bible to each child. Isaac Ward Crane died in 1874, Hannah Smith (Condit) Crane, his widow, surviving him five years, until July 9, 1879. They were the parents of eleven children: Mary Ward, born September 21, 1828; Alexander Tichenor, October 5, 1829; Nehemiah, November 25, 1831; Jephtha, June 26, 1833; Isaac Smith, December 4, 1834; Jonathan N., April 7, 1838; William B., February 21, 1840; Edward P., May 18, 1841; Sarah Cordelia, May 13, 1843; Theodore Frelinghuysen, of further mention; Albert Frederick, born March 21, 1847.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Crane was born in New York City, December 1, 1844, died in Mount Tabor, Morris county, New Jersey, May 28, 1919. He was educated in the Newark grade, high, and normal schools, his education being made possible through his own earnings and perseverance. At the age of eighteen he sought a position with a street car company, but finding Sunday work would be required of him he declined the offered employment. On his way home he met a district school superintendent whom he knew, and on being offered a teacher's position, at once accepted it. His first school was at Hanover Neck, Morris county, New Jersey, and the next year he taught in Green Village, his brother being pastor of a church there. In 1865 he became principal of the East Orange public school, holding that position for some years.

The year following his retirement as principal, Mr. Crane became editor of a

Newark, New Jersey, weekly newspaper, that paper being later converted into a campaign paper favoring the election of John I. Blair, the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey. In 1872 he attended the Chicago Republican National Convention, which nominated General Grant for the presidency a second time. In 1873 he spent six weeks in the West among Mormons and Indians, as special artist and correspondent of "Frank Leslie's." During the years devoted to teaching, Mr. Crane became a shorthand expert and professional penman, teaching classes in these special branches in seminaries and commercial colleges after retiring as a public school teacher. He was later and for twelve years a member of the faculty of the New Jersey Business College, teaching shorthand. As a photographic artist he obtained special notice for his work in the West with "Frank Leslie's," and later the New York "Sun" gave him recognition as an "enterprising artist from New Jersey who had made and had on sale views of the great Boston fire while it was still burning and before local artists appeared on the scene."

Mr. Crane also served the city of Newark as chief clerk to the city clerk during Mayor Lang's administration, and was clerk of the Common Council, being first chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of the previous clerk. It was during his term as a clerk of Common Council that he instituted the investigation which caused the removal of the Insane Hospital management. He was warned against the folly of antagonizing "two such formidable bodies as the Grand Jury and Board of Chosen Freeholders," and this prophecy seemed true when the management of the hospital was reinstated. But Mr. Crane renewed the attack, an investigation followed, and the permanent removal of the board resulted.

As a journalist Mr. Crane was cor-

respondent to several religious journals in New York City and Newark, in addition to the "Park Gazette," and also served as a reporter. He edited and published the Mount Tabor "Observer," of Mount Tabor, New Jersey, for eighteen years, and was a strong, interesting editorial writer. In the business world he was well known as a photographic artist, using artificial light, and as the inventor of the "blue print." He wrote much for the religious press, and was deeply interested in prison work, a line of philanthropy in which he was very successful in obtaining relief for men falsely accused. He was a Republican in politics, later a Prohibitionist, and a member of Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark. At the age of nineteen he was urged to accept a local preacher's license, and served the Christian Commission during the last year of the Civil War, ministering to the religious needs of the soldiers as Rev. T. F. Crane. After returning from Christian Association work he refused a renewal of his local preacher's license, but all through his life did considerable evangelistic work in connection with his other duties, he and a son-in-law being styled by the press "the Singing Evangelists." Mr. Crane was one of the incorporators of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, serving that useful philanthropy as assistant superintendent and chaplain, and as editor of "Faith and Works," the official organ of the Home. Mrs. Amalie L. K. Crane, his widow, became matron of the Home after her marriage to Mr. Crane, her sister, Miss Gussie Schultz, a teacher in the Home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crane were deeply interested in this institution, Mr. Crane contributing much time and literary effort to "Faith and Works." He was a prolific writer both of poetry and prose, and accomplished much good with his pen. Just one week before his death, and knowing well that his days were num-

bered, he addressed a letter to the children and adults of the Sunday School at Mount Tabor, in which he exhorted them to follow the Christian religion, thus concluding: "Now for a word of encouragement to those who are on the way and those who seek to know the way. For in a brief period that I have been helplessly prostrate, could you know the joy and satisfaction of a heart acquaintance with the Master, you need no further encouragement to persevere unto the end."

Mr. Crane married (first) January 1, 1866, Mary Katharine Allen, born near Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, September 25, 1842, of an old New Jersey family, died February 5, 1889, daughter of Edward L. and Harriet P. (Hutchinson) Allen. He married (second) May 25, 1908, Amalie Louise Katharine Schultz, daughter of Henrich Schultz. By his first marriage Mr. Crane had ten children as follows: Minnie C., born February 7, 1868, married Fred C. Collins; Harry Alexander, a contractor, born September 12, 1870, married Lulu Pope; Edward F., a contractor, born December 17, 1872, married Carlotta A. Adam; Harriet D., born July 27, 1874, married Richard Coriell, a merchant; Mary E., born September 22, 1876; Theodore Frederick, manager, born October 24, 1878, married Mabel Jackson; H. Beulah, born December 25, 1880, died in 1884; Osee M., born September 10, 1882, died in 1886; May, died in infancy; Edith A., born May 5, 1887. The family home, where all these children except Osee M., were born, was at No. 156 First street, Roseville, Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Amalie S. Crane survives her husband, a resident of Mount Tabor.

PLEASED

Pleased in the sunshine, pleased in the blast,
Pleased when the skies are overcast;
Pleased when I can or cannot see
God's loving hand is dealing with me.

Pleased, for Christ's promises never can fail,
Pleased in the calm and also in the gale,
Knowing Omniscience at midnight can see,
Since he was pilot on dark Galilee.

Pleased in health or when I am ill,
Pleased since I know I'm lost in the Lord's
will,

Pleased with whatever my lot may be,
Knowing Omnipotence careth for me.
—Theo. F. Crane.

MILLER, Albert B.,

Business Man.

Albert B. Miller, who was prominent in business and industrial circles of Connecticut and Rhode Island, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in October, 1838, and died August 7, 1899, at Stonington, Connecticut. He was a son of Charles D. Miller, a foundryman, and founder of the New England Butt Company of Providence.

Albert B. Miller spent his boyhood days in his native city, and in youthful manhood made a journey to California. He also visited Oregon and other states of the Far West, finally returning to New England. For several years after his return he was employed by the Scranton Press works in Norwich, Connecticut, but in 1868 he located in Stonington, in the same State, which was ever afterward his home. He bought of John F. Trumbull the Joslin Arms Company, an iron and brass foundry, and for several years operated that plant in connection with the Atwood Machine Company. In 1880 he sold his plant to the Atwoods, and erected a foundry on Miller street, there continuing in successful business operation until his death. He was a strong Democrat, and was for some time Burgess of Stonington. He was an able business man, highly esteemed for his upright character and pleasing manners. He married Margaret Gough, of Bath, Maine, who died

in 1896. Children: Charles William, of further mention; Susie M., became the wife of Dr. C. E. Maine, of Stonington; Harriet, a teacher of music in the Providence public schools; Albert B., an iron founder of San Diego, California.

Charles William Miller, son of Albert B. and Margaret (Gough) Miller, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 13, 1863. He completed public school courses in the Stonington public schools, and in 1883 was graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He then became associated with his father in the A. B. Miller's Sons Company in the iron and brass foundry business, becoming familiar with its every detail, and when Albert B. Miller, the father, passed away, the son succeeded him, and still conducts a very successful business. For thirty-six years the Miller foundry has turned out castings and forgings for Robert Palmer & Sons, of Noank, Connecticut, shipbuilders and long time customers of the plant, and also for the Consolidated Railroad Company, the original New Haven Railroad, the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Westerly, Rhode Island, the Thames Towboat Company and the T. A. Scott Company, both of New London, Connecticut. Like his father, he is a Democrat in politics, and a man widely known, thoroughly well liked and held in esteem. He is a member of New London Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Stonington Baptist Church.

Charles W. Miller married in October, 1892, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter, of Chicago, Illinois. Children: 1. Albert P., born August 1, 1894, at Chicago, Illinois; educated in the public and high schools of Stonington, Connecticut, Phillips Andover Academy and Rhode Island State College; at present manager of A. B. Miller's Sons. 2. Charles,

born December 16, 1895, at Chicago, Illinois; educated in the public and high schools of Stonington, Connecticut, Mt. Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and Colgate University; served with the Twenty-sixth Company of Engineers of the Regular United States Army during the World War; at present with the Associated Oil Company of Texas. 3. Chester, born November 21, 1896, at Stonington, Connecticut; educated in the public and high schools of his native town, Mt. Saint Mary's College, and Colgate University; served in the Naval Reserves of the United States Navy during the World War. 4. Frank, born April 16, 1899, at Stonington, Connecticut, educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and St. John's College at Danvers, Massachusetts; at present time assistant manager of the A. B. Miller's Sons. 5. Margaret, born December 19, 1900, at Stonington, Connecticut; educated in the public and high schools of her native town and Connecticut College for Women. 6. John, born March 6, 1902, at Stonington, Connecticut; educated in the public and high schools of his native town.

COLLINS, John P.,

Steel Manufacturer.

Any attempt to create a verbal portrait of John P. Collins must necessarily be inadequate to his true worth, for no pen can describe him as he was to those who knew and loved him. He was a man of charming personality, radiating friendliness and good feeling wherever he went, and so gentle, generous, strong and loyal that all honored and loved him. When such a man passes, a sense of personal loss prevades his community. Mr. Collins stood high as a manufacturer of steel, and as a manager of men he had no su-

perior, but there went out from him an influence for good which cannot be estimated or described. That he inspired men to lives of usefulness and honorable achievement is known, and the good he did will long live in the lives of those who came within the circle of his influence. He was a son of David and Ann Collins, who had three other sons, William, David and Henry; also they were the parents of three daughters.

John P. Collins was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1871, and died in the city of his birth, January 21, 1914, hardly yet in the full prime of his splendid manhood. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, finishing with graduation from high school. He began his business career with the Carnegie Steel Company, immediately after graduation, and until the close of life was associated with that company. He found the business congenial from the beginning, and his aptitude for the line he had chosen was marked. All things thus conspired in his favor, promotion came early and upward, one and each carrying greater responsibility and pecuniary reward. He became master of the business, and won the high regard of those in authority over him and the perfect confidence and respect of those under his authority. At the closing of his too brief life, he was general superintendent of the Neville, Carrie, Isabella, Lucy and Edith furnaces, constituent parts of the Carnegie Steel Company of prime importance. The history of men who have risen to prominence in the steel industry forms a wonderful part of the industrial history of the United States, but no man rose more clearly upon his own merits and real work than John P. Collins. There was no flaw in his record as superintendent of the furnaces mentioned, and above all the perfection of technical detail which marked his ad-



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Portrait by F. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

J. Collins

ministration stood out the fact that he enlisted the love and loyalty of his men in every branch of the works. When the news of his passing was spread abroad, all who had been associated with or who had witnessed his career in its different stages felt that Pittsburgh and the steel industry had sustained a heavy loss.

Mr. Collins was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and in politics was a Republican, but he never desired nor held public office, although he was keenly alive to his duties as a citizen. He was fond of out-of-door sports, particularly golf, and thoroughly enjoyed his hours of recreation at the Stanton Heights Golf Club and the Oakmont Country Club, he belonging to both organizations. He was also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Collins married, August 1, 1901, Katherine A. Kleppner, daughter of Conrad and Regena (Jable) Kleppner. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were most congenial in disposition and temperament, both possessing social gifts which made their home a center of attraction for their many friends, that home being the abode of a generous hospitality which will long be remembered. Mrs. Collins survives her husband.

FOOTE, Truman Sherman, Jr.,

Business Man, Public Official.

The surname Foote had its origin in two sources, one local, the other baptismal. Like head and side, foot is a common terminal of local surnames. Its use, independent of prefix or suffix, however, is difficult of explanation, despite the fact that many authorities classify it as locative in source, and assign it the meaning "at foot," or "at the foot," meaning at the foot of the hill or slope. The late Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., in his "Dictionary of English and

Welsh Surnames," inclines to the belief that Foot is of baptismal classification, signifying literally "the son of Fot." This theory has more evidence in its favor than the first. Among the under-tenants listed in the Domesday Book we find entry of Ernui Fot in County Cheshire, and Godwin Fot in County Kent. Out of numerous instances in the Hundred Rolls (1273) not one has a local prefix.

The well known Connecticut family of Foote comprises the progeny of Nathaniel Foote, an Englishman of substance, who was among the pioneer settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His descendants have figured prominently in the life and affairs of Connecticut for more than two and a half centuries. The late Truman Sherman Foote, member of the firm of Tyler, Frost & Company, of New Haven, a well known business man, and a prominent figure in the Masonic order in the State of Connecticut, was a descendant in the eighth generation of Nathaniel Foote, the founder.

(I) Nathaniel Foote, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England. He came from Shalford, Colchester, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he took the freeman's oath in 1633, when his name first appears in the records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Soon after his arrival he was granted a lot of sixteen acres, and two acres of marsh land. He joined the settlers in the Connecticut Colony at an early date, and in the original distribution of lands at Wethersfield in 1640 received a home lot on the east side of Broad street. He became the owner of several other tracts, his property at the time of his death comprising four hundred acres in all. He was a prosperous farmer and one of the leading members of the colony at Wethersfield. In 1644, he represented the town in the General Court of Connecticut. Nathaniel Foote married, in England, in 1615, Elizabeth Deming, who was born about 1595,

and died July 28, 1683, sister of John Denning, who was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield. Nathaniel Foote died, intestate, in 1644, and his widow married (second) about 1646, Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Foote, son of Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth (Denning) Foote, was born in England, about 1620, came to America with his parents, removed to Wethersfield with them, but later returned to Massachusetts, and settled in Hadley. He married, in 1646, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, who after his death in 1655, married (second) William Gull, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Hatfield, Massachusetts.

(III) Daniel Foote, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Smith) Foote, was born in 1652. He was a prominent resident of Stratford, Connecticut. He married (first) Sarah ———; (second) Mary ———.

(IV) John Foote, son of Daniel Foote, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, June 17, 1680. He was a resident of Newtown, and a prosperous farmer there during the greater part of his life. On July 13, 1715, he married Sarah Prindle.

(V) Peter Foote, son of John and Sarah (Prindle) Foote, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, in 1725. On July 6, 1759, he married Sarah Hurd.

(VI) Truman Sherman Foote, son of Peter and Sarah (Hurd) Foote, was born November 15, 1778. He married, January 11, 1801, Sarah Jackson, daughter of David Jackson, of Woodbury, Connecticut; she died at Bristol, Connecticut, October 25, 1841.

(VII) Truman Sherman (2) Foote, son of Truman Sherman (1) and Sarah (Jackson) Foote, was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, January 21, 1807. He married, March 3, 1840, Mary Dana, daughter of Abraham Dana, of Syracuse, New York.

She was born at Syracuse and died at Albany, October 5, 1852. Truman S. Foote made his home in Albany for many years prior to his death, May 21, 1851.

(VII) Olive Eliza Foote, daughter of Truman Sherman (1) and Sarah (Jackson) Foote, was born November 30, 1809, at Woodbury, and married, at Bethany, Connecticut, March 4, 1829, Ashbel Mix. Ashbel Mix was born at Bristol, May 11, 1801, son of Ashbel and Hannah (Byington) Mix; he was a large land owner, and a prominent resident of Bristol, where he died March 26, 1851. His widow removed to New Haven in 1865, and died there in 1895. Ashbel and Olive Eliza (Foote) Mix were the parents of Jane Foote, who was born in Bristol, October 20, 1848. (See Foote VIII).

(VIII) Truman Sherman (3) Foote, son of Truman Sherman (2) and Mary (Dana) Foote, was born at Albany, New York, February 11, 1845, and following the death of his parents came to Bristol, Connecticut, to make his home with his guardian, Frederick Allen. He was educated in Bristol, and on completing his studies secured his first position with the firm of Tyler, Frost & Company, of New Haven, with whom he was identified throughout his entire business life. In 1868 he became a member of the firm, and thenceforward until his death was a valuable factor in the management of interests of Tyler, Frost & Company. He was widely known in business circles in New Haven, and through his prominence in this field was drawn into politics.

Mr. Foote was a well known and influential figure in the political life of New Haven and of the State. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, and was a member of the Common Council of New Haven, and chairman of the Democratic Town Committee. For several terms he filled the office of town clerk of New Haven. Mr. Foote was 2

prominent figure in the affairs of the Masonic order in Connecticut for many years. He was a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Franklin Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; New Haven Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He was one of the first members of the Masonic order in New Haven to be raised to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and during his entire connection with the Masonic order in the State of Connecticut was one of its ablest and most popular members. Essentially a man's man, sincere of purpose, courteous, genial, and strong in his allegiance to fraternal ties, he had endeared himself to hundreds, and his untimely death came as a severe blow to those numerous friends in whose lives he had become a valued factor.

On October 27, 1868, Mr. Foote married, at Bristol, Connecticut, Jane Foote Mix, daughter of Ashbel and Olive Eliza (Foote) Mix, of Bristol. (See Foote VII). Mr. and Mrs. Foote were the parents of the following children: 1. Edward Ashbel, engaged in business in the West, where he died in 1904; married Helen Adams; their son, Edward Foote, makes his home with his grandmother in Westville. 2. Truman Sherman, married Georgie Hardy; they have one child, Trumana Sherman. 3. Mary Dana, wife of Bennett William Farnham, and mother of three children: William Foote, Bennett Dana, and Carol Jane. 4. Child, who died in infancy. 5. Harrick Orville, married Agnes Charlotte Roth. Mrs. Foote married (second) on February 5, 1890, George Edward Hoadley, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a prominent business man of New York and New Haven. Mr. Hoadley was born in New Haven, July 18, 1838, son of George Hoadley, member of the prominent old Connecticut family of the name, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of

William Hoadley, founder of the family in America. He died at his home in Westville, Connecticut, March 11, 1893. Mrs. Hoadley survives her husband, and makes her home in Westville.

GLYNN, James Patrick,

Physician.

As a specialist in diseases of women, located in private practice in Brooklyn, New York, and as physician to the department of public charities of New York City during a period of twenty years, Dr. Glynn has built up a city-wide reputation as a physician and surgeon of skill and learning, highly esteemed by his clientele and respected by his brethren of the profession. He is a native son of New York City, his parents, Martin Joseph and Catherine (McDonald) Glynn, both coming to that city from Ireland, Mr. Glynn at the age of twenty, Mrs. Glynn at the age of three years.

Dr. Glynn's grandfather, Martin Glynn, born in Ireland, in 1818, died in 1860. He married a Miss Feeney. Their son, Martin Joseph Glynn, born in Ireland, in 1842, came to New York City in 1862, and became a successful importer of tea and coffee, and during the last two decades of the nineteenth century was very prominent in mercantile life. He died in New York City, in 1909. He married, in 1868, Catherine McDonald, born in Ireland, in 1850, died in New York City, in 1917. Martin J. Glynn was a student all his life, particularly of philosophical subjects, and was of devout religious life.

James Patrick Glynn was born in New York City, March 26, 1870. He prepared in New York City schools, then entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, receiving from that institution the degrees A.B. and A.M. in due course. His personal preference inclined him toward the

study of medicine, and in 1894 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with the degree M.D. He began practice the same year in the city of Brooklyn, and has now completed his first quarter of a century of active professional work, at his present offices, No. 474 Ninth street. He is a specialist in women's diseases, and a surgeon of well tested ability. Since 1899 he has been physician to the department of public charities, New York City, his service having been continuous during the twenty years which have intervened since his first appointment. Dr. Glynn is visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital; gynecologist to the Williamsburg Hospital; president of the medical board of Williamsburg Hospital; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; Kings County Medical Society; Pathological Society; Associated Physicians, of Long Island; Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons; and of the Crescent Athletic Club. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, Roman Catholic. His favorite recreations are tennis and fishing; his most helpful books the classics and medical literature.

Dr. Glynn married, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1899, Elise M. Zerega, daughter of Antoine Zerega, a manufacturer of Brooklyn. Dr. and Mrs. Glynn are the parents of five children: Katherine, Elise, James P., Jr., Louise, and Martin J.

HAWKINS, James Henry,

Real Estate Operator, Public Official.

Hawkins families in America date from the middle of the seventeenth century, and descend from several unrelated progenitors, who settled at early dates in the colonies. The surname is of baptismal origin, and is one of the numerous patronymics which had their origin in the popular font name

"Harry." It signifies literally "the son of Henry," and takes its form from the diminutive Halkin, which was popularly rendered Hawkin. Connecticut and Long Island have been the homes of prominent branches of this family for two and a half centuries, and it was of the well known and long established Long Island family of the name that the late James Henry Hawkins, well known grain merchant of New Haven, Connecticut, was descended.

James Henry Hawkins, son of Walter and Nancy (Hawkins) Hawkins, was born at what is now Brook Haven, Long Island, December 11, 1840, and on both the paternal and maternal sides traces a distinguished lineage among prominent old Long Island families. Walter Hawkins was a prosperous farmer and land owner of Brook Haven. He married Nancy Hawkins, whose mother was a Raynor. In addition to James Henry, they were the parents of four other children: Phebe R., Elizabeth, Samuel A., William P.

Their son, James Henry Hawkins, was educated in the local public schools, and on completing his studies was his father's assistant in the management of the farm at Brook Haven during the greater part of the period before his marriage, and in other branches of business, with the exception of a short time spent on the railroad. About 1867, Mr. Hawkins removed to East Haven, Connecticut, where he established himself in the grain business, doing grinding on a wholesale scale for mills in the vicinity of New Haven. This venture proved highly successful, and within a short time he leased a mill on a river, near Branford, where he carried on a large trade for several years. He also established a sawmill in connection with this business, and conducted both very successfully until his retirement from active business affairs. With the increase in his business, he became interested in real estate, and from time to time purchased houses

and property in East Haven and the vicinity. Several years before his death, Mr. Hawkins disposed of his grain business at a handsome profit, and thenceforward devoted himself to his real estate holdings.

Mr. Hawkins was well known in business circles in East Haven, and was eminently respected not only for his ability but for the unimpeachable honesty and fairness of his business dealings. He was actively interested in local affairs, but in no sense of the word an office seeker. He served the town ably and well, however, as clerk of the School Board, and member of the Board of Selectman. As member of the board he supervised the grading of Thompson avenue, a seemingly hopeless task accomplished against great opposition. The avenue is now one of the best graded in New Haven county, and is a monument to Mr. Hawkins' ability and devotion to the interests of the town. Few of his contemporaries occupied a higher place in the regard of East Haven than Mr. Hawkins. He was a member of the East Haven Saltonstall Sick Benefit Association.

In 1864, Mr. Hawkins married, at Long Island, Huldah J. Robinson, daughter of Stephen and Caroline (Overton) Robinson, and a descendant of several notable old Long Island families. Stephen and Caroline (Overton) Robinson were the parents of the following children: 1. Barnabas, living on Long Island, at the advanced age of ninety years. 2. George W., deceased. 3. Stephen P., a resident of Mattituck. 4. Alonzo Martin, who resides at the old Robinson homestead, at Manorsville, Long Island. 5. William S., of Mattituck. 6. Arthur, deceased. 7. Almada V., wife of Gilbert Terry. 8. Dolisia F., wife of Edward Terry. 9. Huldah J., widow of the late James H. Hawkins. 10. Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wolf. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins were the parents of two children: 1. Frederick Lee, was a graduate of Yale

Business College, and for many years was identified with Peck Brothers as head bookkeeper and was one of the most valued employees of the firm; he was well known in military and Masonic circles, was a member of the Horse Guards, and served on the Governor's staff; he was a thirty-second degree Mason, a past high priest of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, also an officer in the council, commandery, Knights Templar, a member of the Saltonstall Sick Benefit Association, East Haven Fire Department, the School Board, and held the office of town treasurer; Frederick L. Hawkins married Bertha Andrews, and they were the parents of a son, Kenneth Herbert, a graduate of New Haven High School, also active in Masonic circles. 2. Eleanor Frances, died at the age of four years. Mrs. Hawkins, who survives her husband, makes her home at No. 526 Thompson avenue, East Haven.

James Henry Hawkins died at his home in East Haven, December 31, 1911, aged seventy-one years, still a venerated and honored figure in the community. He was a member of the Congregational church, and liberal in his donations to its support. As a self-made man, he appreciated the hardships and vicissitudes of a business career, and was always ready to lend a helping hand to men less fortunate than himself. Consequently he numbered among his friends men from every walk of life, and his death was deeply and sincerely mourned by hundreds.

COURTIS, George Barker,

Agriculturist.

It can hardly be said that all of the Courtis families of the New England States are descendants of a common immigrant ancestor, or that they all sprang from the same family of that name on the other side of the Atlantic. The immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family treated in this place

was one of four brothers who came to America some time between 1632 and 1640, and it appears that these brothers did not settle together in the same plantation. One of them, William Courtis, is mentioned as having come over in the ship "Lion" in 1632, and it may be presumed that his brothers came with him or very soon afterwards; and it is equally probable that each of them looked about for a favorable location before making permanent settlement. These brothers were Richard, Thomas, John and William Courtis, but it seems that as John left no children his name is not so frequently mentioned by the several chroniclers of the family history. He had a house, however, in that part of the town of Scituate which for many generations was known as Courtis' Hill, and his buildings there were burned by the Indians during King Philip's War. In the early generations of the family life in New England, the name Courtis was variously spelled in town and parish records, and appears as Curtis, Curtes, Curties, Curtice, Courtiss, Curtise and Curtize. These various spellings of the name has sometimes led to confusion and occasional errors, but generally the several families are easily connected.

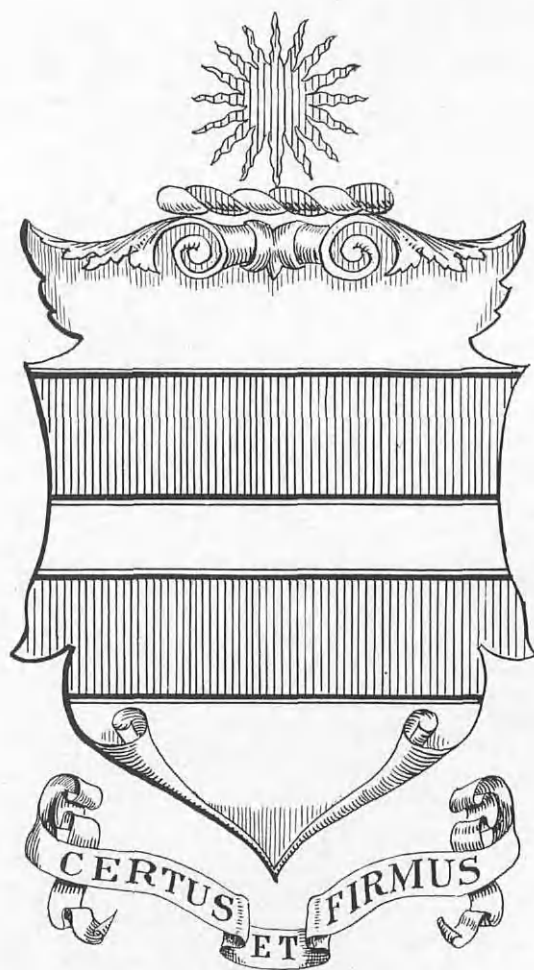
Richard Courtis (Curtis), founder of the Marblehead branch of the family, appears to have been a man of considerable importance. He did not remain long in Marblehead, although some of his descendants continue to live there, and the particular family here to be treated came of progenitors who dwelt there through many generations.

George Barker Courtis, in whose memory this article is dedicated, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, April 21, 1836, and died in Marblehead, August 4, 1869, a son of Robert H. and Martha (Barker) Courtis. As mentioned above, the Courtis family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Marblehead, and for many generations the ancestors of George Barker Courtis

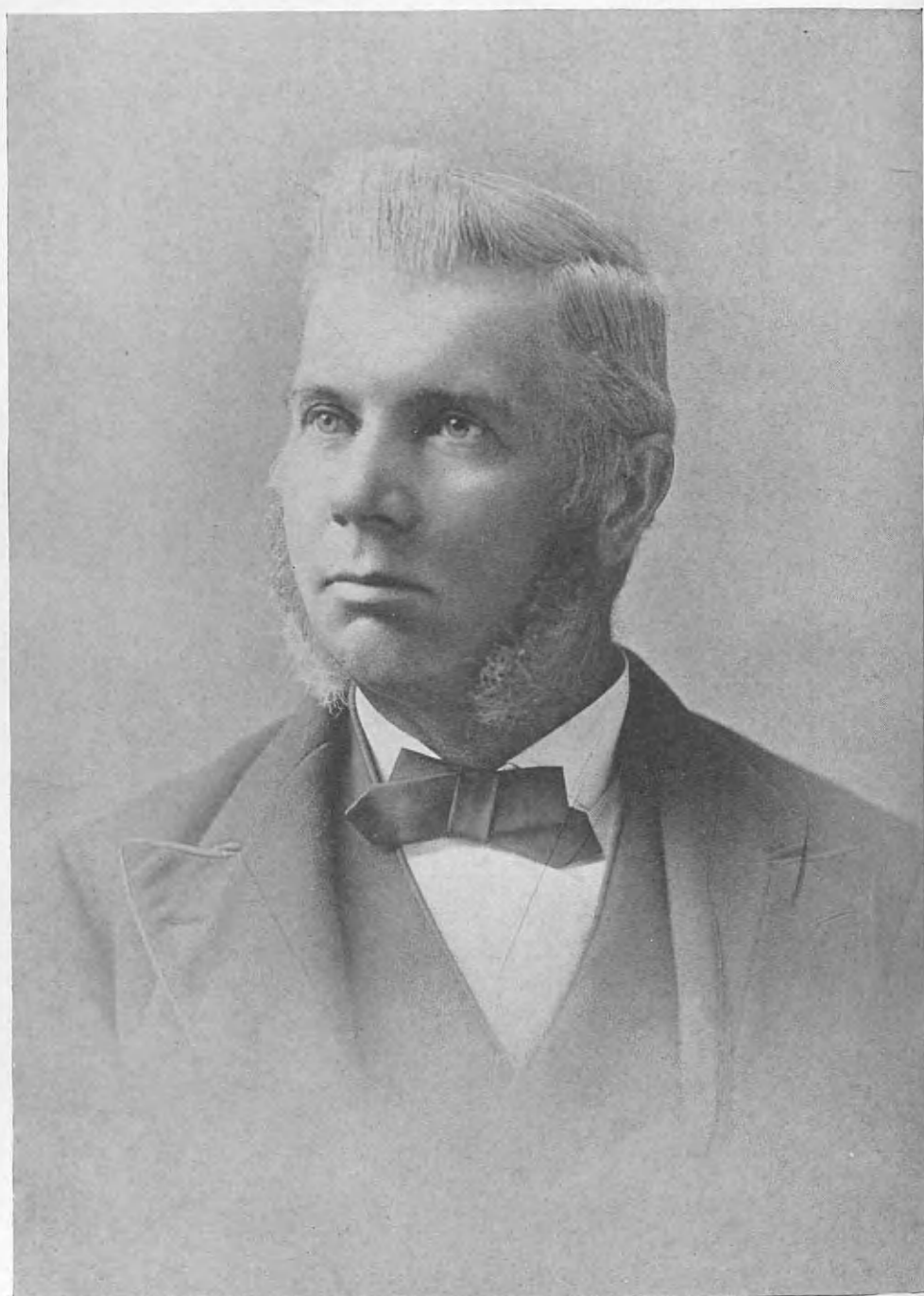
were tillers of the soil. Robert H. Courtis was a farmer, although at one period of his life he was in the business of fitting out vessels for the Grand Banks in Marblehead.

George Barker Courtis followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, and after leaving school he decided to follow the occupation of farming. He remained on the home farm with his father, being very industrious and a very hard worker. After the death of his father, he took over the management of the home farm, which occupation he continued until his own death at the untimely age of thirty-three years. He was a young man of great promise, and it was certainly a sad blow to the community when he was taken away. On April 9, 1861, George Barker Courtis was married to Mary J. Martin, a daughter of Knott and Sally (Frost) Martin, the former of whom was a seafaring man, going on many long voyages and also doing considerable "coasting" along the coast of Maine.

The name Martin is not only of frequent occurrence in the old world, but it became common in America from an early period, and may be found among the early settlers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Virginia, and other colonies. The name is variously spelled even in the records of the same family, as, Martin, Martyn, Marten, Marttin, Marteen, Martain and Mortine. In nearly all the countries of Western Europe the name Martin is very common, and there is nothing in the name alone to determine the nationality of the family which bears it. Martins for centuries, however, have been members of the aristocracy and gentry of many lands. The family of Martin, of Compton Martin, Somersetshire, England, was of great eminence and long descent. The first of the name of whom records appear was Martin of Tours, a Norman, who made a conquest of the territory of Cemmes or Kemeys, in the County of Pembroke, about 1077. Mar-



Martin



Francis E. Courtis.

tin was the surname of the Lords of Cemmes for seven generations when, by the death of William Martin, Lord Cemmes, the line became extinct. The name of Martin, however, was still kept up in Somerset by Robert Martin, a younger son of Nicholas Fitz-Martin, and doubtless by other younger branches of the family, and it is believed that from one of these younger branches are descended those of the name who came to New England in 1635. Through successive generations the Martins of America have been mostly honest yeomen, good and useful members of society, acting well their part in the sphere of life in which they were placed, and from their manliness and probity winning the respect of the communities in which they lived. Many of them have reached great prominence in various sections of the United States, among them being judges, governors, senators and congressmen.

Among the twenty-one families that accompanied the Rev. Joseph Hull from Weymouth, England, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, were Robert Martin and wife. They were from Badcome, Somersetshire, England, and arrived on the Massachusetts coast, May 6, 1635. Robert Martin left no children, and his estate of one hundred and ninety-three pounds one shilling and six pence was left to heirs in England. Richard Martin, brother of Robert Martin, arrived in America, probably with the Rev. John Myles in 1663, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was elected surveyor of highways in that town, June 1, 1669, and his name appears in the list of its proprietors, February 7, 1689.

Martin Arms—Argent, two bars gules.

Crest—An estoile of sixteen points gules.

Motto—*Certus et firmus.*

The Frost family, of which Mrs. George Barker Courtis' mother was a member, is also one of the oldest of New England families. Representatives of families bearing

this name came early to America. The first of whom we have record was Nicholas Frost, who arrived here in 1632 and settled on the banks of the Piscataqua, and there is good evidence that he was an esteemed and trustworthy citizen, as he was honored with appointments to responsible positions. There were also several others of the name who later settled in that vicinity and became prominently identified with the leading interests of the community. Edmund Frost came from England in 1633 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was evidently the home of the family for several generations. Mr. Frost was a ruling elder in the church, and is said to have been a man of great moral worth, "leaving his children the example of a Godly life." He died July 12, 1672, in Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barker Courtis became the parents of four children: 1. George B., who is a farmer of Ipswich, Massachusetts; married Carrie A. Courtis, who died leaving four children, namely: Edith A., wife of Irving Johnson; Adelaide M., wife of Frank Manthorn; Chester H. and Carrie A. 2. William T., who has filled the position of station agent at Devens for more than thirty-seven years; married Mary Glover Dixie, and they are the parents of one son, Benjamin D. 3. Benjamin T., died aged three years. 4. Mary A., wife of William H. Paine, a conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and they are the parents of four children: Irvine C., Reuben A., William H., and Gordon M. Since the death of her husband so many years ago, Mrs. Courtis has continued to reside in Marblehead. She is an attendant of the Universalist church.

COURTIS, Francis Edmund,

Agriculturist.

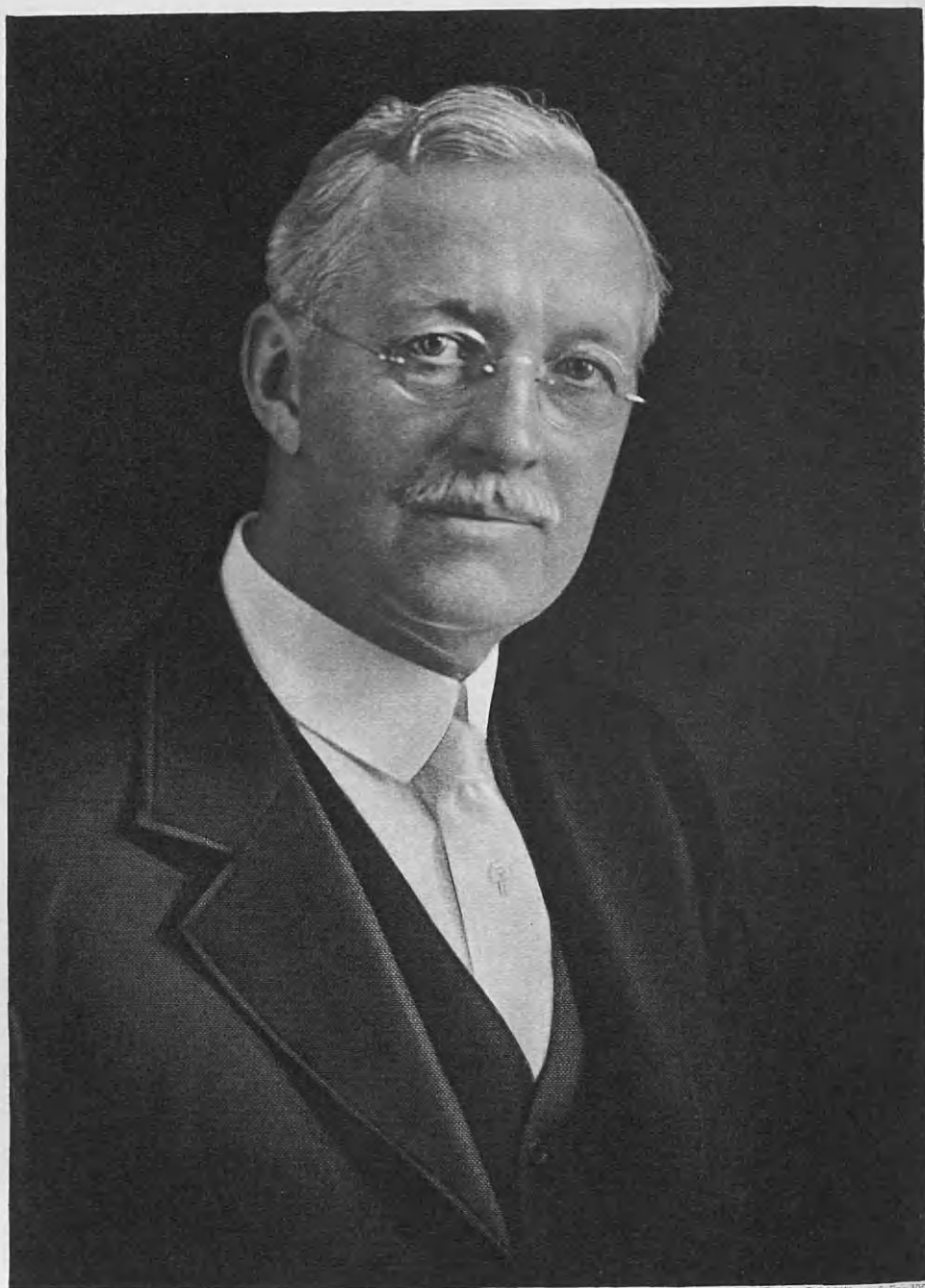
To all who knew him and therefore loved him, the memory of the late Francis Edmund Courtis must recall the noblest and

gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential human worth, and the purest charm of character. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds, Mr. Courtis was ever faithful to all personal and public obligations, and his commanding influence among his many friends was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. His kindness seemed to solicit friendship, his wisdom invited confidence, and his integrity commanded respect. In the death of Mr. Courtis, which occurred May 20, 1913, the community in which he spent his entire life sustained a personal loss. Not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life is gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Courtis was a public-spirited citizen of the highest degree. He earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellowmen, that he lived a useful life. He was a gentleman of the old school in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his entire life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish. Success in life is the result of the most varied kinds of effort and endeavor, and the prize of the most diverse types of character. Many there are who achieve it through some vigorous stroke which carries them at a bound from obscurity to prominence, and some few there are of these fortunate enough to accomplish their rise without the loss of friendship or the affection of their fellow-citizens. But the true nobility is displayed most conspicuously when the same prominence is attained as the result of long and patient work performed for its own sake or because it is a duty. Such was the path followed by Mr. Courtis, who was a man of the highest type of good citizenship.

Francis Edmund Courtis was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, June 30, 1838, a son of Robert H. and Martha (Barker) Courtis (q. v.), both of whom were representatives of old New England families.

When Francis E. Courtis was about fifteen years of age, his father died. He attended the common schools and the Marblehead High School, after which, owing to the death of his father, his help was needed on the home farm. His ancestors for many generations back had been tillers of the soil, therefore it came natural to Francis E. to follow in their footsteps. He was a hard worker and he made many improvements on the farm on which he continued to reside until 1889, at which time he moved to Marblehead, and during the remainder of his life he lived retired, enjoying his well earned vacation.

Francis Edmund Courtis married, December 12, 1867, Caroline A. Frost, a daughter of Joseph and Remember C. (Ramsdell) Frost, both of whom were natives of Marblehead, and members of old New England families. Representatives of families bearing the name of Frost came early to America. The first of whom we have a record was Nicholas Frost, who arrived here in 1632 and settled on the banks of the Piscataqua river, and there is good evidence that he was esteemed and a trustworthy citizen, as he was honored with appointments to responsible positions. There were also several others of the name who later settled in that vicinity and became prominently identified with the leading interests of the community. Edmund Frost came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was evidently the home of the family for several generations. Edmund Frost was ruling elder in the church, and is said to have been a man of great moral worth, "leaving his children the example of a Godly Life." He died July 12, 1672, in Cambridge. Joseph



The American Historical Society

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Thos. A. Briggs.

Frost, father of Mrs. Francis Edmund Courtis, was in early life a seafaring man, but later in life he followed the occupation of shoemaking. He and his wife became the parents of five children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Courtis.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Courtis became the parents of six children, three of whom are living: 1. Francis E., a resident of Marblehead; he married Louise P. Lancey, and they have two children: Helen L. and Florence K. 2. Martha R., wife of Earl L. Humphrey, a member of the plumbing and heating firm of Humphrey & Fitzgerald, and they have three children, Marion B., Doris H. and Edward F. 3. Marion B., wife of George H. Dennis, and they have three children, Walter H., Bradford C. and Lester F. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Courtis, deceased, are: Carrie A., wife of George B. Courtis; Francis E. and Joseph F. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Courtis has continued to reside in Marblehead, where she is an attendant of the Congregational church. Mr. Courtis was devoted to his home and family, finding his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own hearthstone. He was respected by his fellowmen, and loved by his friends of whom he had many. His death meant the taking away of a good husband and father and a good citizen, one whose warm heart and enthusiastic public-spirited nature made him an important factor in the community.

BRIGGS, Thomas Arnold,

Inventor.

To the record of a family line old and distinguished, Mr. Briggs has added a chapter in industry and invention that reflects credit upon the family name. He is the president of the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, of East Greenwich, and the inventor

of several machines of widespread use in the printing industry, including the wire-stitcher and automatic feeder, as well as a label making machine and a machine for attaching window shades to rollers.

(1) Mr. Briggs is a descendant of John Briggs, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who was born in 1609, and died in 1690. His wife, whose name is not of record, died in the same year. He was admitted an inhabitant of the island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island) in 1638, signed the compact for a form of government April 30, 1639, and was made a freeman March 16, 1641. He was appointed inspector of arms October 5, 1643, was assistant in 1648, and licensed to keep an ordinary in 1649. On August 31, 1654, he was appointed a commissioner to arrange a union of the four towns, was commissioner of the colony in 1654-55-56, 1659, 1661-62-63, having been made freeman of the colony in 1655, and was deputy to the General Court in 1664-65-66, and 1668-69. He purchased the house and lot of John Hall, in Portsmouth, August 24, 1646, and for £42 a share in Dartmouth. He deeded to his son, Thomas, one-fourth of the Dartmouth land (thirty-five acres), March 1, 1679, and one-half share to his eldest son, John, October 14, following. His son, Enoch, inherited the homestead and estates. Children: John, of whom further; Thomas, died June 12, 1720; William, born in 1650; Susannah, married a member of the Northway family; Job, died in 1733; Enoch, died in 1734.

(II) John (2) Briggs, eldest child of John (1) Briggs, was born in Portsmouth, in 1642, and resided in Warwick and Kingstown, his death occurring in Kingstown in 1697. He was clerk of a military company there May 20, 1671, took the oath of allegiance on the same date, was made a freeman in 1673, and was constable in 1687. He was one of the six purchasers of a tract of land in Narragansett in 1672. His

home was probably on the border of Warwick and Kingstown, as he is sometimes called of the former town. He married Frances Fisher, daughter of Edward Fisher, of Portsmouth, and she died in the same year his death occurred. Children: John, born February 25, 1668; James, of whom further; Frances, born February 26, 1673, died in 1693; Richard, born February 1, 1675; Robert, born November 13, 1678; Mary, born September 27, 1681; Ann, born September 2, 1683; Sarah, born April 12, 1685.

(III) James Briggs, second son of John (2) and Frances (Fisher) Briggs, was born in Kingstown, February 12, 1670, and does not appear of record thereafter. It is pretty certain that Job Briggs was either a son of this James or of his brother, John, who died in 1747. He was a freeman in North Kingstown in 1712. His will, proved February 8, 1747, left estate to his wife, Sarah, son, Ebenezer, daughters, Sarah Smith, Mary Fowler, and Deliverance Briggs, and granddaughter, Waite Briggs.

(IV) Job Briggs, born about 1700, resided in Warwick. The records disclose nothing further concerning him.

(V) Joseph Briggs, son of Job Briggs, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1744, and died May 24, 1832. He married, in Warwick, November 26, 1767, Lydia Miller, born July 18, 1747, daughter of Nathaniel and Barbara Miller. She died March 8, 1826. Her mother was a Widow Bowen at the time of her marriage to Nathaniel, and her maiden name cannot be discovered. Children: Almy, born February 1, 1770; James, born October 11, 1771; Captain Samuel, born January 1, 1774; John, born August 11, 1776; Joseph, born August 14, 1778; Miller, of whom further; Lydia, born December 10, 1782; Nathaniel, born February 11, 1785; Amos, born July 10, 1787; Betsey, born May 17, 1789; Catherine, born April 20, 1794.

(VI) Miller Briggs, son of Joseph and Lydia (Miller) Briggs, was born in Cowesett, Rhode Island, December 16, 1780, and died January 17, 1852. He was a farmer by occupation, and married, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, August 27, 1809, Mary Mackmarrow, and they were the parents of: Fannie Bowen, died aged eighteen years; Mary Ann, born June 10, 1812, died September 30, 1897; Joseph Miller; Martha, born February 24, 1818, married (first) John C. Stanton, (second) Edwin G. Davis; William; Samuel Albert, of whom further; Susan Caroline, born December 10, 1825, died January 9, 1854, married Edwin G. Davis.

(VII) Samuel Albert Briggs, son of Miller and Mary (Mackmarrow) Briggs, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, August 11, 1820, and died in Providence, September 4, 1901. He learned the jewelry business in Providence, and afterward was engaged in farming operations. He married Lucy Ann Rice, a native of Warwick, born November 2, 1820, died January 4, 1899, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Northup) Rice, of an old distinguished family of New England. Samuel Albert and Lucy Ann (Rice) Briggs were the parents of four children: Lydia Northup, married Charles M. Seekel, of Providence, who died in 1890, and whom she survives; Thomas Arnold, of whom further; Sarah A., died in 1917; and a child who died in infancy.

(VIII) Thomas Arnold Briggs, son of Samuel Albert and Lucy Ann (Rice) Briggs, was born in Crompton, Rhode Island, January 19, 1857. He was reared on a farm in Crompton, and until he was sixteen years of age attended the public schools. Becoming employed in a drug store at Centerville, he remained there for three years, gaining an experience in this line that led him, at the age of nineteen years, to establish an independent business. For two years he conducted a drug store at

Pepperell, Massachusetts, at the end of this time selling the business to devote himself entirely to the work that has since held him, invention and manufacturing. While proprietor of the store at Pepperell, he had perfected and patented a label machine, and when the machine had been manufactured he established the Rhode Island Label Works on Sabine street, Providence. This was a practical and highly successful invention and has been improved upon but little since that time. Mr. Briggs disposed of his patent rights in his invention, which is used the world over.

At this time he built for the Carter-Crume Company, now the American Sales Book Company, several special type high speed machines for the printing and binding of their product, and installed them on a special agreement. These were the first machines combining the numerous processes necessary in the manufacture of sales books, and were a pronounced and unqualified success. With an assured income from this source, Mr. Briggs applied himself diligently to the perfection of another of his inventions, the wire-stitching machine, and, with his work completed, he arranged for the marketing of the machines through the American Type Founders' Company. At the same time he brought an automatic feeder for large presses to practical and efficient form, but the expense involved in establishing the manufacture of his wire-stitcher prevented his entering the feeder field. In 1900 Mr. Briggs organized the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, of which he is president, purchased a plant in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and there began the manufacture of the machine. In addition to the stitchers that figure as an important part of the equipment of every printing plant in the country, and the Boston stitcher is unexcelled in performance, the company manufactures a machine for securing window

shades to rollers, and various machines and appliances for use in printing and allied trades. Inventor of the products manufactured in the East Greenwich plant, and with a talent for mechanics that amounts to genius, Mr. Briggs, in the management of his plant and the solution of perplexing business and industrial situations, has shown himself the able man-of-affairs as well, and the prosperity of his company, based upon the work of his productive mind, is due in large measure to his strong guidance.

During the World War a machine gun cartridge belt, made of a paper and asphalt composition, was designed in the Ordnance Department to replace the old and expensive belt in use up to that time. The old type of belt, costly in its first manufacture, was loaded by a slow hand process, and was often reloaded many times on the field of battle. The advantages of the new belt were to be speed of manufacture, speed of loading, low cost of production, and the ability to discard them when firing had been completed. The design for the belt was turned over to Mr. Briggs by the war department with the charge of designing the machines to realize these advantages. It is a tribute to his inventive genius and wide technical knowledge that after a thorough study of the problems he and his associates produced a machine to manufacture the belt and another to load it with three hundred shells, the entire operation completed in one minute. This machinery was made in their factory and then shipped to the various ammunition plants throughout the country manufacturing machine gun belts and shells. This is a notable example of the instant and effective response of the industrial genius of the country to any demand made upon it, and Mr. Briggs, past the age for the firing line, ably improved this opportunity for service to the Allied cause.

In 1913, Mr. Briggs was elected to the

Warwick Town Council, and was reelected in 1914, becoming president of that body, but he resigned before the expiration of his term. He is interested in all that concerns the welfare of his town, and a supporter of all movements of civic progress. He maintains a residence in Providence, and has a summer home in Florida. His favorite recreations are golf and motoring, and he is fond of all out-of-door sports.

PORTER, James,

Highly Esteemed Citizen.

The surname Porter is of occupative classification, and is derived directly from the French "porteur," which means literally "the porter," or gate-keeper. The stem of the word is found in the Latin *porta*, which means gate. Coming into England with the Norman-French at the time of the Conquest it was rapidly anglicized, and was one of the first occupative names to spring into use as a surname. Porter families are among the oldest and most notable in England. The first of whom history makes note was William de la Grande, a Norman Knight, who accompanied the Conqueror into England in 1066 and acquired lands at or near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, in reward for his services. His son became grand porteur to King Henry I., serving from 1120 to 1140. From this office, one of importance in the court, the family later derived its surname.

The family was numerously represented among the pioneers who laid the foundations of our great Nation. Every colony had its representatives, and in New England descendants of these early founders have figured with especial prominence since the earliest period of our history. The Connecticut family of the name traces from several progenitors, the most noted of whom was Dr. Daniel Porter, one of the first physicians of the colony. The late James Porter, well known citizen, silver and brass

refiner of the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of Dr. Daniel Porter.

(I) Dr. Daniel Porter, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, and came to Connecticut early. On March 16, 1644-45, he was one of the first physicians of the colony, and was licensed to practice physic and chirurgery by the General Court. In 1661 a yearly salary of six pounds was licensed to be paid him out of the public treasury and his fee-table was established by law. He was a celebrated bone-setter, as the surgeons of the period were commonly called. He settled in Farmington, but was required to attend the sick in Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, and occasionally in Middletown. In 1668 he was "freed from watching warding Tryneing (Training)" and in the following year a special grant was made him by the General Court for his service. A hundred acres were laid out to him in the northwest part of Wallingford. This tract proved to be outside the boundaries of the colony, and in 1738, on petition of his grandson, Daniel Porter, son of Daniel Porter, and Hezekiah Porter, of Woodbury, son of Dr. Richard Porter, of New Haven, one hundred acres were granted instead, west of the Housatonic river. In 1671 his salary was raised to twelve pounds as "incouragement for setting bones," and the court "advised him to instruct some meet person in his art." Evidently he trained his son Daniel. His sons Richard and Samuel also became bone-setters. In 1673 his name appears on the list of freemen. Dr. Daniel Porter died in 1690. He married Mary ———.

(II) Dr. Daniel (2) Porter, son of Dr. Daniel (1) and Mary Porter, was born February 2, 1652-53, and died January 18, 1726. After his marriage he settled in Waterbury, and for a considerable period was the only professional man in the town, there being no business for a lawyer and no means of

support for a minister. In addition to practicing medicine and surgery, he was also a land surveyor. He was active in town affairs, and took a place of leadership most probably because of the fact that he was better educated than the great majority of his contemporaries. According to the standards of the time he was a wealthy man; much of his property he disposed of among his children before his death. His estate at death was appraised at six thousand dollars. His medical library consisted of "a bone-set book," appraised at two shillings. Dr. Daniel Porter, Jr., married Deborah Holcomb, who died May 4, 1765.

(III) Dr. Daniel (3) Porter, son of Dr. Daniel (2) and Deborah (Holcomb) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 5, 1699. He was trained in medicine and surgery by his father, and practiced in Waterbury until his death. He owned a lot lying between East Main street and Mills street and Mad river, and lived in a house which he built on the site occupied by the store of Spencer & Pierpont in 1896. This property descended to him from his father, and remained in the hands of his direct descendants until the middle of the nineteenth century. Dr. Daniel (3) Porter married Hannah Hopkins, June 3, 1728. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Hopkins, and great-granddaughter of John Hopkins, founder of the family. He died November 14, 1772.

(IV) Timothy Porter, son of Dr. Daniel (3) and Hannah (Hopkins) Porter, was born in Waterbury, June 19, 1735. He was a physician and surgeon, and a prominent citizen of Waterbury. His regular charge for a visit, as appears from his account book, some leaves of which have been preserved, was two shillings sterling. He rendered distinguished services in the Continental Army as a surgeon during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Porter was also an ardent believer in the value of education

as a foundation on which to build a successful career, and his children received the finest educational advantages which the times afforded. He married Margaret Skinner, daughter of Gideon Skinner, of Bolton, Connecticut; she was born in 1739 and died in 1813. He died January 24, 1792.

(V) Daniel (4) Porter, son of Timothy and Margaret (Skinner) Porter, was born in Waterbury, September 23, 1768. Instead of preparing for the medical profession, Daniel Porter became a surveyor ("proprietors' measurer") and also became one of the best known and ablest lawyers of his time, although he never sought admission to the bar, but confined his practice solely to the justice courts. He was active throughout his life in public affairs, and was a selectman; he also held numerous other offices of trust and responsibility. On June 9, 1789, he married Anna Clark, daughter of Ingham and Sarah (Beach) Clark, and a descendant of Samuel and Hannah (Tuttle) Clark. Daniel Porter was one of the largest landowners of his day in Waterbury.

(VI) Elias Porter, son of Daniel (4) and Anna (Clark) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 14, 1795. He was a large land owner and prosperous farmer at Mill Plain, and was well known and eminently respected in Waterbury and the vicinity. Elias Porter was in the early days a Federalist. He later joined the Whig party, and on the formation of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to the latter. On January 22, 1817, he married Alma Tyler, who was born December 17, 1791, and died in 1866. She was the daughter of Lyman and Esther (Hoadley) Tyler, and a lineal descendant of John and Abigail (Hall) Tyler. He died in 1871.

(VII) James Porter, son of Elias and Alma (Tyler) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, and secured his element-

ary education in the local schools. He later attended the Waterbury Academy, and after finishing his studies spent a few years on his father's farm at Mill Plain. At the age of twenty he entered a woolen mill, remaining here only a short time, however. He then became a caster in a roller mill in the Naugatuck Valley, and was one of the pioneers in this trade in the Nutmeg State. In 1843 he began his apprenticeship in the mills of John D. Johnson, and was later employed for two years in the rolling mills of the firm of Brown & Elton. For seventeen years he was identified with the Waterbury Brass Company as caster, and for three years occupied a similar position with the Scoville Manufacturing Company. At the end of this period he became a German-silver caster with the Scovills, with whom he remained until 1874, when he retired from active business life.

James Porter was one of the foremost residents of Mill Plain, and took an active and important part in all local affairs, although he refused consistently to accept public office. He was for many years a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was one of the organizers of the Mill Plain Chapel, acting as chairman of its building committee. The church and its growth and expansion as a moral factor in the community were always close to his heart, and he was an ardent supporter of and generous donor to all causes which it fostered. He was well versed in Biblical and church history. James Porter was a man of fine intellect, a keen student of the times, and always abreast of national and local issues. With the dissolution of the old Whig party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the ranks of the latter, and was prominent in Republican politics until his death.

On June 1, 1845, Mr. Porter married in Waterbury, Sophia Beecher, daughter of Benjamin Dutton and Pamela (Tuttle)

Beecher. Benjamin Dutton Beecher was an inventor of national reputation. In 1835 he invented the first propeller which was used on canal boats; this was afterwards adapted for use on ocean steamers. Mr. and Mrs. Porter were the parents of the following children: 1. Emily Sophia, born in 1846; married, July 1, 1868, James Elliott, and removed to Elmira, New York. 2. Sarah Jane, born in Waterbury, in 1849; married, September 1, 1875, John Hine, now deceased; Mrs. Hine makes her home in Waterbury. 3. James W. B., mentioned below. 4-5. Frances Amelia and Mary Florence, twins. The Misses Porter were educated in the public schools of Waterbury, and at St. Margaret's School, later attending the Connecticut Institute of Suffield, where they prepared for the profession of teaching, which both followed ably for several years in the schools of Waterbury. The Misses Porter have long been active in public works, and have always given ardent and able support to all movements calculated to advance public welfare. They are members of the Mattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury, and of the Millicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They are also charter members of Mad River Grange, and of the Waterbury Woman's Club. Both have been prominently identified with the work of the Red Cross in Waterbury. They are members of St. John's Episcopal Church. Miss Frances Amelia Porter was the first superintendent of the Sunday school at Mill Plain, and occupied that position for a number of years. The Misses Porter are representatives of the finest type of New England gentlewoman; they are widely known and eminently respected in Waterbury.

(VIII) James Ward Beecher Porter, son of James and Sophia (Beecher) Porter, was born in Waterbury, June 12, 1853. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of Waterbury. At the age of fifteen years

he was apprenticed to learn the trade of brass making under a manufacturer who later sold his shop to Barnard, Son & Company, with whom Mr. Porter remained for several months. He next became connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, entering the employ of this firm in 1871. In the twenty-seven years during which he was identified with the Scovill interests, Mr. Porter rose to a position of importance with the firm, and for a long period had the entire contract of the casting department. He was an able executive, thoroughly familiar with every phase of the industry in which he engaged, and his advice and co-operation in matters pertaining to his own department was constantly sought.

James W. B. Porter was one of the foremost Masons in the State of Connecticut. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, of Waterbury, in which he served as worshipful master. He was a member of Eureka Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arch Masons; Waterbury Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters; Clark Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He had also taken numerous degrees in the Scottish Rite, and was a member of Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Bridgeport. He also belonged to Nosahogan Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Speedwell Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias; and Tunxis Tribe, No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men. By virtue of descent from several Revolutionary patriots, he was a member of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He was an honored and respected figure in Waterbury life, and his death, on January 18, 1910, was genuinely mourned by hundreds.

On January 18, 1876, James W. B. Porter married Elizabeth Collins, daughter of John Collins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Their children were: 1. John B., born October 28, 1876. 2. Fannie E., born July 9, 1878, deceased. 3. Nellie F., born March 25, 1880. 4. James W., born June 16, 1881. 5. Bessie S., born August 11, 1882, died in infancy. 6. Harry C., born March 13, 1885.

CROMPTON, George,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

The power loom invented in 1785 by Edmund Cartwright and improved and perfected by others during the next thirty or forty years was only capable of weaving plain fabrics. It was what is known as a plain loom. All fabrics of complicated design or pattern were woven—long after Edmund Cartwright's invention, as they had always been woven—on hand looms. The intermittent motions which are characteristic of the loom and which were looked upon by the early textile machinery inventors and pioneers as insurmountable obstacles to the application of the power to weaving, were produced on Cartwright's loom and the looms of his immediate successors by cam motions. This was and still is entirely satisfactory as far as the pick is concerned. A cam motion is still universally used for the pick motion, that is, for the throwing of the shuttle from one end to the lathe or lay to the other. It also was and still is satisfactory for the harness motion in weaving plain fabrics. The cam motion, however, is not at all satisfactory for intricate patterns, because the number of cams that can be used are practically, if not theoretically, limited in number, and also because it is very difficult to make a change from one pattern to another in a cam loom.

In 1836 William Crompton, father of George Crompton, an Englishman by birth, then a resident of Taunton, Massachusetts, invented a loom in which the principal improvement was the harness motion. In this loom the figure or pattern could be set up

on what is known as a chain. This chain is a series of bars or lags connected together by links so as to form a chain of bars, hence the name. On these bars or lags are rollers or pins placed in such positions that as the chain revolves it lifts, at pre-determined intervals, levers, which in turn cause the harnesses to be raised in such order that the required design is produced upon the loom. This was the first fancy power loom. It was now possible to weave by power fabrics of complicated design or pattern. The success of this loom was demonstrated in 1840 when the first piece of fancy woolen cloth ever woven by power in the world was woven at the Middlesex Mills on looms equipped with William Crompton's device. This was a great step in the manufacture of cloth, by power.

George Crompton, son of William and Sarah (Low) Crompton, was born at Holcombe, near Bury, Lancashire, England, March 23, 1829, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 29, 1886. He came to Taunton, Massachusetts, with his parents in 1839, and was educated in the public schools of Taunton and Worcester. He also attended Millbury Academy. On completion of his schooling he worked in his father's office, and later was connected with the Colt Pistol Factory in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1851, having by a personal visit to Washington secured an extension on his father's patent for seven years, he formed a partnership with Merrill E. Furbush, and this new firm began the manufacture of looms in the Merrifield building in Worcester. The first looms built by this concern were like the looms made by those who manufactured under licenses granted by William Crompton. They were narrow looms and ran at a speed of forty-five picks per minute, that is, each minute forty-five weft or cross threads of the fabric were woven.

In 1857 George Crompton constructed

and patented an improved loom nearly double the width of the old loom, and demonstrated that this new loom could be run at the then extraordinary speed of eighty-five picks per minute, thus quadrupling the production, for both the width and speed of the loom had been doubled. This was a great improvement. No improvement before or since has so increased the production. Moreover this loom was the first fancy loom made in the general form and proportions which have since proved, by experience, to be the most satisfactory. Shown at the great Paris Exposition of 1867 this machine, in competition with the products of the best textile machine manufacturers of England, Germany, France and Belgium, was awarded the only medal. Its proportions and principal mechanisms were from that time to a considerable extent adopted by most European manufacturers.

On August 1, 1859, the firm of Furbush & Crompton was dissolved with the understanding that the territory covered by the patents owned by the firm should be divided, Mr. Crompton to hold the New England States with New York, Mr. Furbush to have all the rest of the territory of the United States. Mr. Crompton continued manufacturing looms, bought the Red Mill property, and in 1860 erected a new building with room to expand up to sixty hands. During 1861-65 he added to his line of manufacture, tools for making gun stocks, but after the Civil War curtailed the production of guns he again directed his energies to building weaving machinery. He took out over one hundred patents for improvements on looms and for devices outside of his own business. In 1876 he won a medal by exhibiting his improved loom at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In the late seventies he introduced the Keighley Dobby to the American manufacturer, and in association with Horace Wyman improved this harness motion, simpli-

tying it and changing its position from the center to the arch, as on English looms, to the end of the arch. Also in association with Mr. Wyman he invented and improved the Crompton gingham loom, now the standard gingham loom in the country. Few men have accomplished more important and useful work for mankind than George Crompton. At his death the Crompton Loom Works employed nearly one thousand men.

Not only was George Crompton deeply concerned in his own private affairs, but he also reached out and aided in Worcester's development. He was the founder and president of the Crompton Carpet Company, the predecessor of the Whittall Mills, now one of the largest carpet mills in this country, and one of Worcester's foremost industries. He was for many years a director of the Worcester National Bank, and was one of the founders and directors of the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company. In public affairs he always stood for progress and good government, and in 1863 and 1864 he was an alderman of the city. He was chairman of the Soldiers' Monument Committee. It was largely through his efforts that Randolph Rogers was secured as the designer of this monument. At its dedication, July 15, 1874, he made the presentation speech.

Mr. Crompton married, January 9, 1853, Mary Christina Pratt, daughter of Charles Pratt, of Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of nine children: Isabel S., Cora E., Stella S., Georgietta F., married Albert B. Wood; Mary K., Charles, Mildred D., married Harry W. Smith; George, see forward; Randolph, see forward.

At the time of Mr. Crompton's death the Worcester "Spy" said:

George Crompton was one of the foremost of Worcester manufacturers. He came of a race of mechanics and inventors, and was as ingenious and successful as any of them. His sagacity as

a man of business was as remarkable as his mechanical faculty, and his uprightness and fidelity to his engagements were not less conspicuous traits of his character. He had not much time for public affairs, but he was for some years an active and useful member of the board of aldermen, and in other ways his influence was distinctly felt in the business of the city. But in general, his life was that of a private citizen, active and strenuous in business, having not many intimate friends beyond his home circle, but enjoying domestic pleasures with a keen zest and having a cultivated taste for art in all its forms. He will be sadly missed in the business circles of Worcester, and as to his family his death is an exceedingly sore blow.

George (2) Crompton, son of George (1) and Mary Christina (Pratt) Crompton, was born in Worcester, June 7, 1872. He was educated at private schools in Worcester and prepared for college at the Worcester Academy, from which he graduated in 1891. He entered Harvard College in the fall of the same year and graduated in 1895. Shortly after his graduation, he entered the employ of the Crompton Loom Works, of which he had been for several years a director. In 1896 he was elected president and treasurer of the Crompton Associates, a real estate corporation. In 1897, upon the formation of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, he was elected treasurer and a director of the corporation, from which positions he resigned in the fall of 1900, when the Crompton interest in the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works was sold. In the spring of 1900 he entered into a partnership with Edward D. Thayer, William B. Scofield, and his brother, Randolph Crompton, and under the name of the Crompton-Thayer Loom Company this partnership began the manufacture of looms. In 1907 the Crompton-Thayer Loom Company was sold to the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, and Mr. Crompton again became a director of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. In 1912, upon the consolidation of the F. E. Reed Company and Pren-

tice Brothers' Company, both manufacturers of machine tools, into the Reed-Prentice Company, Mr. Crompton was elected a treasurer and director of the new corporation. He resigned from this position on January 1, 1916. Mr. Crompton is a director of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, the Merchants National Bank, the Worcester Gas Light Company, the Morris Plan Company, and a trustee and member of the board of investment of the People's Savings Bank. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital, secretary of the board of trustees of Worcester Academy, a corporator of the Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Massachusetts, vice-president of the Associated Charities of Worcester, and a trustee of Rural Cemetery. Mr. Crompton is a member of the Worcester Club, Tatnuck Country Club, the Worcester Country Club of Worcester, Massachusetts, the Union Club and Harvard Club of Boston, Massachusetts, the Harvard Club of New York, and the Pocasset Golf Club, Pocasset, Massachusetts. Mr. Crompton is a Roman Catholic. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Crompton married Alice Hastings, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William H. H. Hastings, of Boston, April 11, 1896. He has two sons: George, Jr., born May 7, 1897, Lieutenant S. G., U. S. N., R. F. C.; and Davis Hastings, born February 6, 1909.

Randolph Crompton, formerly a director of the Crompton Loom Works, and former president of the Crompton-Thayer Loom Company, was born in Worcester, July 12, 1874, son of George and Mary Christina (Pratt) Crompton. He attended various private schools in his native city and prepared for college at Concord, Massachusetts. After three years in Cambridge under tutors, he entered the loom works and learned the business, becoming a director in 1897. But in the same year the two great corpora-

tions consolidated under the present name, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. Randolph Crompton became assistant superintendent of the company and directing head of the Crompton plant on Green street, and later was vice-president of the combined company. In 1900, when the Knowles interests acquired all the Crompton stock, he resigned. In settling the estate of George Crompton it was deemed wise to form a corporation to hold the real estate, issuing stock to the heirs. Randolph Crompton was for several years vice-president of this corporation which was known as the Crompton Associates. He was chief executive and general manager of the Crompton-Thayer Loom Company until the business was sold to the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works in 1907. He is a member of the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Grafton Country Club, Republican Club of Massachusetts, and social organizations.

Mr. Crompton married, April 25, 1896, Miriam Van Egmond Sears, daughter of Willard T. and Marion (Motte) Sears, and they have one child, Rosamond Sears, born November 12, 1898.

JOHNSON, Robert Thomas, Business Man.

When the history of Quincy, Massachusetts, and her business men shall have been written, its pages will bear no nobler name and record than that of Robert Thomas Johnson, familiarly and affectionately known throughout the city of Quincy as "Bob" Johnson, and his death in that city, May 25, 1915, in the fifty-sixth year of his life, brought sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances. Few men in Quincy were so well known or so well liked as was Mr. Johnson. He was warmhearted, generous and sympathetic, and always ready to assist friend or stranger in distress. Respected as a merchant and as a man, his

passing away has left a vacancy in the hearts of his friends whose bounds are broader than the bounds of the community within which he had dwelt so long.

The birth of Robert Thomas Johnson occurred February 10, 1860, at North Quincy, Massachusetts, the son of William and Rebecca (Ray) Johnson, both natives of New Brunswick, Canada. On both his paternal and maternal side he was descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Ray, was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and his maternal grandfather, Timothy Ray, and maternal grandmother, Marguerite Perry, were both natives of Scotland. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Johnson, and his paternal grandmother was Ann Wilson, both of whom were natives of Scotland.

Robert Thomas Johnson was educated in the public schools of Woburn, Massachusetts, where his parents located when he was a boy. After completing his education, he worked at the nursery business for a few years, but his aptitude for merchandising soon developed itself, and in 1886 he took up his permanent residence in the city of his birth and entered the employ of W. H. Doble. Shortly afterward, in the early nineties, with his brother, Joseph W. Johnson, he established the grocery firm of Johnson Brothers. Some years later his brother retired from the firm and he continued the business under the old firm name. For many years Johnson Brothers' Market has been one of the leading business houses of Quincy.

Frequently urged to accept public office, Mr. Johnson preferred to serve as a private citizen, and except for a term as meat inspector his connection with the city was unofficial. He was a member of Rural Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Quincy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 26, 1899, he was united in marriage with Edna Lena Morton, daughter of Allesandro and Susan (French) Morton, both natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Quincy: Edna Beatrice, Dorothy May, Barbara Morton, Robert Thomas, Marcia and Richard Samuel.

Good natured, plain spoken, but always kind, Mr. Johnson contributed much to his native city he loved so much. He possessed certain marked traits of character which justly entitles his name to a place in this biography. His integrity equaled his diligence, and men who dealt with him knew not only that he might always be found at his place of business, but that his statements might be trusted. Throughout his entire life he clung to sound principles of business, choosing to rely upon the old-fashioned virtues of prudence and diligence. He was indeed a man whose character and influence would have gained him distinction in any position of life, and his practical sense and clear judgment made his counsels of great value and much sought after. He was a quick reader of character, and possessed in a rare degree the faculty of winning the favorable regard of all classes by his genial manner, his unfailing humor, and versatility in adapting himself to others.

Mr. Johnson's opinions were never extreme, and were always expressed with candor and with perfect fairness toward those who differed with him. From his ancestors, who were of the best Scotch type, he inherited a rare combination of qualities that formed a noble manhood. He was particularly happy in his domestic relations, and the most charming and interesting of companions. He won his success by persistent and determined hard work. He was loyal, and unselfish to such a degree that he may be said to have had a genius

for friendship. There is no need of sculptured marble or a classic epitaph to say who or what he was, as his manly virtues, his unostentatious charities, his kindness and good will, are so well known that it is unnecessary to recapitulate traits so strong, and which are graven on the hearts of many.

The memory of the individual may fade, but the result of the good work which he has done remains as a permanent advantage to his race. To have been honorable and generous in one's dealings, true and tender as son and brother, husband and father, is to leave a memory which is a happy heritage.

HUDSON, George,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

There is always something instructive in the records of such men as the late George Hudson, the public-spirited citizen of Watertown, Massachusetts, because in them we see typified the earnest Christian spirit and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success. It is a matter by no means easy to express in concrete terms, the actual value and significance of a career, or give satisfactory account of the life of a man who won for himself, through the general worth of his character, a high place in the estimation of his fellow men.

Mr. Hudson's death, which occurred at the Deaconess Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, on June 2, 1918, was felt as a severe loss by his very large circle of friends and business associates. The passing away of this good man, in his sixty-eighth year brought sorrow to many hearts, because it removed from among his fellow-men a strong and winning personality, whose influence was always a direct source of good. The soul of sincerity and honor, his purposes were ever highminded, and he turned his energy and unusual talents chiefly to the

use of humanity in general and the community-at-large.

It was rare, indeed, that an appeal was made for any public movement of which his judgment approved to which he did not respond most liberally, and of those who came privately for aid, few were sent away unsatisfied. By his strict obedience to the word of God, by the reading of good books, by listening to noble music, by friendly intercourse with his neighbors and friends, and ready sympathy with the public issues and human concerns of his time, he kept his mind alert and his spirit young.

The birth of George Hudson occurred in Nottingham, England, November 15, 1850, the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Truman) Hudson, both natives of England. The surname Hudson is of English origin. Members of this family have been active in religious, military, and professional life in England and America. On his maternal side, Mr. Hudson was a descendant of Isaac Watts, the eminent divine, who was born in Southampton, England, in 1674. His grandmother, Ann (Watts) Hudson, was the granddaughter of the Rev. Isaac Watts, whose sacred hymns have furnished inspiration and consolation to a greater number of persons than those of any writer of modern times. Mr. Hudson's childhood was spent in his native city of Nottingham, England, until he was fourteen years of age, when with his father and his brother, Herbert, he sailed for America, and settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, and thus he received in education and training the imprints of both countries. His first employment was in one of the large cotton mills in Lowell, and after completing his apprenticeship he was next employed by the bleachery in Waltham, Massachusetts. Later he located in Watertown, Massachusetts, and worked for Thomas Dalbey, who operated a hosiery business in Newton, Massachusetts. Later he established himself in the woolen cloth



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George Hudson

business in Newton, in which line he was very successful, and he remained active in this business until he retired a few years before his death.

Mr. Hudson was a prominent Mason, being a member of Pequossette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Watertown; Royal Arch Chapter, of Newton; Cryptic Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Newton; and Omar Grotto, of Boston. He was also a prominent member of the Sons of Saint George, of which organization he was at one time the presiding officer of the grand council of the society. He was an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and was for twenty years a member of the Beth Eden Baptist Church, of Waltham, Massachusetts, and had served the last two years as deacon. He was a most earnest Christian worker, and for a long time after his removal to Watertown, he was one of the principal supporters of a Sunday school which was held at Bemis, Sunday afternoons.

The chime bells in the belfry of the Beth Eden Baptist Church in Waltham were the gift of Mr. Hudson, a gift he always hoped would be of benefit to all of that city, a comfort to the sufferers in the hospital, an invitation to the services in the church, and a reminder of the sacredness of the Sabbath. These bells will remain as Waltham's public monument to his foresight and generosity. He also had placed a marble tablet in the vestibule of the church, inscribed as follows:

To the praise of God, the Chime of Bells in this tower is the gift of Deacon George Hudson to the Beth Eden Baptist Church in memory of his father, Samuel Hudson, and his grandmother, Ann (Watts) Hudson, the granddaughter of Reverend Isaac Watts, the hymn writer. Dedicated 1916.

The chime bells are inscribed to the memory of the Hudson family, and upon the bell having Mr. Hudson's own name, there-

on is the verse "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord," a most suitable statement of his religious ideals.

On September 30, 1867, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage with Lucy Ann Gorse, of Nottingham, England, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Downing) Gorse, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of five children: 1. Josephine, born in Needham, Massachusetts, October 12, 1871; married Levi Gaylord Hayden, and they have one daughter, Ethel Hayden, who married Thomas Hindley. 2. Bert Louis, born in Newton, Massachusetts, October 28, 1874, died November 4, 1908; he married Lila Olive Doe, and they have one son, Albert Louis, born April 29, 1903. 3. Wendell Phillips, born in Newton, Massachusetts, November 21, 1879; he married Jessie B. Caunt, of England, and they have two children: Barbara, born September 30, 1911; and Janet, born May 23, 1918. 4. Grace Darling, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 18, 1883; she married Arthur W. Vaughan, and they have one daughter, Elinor Hudson Vaughan, born May 3, 1915. 5. Percy Gardner, born May 14, 1890, died September 19, 1890. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hudson has continued to reside in the Hudson homestead, at Watertown, Massachusetts.

The passing of a man like George Hudson should receive more than a casual mention. He was well and favorably known in his home town. He was a citizen of more than ordinary value to the commonwealth, whose daily life commended itself to all who had the privilege of knowing him. Although an Englishman by birth, he became one of those Americans of whom America has a right to be proud. The straightforward sincerity of his character, and the simple friendliness of his manner, combined with business sagacity and veracity

were his cardinal virtues. But while building up his business he was just as industrious about that higher business of building up the Kingdom of God upon earth.

His financial accumulations he held as not belonging to himself alone, and his delight was to use his resources for the things which do not soon pass away. He was possessed of a quaint humor, and an every day philosophy of life, which endeared him to young and old alike. Upon the rare occasions when he consented to speak in public, these gifts never failed to hold the interest of his hearers. He will be greatly missed by his family, by the church of which he was a beloved deacon, and by the neighbors and friends among whom he dwelt. The following letter was adopted by unanimous vote of Beth Eden Baptist Church of Waltham, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 3, 1917:

In recognition of your hope to worthily perpetuate the memory of your family and in recognition of your desire to serve God usefully, the members of Beth Eden Baptist Church would most heartily take this first opportunity after the dedication of your gift of Chime Bells to express anew our appreciation of the gift you have so generously made. On October 24, 1915, the first public notification was given this church that you were presenting us with these Chime Bells, and at the time we cheerfully voted our gratitude to you. Now the time has come when your promise has been realized, the bells have been successfully placed in the tower and our hearts filled with gratitude. Most gladly and unanimously do we thank you. Your gift stimulated the church to approach the citizens of Waltham concerning the possibility of installing an illuminated clock in the tower. Nearly twelve hundred persons responded and the Citizens' Clock is now in place and proving of value to the entire city by night as well as by day. Your share in arousing interest in this worthy project deserves our gratitude more especially since the connection between the mechanism of the clock and the great Bell will make possible the striking of the hours. Thus your gift in particular and that of the Waltham citizens in general will be intimately related for many, many years. May

your family and yourself long be spared to enjoy the gift you have made. May Waltham be forevermore filled with the spirit of true worship as the Bells remind our citizens of the name of God.

In closing this memorial tribute to the memory of George Hudson, it can be truthfully said that there was not a relation in life in which he did not play his part most worthily, and his name will ever stand as a symbol of rugged Christianity, strength, capability and usefulness of life.

BROCKWAY, Ulysses Hayden,
Merchant, Public Official.

The Register General of Great Britain (1891) states that the name Brockway is unknown in Scotland and Ireland, and uncommon in England and Wales. It is thought to have been derived from the Old English name Brock. In compiling the genealogy of the Brockway family in America, it was ascertained that all of the name in America prior to 1850 were descendants of Wolston Brockway, who emigrated to Connecticut in the middle part of the seventeenth century. The Brockway coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Per pale, dexter gules, a fleur-de-lis argent, sinister of the second, two bars gobony wavy or, and of the first, on a chief silver a lion passant guardant of the first.

Crest—An escallop or.

Wolston Brockway, immigrant ancestor of the Brockway family, was born in England, about 1638, and came to America early in life. He settled in the Connecticut Colony, at Lyme, which has since been the principal seat of the Brockways, and from which center branches have spread over the entire country. Wolston Brockway purchased much property in Lyme, and this with slight changes is still in the hands of lineal descendants. The family is one of

the most prominent in the vicinity of Lyme among many who boast historic lineage. The progenitor married, at Lyme, Connecticut, Hannah Bridges, daughter of William Bridges; she died February 6, 1687.

The late Ulysses Hayden Brockway was a member of this distinguished old family. He was born in Hamburg, in the town of Lyme, Connecticut, July 19, 1851, the son of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Lord) Brockway. He received his early education in the public schools of the town. When he was but slightly over ten years old the Civil War broke out. Too young to go to war, he became a drummer boy for the recruits which were drilled at Lyme. The stirring events of the conflict inculcated in him a spirit of adventure and an ambition which school and the drudgery of farm life could not satisfy, and at the age of sixteen years he left Lyme and came to Hartford, which city remained his home throughout his life. He became thoroughly identified with its business, political, social and fraternal life.

Mr. Brockway secured his first employment in the tailoring business, in which he himself later became an employer. He entered the oldest tailoring establishment in the city of Hartford, that founded in 1824 by Robert Buell, and at the time owned by Franklin Clark. He rapidly became one of the most valued employees in the establishment, and on the retirement of Franklin Clark in 1878, Mr. Brockway, in partnership with J. H. W. Wenk, continued the business under the firm name of Wenk & Brockway. After a period of eight years of successful business, Mr. Brockway became sole owner, and from that time until his death conducted it under the name of U. H. Brockway & Company. The business was in every way a success, and under the management of Mr. Brockway became one of the most important commercial enterprises of its kind in

Hartford. As the leading figure in a large industry in the city of Hartford, Mr. Brockway was well known by the people. He was universally admired and respected for the honesty of his business dealings.

He was deeply interested in the political affairs of the city, through motives of a purely disinterested nature. He was in no way an office-seeker. However, he was admirably fitted for public service by reason of his keen business perception, his strict integrity, and he was often sought for official posts. In 1883 he was elected to the City Council from the old First Ward, and in 1884-85 was returned to office by a large majority. In 1886 he was elected alderman from the First Ward, and served in that capacity for four terms. In 1896 Mr. Brockway was appointed by Mayor Stiles B. Preston a member of the Water Commission, on which he served for six consecutive years. He was greatly interested in the cause of education, and because of his interest in the work of furthering educational opportunities in the city of Hartford, he was elected a member of the committee of the Second North School District, on which he served for a number of years, rendering services of a very valuable nature. He was especially interested in the Henry Barnard School of the Second North School District, and did much to better conditions there. Mr. Brockway was a member of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, and during the long period of his membership devoted much of his time to its work, and gave liberally, but without ostentation, to its philanthropies.

Mr. Brockway married, November 17, 1880, Harriet E. Norton, daughter of Seth Porter and Elizabeth Esther (Wilcox) Norton, members of the old Norton family of Collinsville, Connecticut (See Norton VI). Mrs. Brockway survives her husband, and resides at No. 136 Sigourney street, Hartford, Connecticut. They were

the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Norton, born February 12, 1882, died November 9, 1907; she was a graduate of Hartford High School, class of 1899; a graduate of Smith College, 1903; secretary of Second North School; a member of Smith College Club, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 2. Ulysses Hayden, Jr., born July 19, 1890; in January, 1907, he entered Yale University and was graduated from that institution in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; during his freshman year at Yale he was a member of the Apollo Glee Club, retaining his membership for three years; for a like period he sang in the college choir. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Upsilon fraternity, the University Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and numerous other societies. After his graduation from Yale University, Mr. Brockway entered the employ of the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford and was connected with the actuary department until his enlistment in the United States army in October, 1917. He was called for active service on October 15, 1917, and shortly afterward commissioned second lieutenant in the adjutant-general's department. He has since been promoted to the rank of captain.

Mr. Brockway's death meant to Hartford not only the loss of a valuable public official, but a true friend. Expressions of grief at his death were wide-spread, and from the various resolutions passed by official bodies and articles inserted in the public press a discriminating choice is difficult. The following resolution passed by the Second North School District, at its meeting on July 9, 1914, will perhaps give an adequate conception of what he meant in Hartford as a public officer and a friend of the people:

The Second North School District recognizes in the death of Mr. Ulysses H. Brockway, for twenty-two years a member of the District Com-

mittee, the loss of a devoted servant of the interests of the District. A warm friend of the teachers and pupils and an example of upright, consistent and unobtrusive citizenship, which has been of distinct value to the youth of the District and community. During his long term of service for the District he was a faithful conservator of its best interests, a wise counselor and a self-sacrificing official. His loss will be keenly felt by his associates upon the committee, by the teachers of the school and by his many friends in the district and in the community which he has well served by his quiet, unassuming but effective life.

(Signed) FRANK R. KELLOGG,
JAMES P. BERRY,
SOLOMON MALLEY,
District Committee.

(The Norton Line).

The following is a description of the coat-of-arms of the Norton family, quartering St. Loe, Russell, De la Riviere, etc., etc.:

Arms—Quarterly of eleven. In chief: 1. Argent, on a bend sable, between two lions rampant of the second, three escallops of the field. 2. Argent, vair azure. 3. Argent, a bend engrailed sable between two mullets counter-changed, all within a bordure engrailed of the second. 4. Argent, bordure sable, charged with ten bezants, martlet of the second.

In fess—1. Sable, chevron ermine between three pheons argent. 2. Argent, bend sable, three annulets of the field. 3. Sable, three goats passant argent. 4. Ermine, cross engrailed gules.

In base—1. Argent, manche gules. 2. Gules, saltire or between four leopards' faces argent. 3. Azure two bars dansette or.

Crest—On a torse of the colors, greyhound couped or, collared per fess gules between two barrulets of the second.

Mantle—Sable and argent, the first veined or.

The history of the Norton family begins with the Norman Conquest, when on September 29, 1066, the Seigneur de Norville crossed the Channel to England in the army of William the Conqueror, a constable under the Norman French regime. The name Norville, from which the English form

Norton is derived, is of French origin and signifies "north village." After the residence of the family in England, the English form Norton, meaning also north village or town was adopted. It is supposed that the Seigneur de Norville was the common ancestor of all families of the name in England, Ireland and America. Up to the year 1650 there were thirteen immigrants of the name in America, of whom authentic record exists. That branch of the family of which the late Seth Porter Norton, of Hartford, Connecticut, was a member, was descended from John Norton, who was in the Connecticut Colony as early as 1646. Since the time of founding the family has been one of the most prominent of New England houses of historic lineage, and has furnished sons who have served with distinction in the various departments of our national life.

(I) John Norton, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, probably at London, in 1622, third son of Richard and Ellen (Rowley) Norton. The date of his emigration to America is not known. His name is first mentioned on the records of the colony at Branford, on July 7, 1646. He was a landed proprietor there. In 1659 John Norton moved from Branford to Hartford, and on September 29th of that year he made a purchase of several pieces of land and "housing." He was made a freeman at Hartford, May 21, 1664. John Norton was interested in the establishment of a colony at Tunxis, which later became Farmington, and was one of the proprietors of the town. He joined the church at Farmington in October, 1661. He was one of the largest land owners there, a man of considerable wealth according to the standards of the period. All of his extensive holdings in Farmington and the vicinity descended to his heirs. He married (first) Dorothy ———, who died in Branford, January 24, 1652. His second wife,

Elizabeth, died November 6, 1657. He married (third) Elizabeth Clark, who died November 8, 1702. He died in Farmington, November 5, 1709.

(II) John (2) Norton, son of John (1) and Dorothy Norton, was born in Branford, May 24, 1651, and died in Farmington, Connecticut, April 25, 1725. He was a man of considerable prominence in the early colony, and was deputy to the General Court from Farmington in 1680-81-82. He married, in Farmington, Ruth Moore, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore; she and their son Thomas were administrators of John Norton's estate.

(III) Thomas Norton, son of John (2) and Ruth (Moore) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on July 1, 1697, and died there in 1760. He was the owner of a great amount of property in the vicinity of Farmington, and was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Connecticut. In the division of public lands in April, 1739, he drew lot No. 24. In 1748 he purchased much land from Thomas Lamb. Thomas Norton married (first) on November 17, 1724, Elizabeth McLan of Stratford, who died in Farmington in 1736. He married (second) in 1739, Widow Rachel Pomeroy; (third) September 11, 1753, Elizabeth Deming.

(IV) Ichabod Norton, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McLan) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1736, and became one of the most distinguished members of the Norton family. He is a notable figure in the revolutionary annals of the State of Connecticut, having served as a colonel in the Continental forces and rendered most valuable services to the country. Colonel Ichabod Norton married Ruth Strong, who also gained distinction for bravery during the war.

(V) George Norton, son of Colonel Ichabod and Ruth (Strong) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in November,

1782, and during the early part of his life lived in Farmington, where he became a prosperous farmer and leading citizen. In 1800 he removed to Granby and later to Avon, where he died on May 11, 1833. He married Eliza Frisbie, a member of one of the old families of Farmington.

(VI) Seth Porter Norton, son of George and Eliza (Frisbie) Norton, was born May 16, 1823, at Avon, Connecticut, where he resided during his childhood. He received his early education in the public schools of the nearby town, Collinsville, a manufacturing town which offered the best educational opportunities to be found in the neighborhood. However, as is found to be a common occurrence in the lives of successful men of the last generation, he left school at an early age, and went into the largest of the manufacturing plants in the town, the Collins Company, makers of plows, axes, and other agricultural implements. His first employment in the company was of an unimportant nature. He was a man not only of keen business foresight and clear perception, but possessed also an infinite capacity for details. He mastered every phase of the business in the various positions which he held with the firm, and was gradually advanced as he became of greater value to the company. He eventually became superintendent of the Collins Company, a position which involved a very large and trying responsibility. Mr. Norton's energy was given unreservedly to his work, and throughout the years of his connection with the Collins Company he was regarded as a man of the strictest integrity and reliability in business dealings. His fairness and justice were proverbial. As a consequence men trusted him and his friends were legion.

Seth Porter Norton achieved a success in the business world which was entirely the result of his own efforts, and through that fact appealed as a friend and advisor to the vast army of men who owe their suc-

cess to unremitting labor and indomitable purpose, rather than to brilliant and exceptional strokes of genius. He was deeply interested in politics and held various public offices. Mr. Norton represented Collinsville in the Connecticut State Legislature for several terms.

Seth Porter Norton was a gentleman of the old school and a true Christian, whose Christianity extended beyond the narrow bounds of one religious denomination. Though he was a lifelong member of the Congregational church, he was in strong sympathy with every religious faith, tolerant enough to see and adopt the good in each. As is usual with the man who has dealt with and managed all manner of men, broad tolerance and a sympathy with humanity were characteristic of Mr. Norton throughout life. He knew and understood, which was the secret of his attraction for men, and the reason for his numerous friends. Mr. Norton died at the age of forty-four years, a man well loved, honored and revered.

Mr. Norton married (first) Aurelia Hymason, of New Britain, Connecticut, on December 23, 1845. She died September 2, 1849. He married (second) on January 1, 1851, Elizabeth Esther Wilcox, daughter of Averit and Sally (Tuller) Wilcox, and a member of an old and highly respected family of Simsbury. Child of the first marriage: Mary, deceased. Children of second marriage: 1. Charles Everett, deceased. 2. Harriet Elizabeth, married, November 17, 1880, to Ulysses H. Brockway, of Hartford. 3. William Averit, deceased. 4. George Wilcox, engaged in business in Philadelphia. 5. Charles Robinson, deceased.

(The Wilcox Line).

Arms—Ermine a chief chequy, or and gules.
Crest—On a mount, a dove proper.

The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin and was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, County

Suffolk, England, before the Norman Conquest. Sir John Dugdale, in the visitation of the County Suffolk, mentioned fifteen generations of this family prior to the year 1600. This traces the lineage back to the year 1200, when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. Wilcox, variously spelled, dates back to an early period of English history. One "Wilcox or Wilcott" is recorded as furnishing three men-at-arms at the battle of Agincourt. Another of the name is on record as court physician to King Charles. The family is one of honor and renown in old England, several of its branches bearing arms. In America the name is found in the very beginnings of our Colonial history. The Wilcoxes were at Jamestown, Virginia, as early as 1610, and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1636.

The derivation of the surname is interesting. It is of that large class of English surnames which had their source in nicknames and sobriquets. It is a compound of "Will," meaning literally "the son of William," and the suffix "cock," a term of familiarity generally applied in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to one of a sharp or forward nature. The sobriquet was of such a character that it adhered to its bearer throughout life, and was transmitted to succeeding generations. Thus we have the surnames, Wilcox, Jeffcock, Hancock, etc.

The family in America has figured prominently in New England life and affairs since the middle of the seventeenth century. William Wilcox, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family herein under consideration, was the first of the name to establish himself in New England. His descendants are found largely in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Others of the name followed him and became the founders of flourishing and influential families.

(I) William Wilcox, the founder, was born in the year 1601, at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and came to this country in 1636, a passenger in the ship "Planter," bringing with him a certificate of conformity to the doctrines of the Church of England, signed by the minister of St. Albans. He was thirty-four years old at the time of his arrival. He settled in Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman December 7, 1636. William Wilcox was a linen weaver by trade. He removed in 1639 to Stratford, Connecticut, where he subsequently rose to prominence in public affairs. In 1647 he was deputy to the General Court at Hartford. He died in 1652, aged fifty-one years. His wife, Margaret Wilcox, was born in England, in 1611, and accompanied him to America. They were the parents of several children, among them Samuel, mentioned below.

(II) Samuel Wilcox, son of William and Margaret Wilcox, was born about 1636. He accompanied his parents to Stratford, but on attaining his majority married and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he was prominent in local affairs until his death. His home was in that part of Windsor which is now Simsbury, where he had a grant of land. Samuel Wilcox was sergeant of the Windsor military company. He married Hannah ———; they were the parents of three children of actual record, but there were doubtless others.

(III) Deacon William (2) Wilcox, son of Samuel and Hannah Wilcox, was born in Connecticut, about 1670. He was a life-long resident of Simsbury, where he was the owner of considerable property. He married, January 18, 1699, Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Griffin) Wilson, of Simsbury. They were the parents of Deacon William Wilcox, mentioned below.

(IV) Deacon William (3) Wilcox, son of Deacon William (2) and Elizabeth

(Wilson) Wilcox, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, April 22, 1702, and died there December 27, 1772. Like his father, he was a leader in religious activities, and one of the foremost citizens of the town. He married, May 2, 1723, Thanks Adams, who was probably a daughter of Daniel and Mary Adams, of Simsbury.

(V) Lieutenant William (4) Wilcox, son of Deacon William (3) and Thanks (Adams) Wilcox, was born April 1, 1728, in Simsbury, Connecticut, and settled about 1750 in West Simsbury, where he died in 1775. He was among the minute-men who marched from Simsbury on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He married Lucy Case, born October 17, 1732, died in 1805, daughter of John (3) and Abigail (Humphrey) Case, granddaughter of John (2) and great-granddaughter of John (1) Case, founder of the family.

(VI) Daniel Wilcox, son of Lieutenant William (4) and Lucy (Case) Wilcox, was born in West Simsbury, March 25, 1772, and died in 1833, in Weatogue, where he spent his latter years. He married Esther Merritt, who was born March 8, 1771, died November 10, 1860, at Weatogue. She was a daughter of James and Hannah (Phelps) Merritt, the latter a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Watson) Phelps, of the ancient Windsor family of that name. Daniel and Esther (Merritt) Wilcox were the parents of ten sons and one daughter.

(VII) Averit Wilcox, son of Daniel and Esther (Merritt) Wilcox, was born January 25, 1793, and was a prosperous farmer of Simsbury, where he died January 26, 1866. He married, August 21, 1821, Sally Tuller, who was born February 10, 1799, in Simsbury, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Case) Tuller.

(VIII) Elizabeth Esther Wilcox, daughter of Averit and Sally (Tuller) Wilcox, was born in Simsbury, Connect-

icut. She married, January 1, 1851, Seth Porter Norton, of Collinsville, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Harriet Elizabeth Norton. (See Norton VI).

PALMER, Lewis Merritt,

Physician, Surgeon, Philanthropist.

With the passing of Dr. Lewis M. Palmer, of Framingham, Massachusetts, came a sense of personal loss to many homes of the town, for during his long years of residence and professional service he had so identified himself with the interests of Framingham and the lives of its people that he was more than physician, more than the good citizen and neighbor, he was the personal friend, counsellor, and guide. As the dean of the medical profession in Framingham, he possessed a dignity and influence that added to his standing among professional men, but to the community-at-large he was the kind, sympathetic physician, confidant, and friend upon whose skill and interest they could always rely with perfect confidence. As a fitting climax to his active, useful life he passed away almost literally "in the harness," being stricken while at his post of duty and never recovering from the attack. Both as physician and as friend he gave himself unsparingly for the welfare of others, and his life was a blessing to the community in which it was largely spent. He was a native son of the Pine Tree State, and a graduate of the famous class of 1875 of Bates College, every member of which rose to high standing in the profession, business or occupation in which they engaged. The families of his father and mother were among the pioneers of Maine. The farm owned by his grandfather was one of the original grants of the town of Litchfield, it still being in possession of the Palmer family.

Lewis Merritt Palmer, son of Eliphalet and Lucy Pickard (Lord) Palmer, was

born at Maine, September 2, 1850, died at Framingham, Massachusetts, June 4, 1919. His education, begun in the public schools, was continued in Litchfield Academy, Colby Classical Institute, and Bates College, he receiving his A. B. from Bates with the class of 1875. After graduation, he was principal of the high school at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, for three years, but during those years was preparing for the profession he had fixed upon as his life work, medicine. He entered Harvard Medical School, there pursuing study until graduated Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1881, spending the next year in hospital service and post-graduate study in the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, and later at New York City in the Post-Graduate Medical School. Subsequently he studied at Vienna and Berlin. In April, 1882, he located for practice in Framingham, Massachusetts, and there continued in successful practice until his death, thirty-seven years later. His private practice grew with the years, and he was often compelled to labor to the full limit of his physical powers. But his service was as lovingly as freely given, for he loved his fellowmen and regarded not himself in his great work of ministering to the sick and suffering.

Dr. Palmer was deeply interested in the organization and founding of Framingham Hospital, and from its very beginning was a member of its medical staff, only resigning a few years prior to his death; however, he was consulting surgeon up to that time. The Training School for Nurses, now associated with the hospital, also profited through his interest, and for many years he was class lecturer there, his subjects, surgery and ethics. For ten years he was a trustee of The Massachusetts Training Schools, and this brought him into close touch with the schools of Westboro, Lancaster, and other places. He was for a time

acting surgeon at Sherborn Reformatory, and at the time of his death he was president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Framingham, a society he was largely instrumental in founding. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Massachusetts Association Boards of Health, and of many civic and fraternal associations of his town and vicinity. He was one of the founders of the Civic League, ex-president of the Board of Trade, chairman of its committee on town affairs, also chairman of the Town-Planning Board, and he gave himself for the betterment of town civic life as freely as he gave his knowledge, skill and strength to the betterment of physical life. He was medical examiner of the Eighth District, Middlesex County, from 1902 to the time of his death. He was very active in Bates College affairs, being a member of the board of overseers for many years; a very prominent member of the Bates College Alumni Association, of which he served as president of the Boston Chapter for a number of years. He was a member of the Alpha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Concord Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Natick Cammandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; and the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a life-long Republican, and a member of the Grace Congregational church of Framingham, serving on the various church committees.

On March 28, 1882, Dr. Palmer married Nellie B. Prouty, born in Newport, Vermont, daughter of John and Hannah B. (Lamb) Prouty, her father a lumber dealer of the firm, Prouty & Miller. With his wife, Dr. Palmer, a month later, came to Framingham, and there they spent the years of their married life and there Mrs. Palmer continues her residence at No. 62

Concord street, her two daughters with her: Gertrude Lucy, a teacher in the girls high school, Boston; Ruth, the executive secretary of the Home Service department of the Red Cross. All are members of the Congregational church. Dr. Palmer is buried in Edgell Grove Cemetery, Framingham.

HERSEY, Alfred Henry,

Representative Citizen.

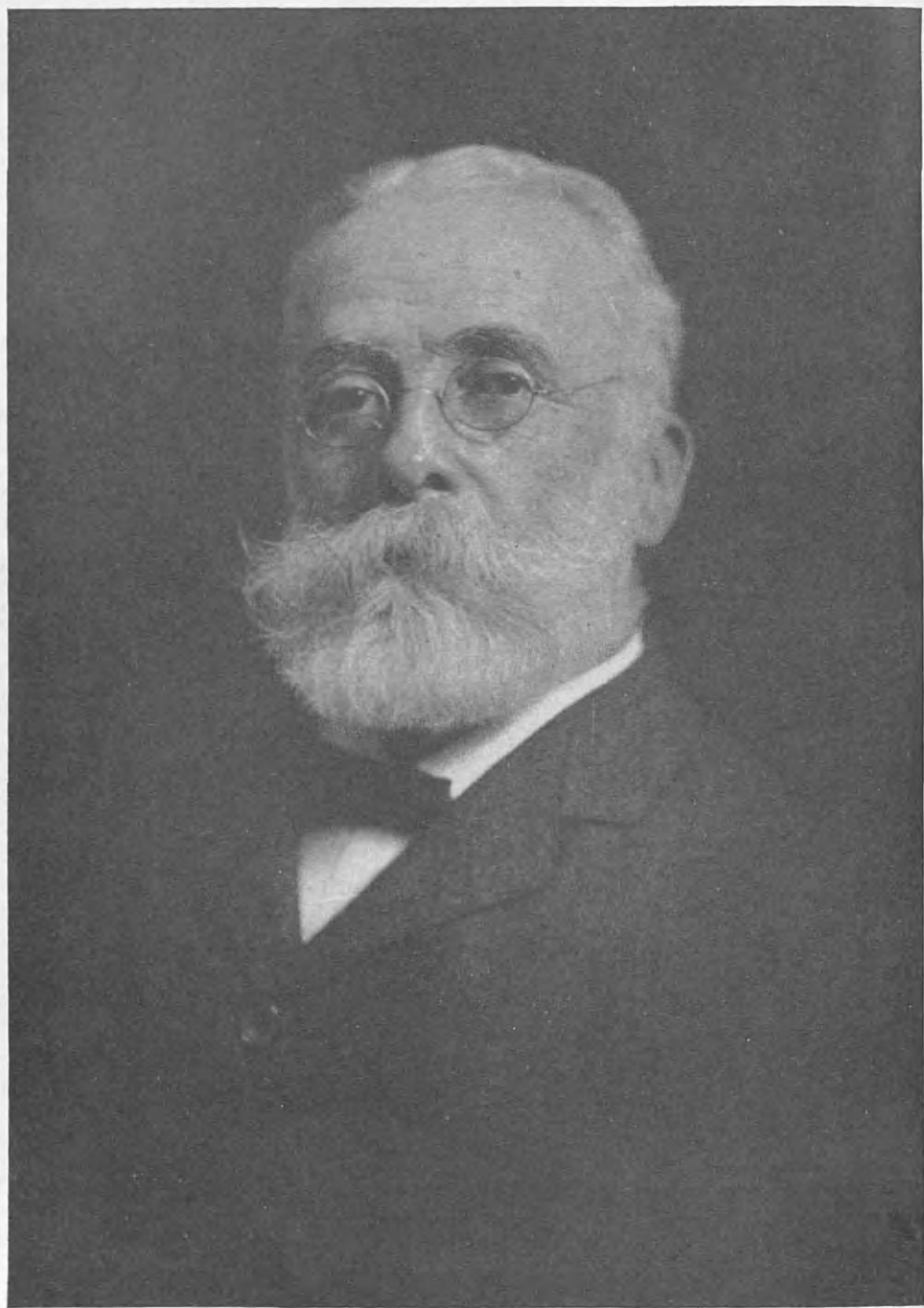
The surname Hersey or Hersy, as it is sometimes spelled, is a very ancient one and of French origin. It appears among the list of Noblemen and Gentlemen who went over to England with William the Conqueror. William Hersey, the progenitor of all who have borne this surname in Hingham and vicinity, was a native of County Norfolk, England, and came to New England as early as 1635. Early in the autumn of that year, he located in Hingham, Massachusetts, with others who were passengers on the ship upon which he arrived in this country. On July 3, 1636, a house lot of five acres was granted to him, on what is now South street, opposite West street, Hingham. This lot was bounded on the east by land of John Winchester, on the west by land of William Buckland, and included within its limits the estate now owned by the late Ebenezer Gay. In Hingham the Hersey family is still one of the more numerous of the surnames of the early settlers, and it has well represented the industrious as well as the enterprising and influential portion of the inhabitants of the town. History records that at the time of the trouble about the election of officers for the Military Muster, in 1644, William Hersey was assessed a heavy fine for supporting the views of the Rev. Peter Hobart and his friends. His contribution towards the erection of the new meeting house was the largest but one upon the list. William Hersey was elected a freeman, March 20, 1638,

and served as a selectman in 1642, 1647, 1650, and joined the Artillery Company in 1652. His wife was Elizabeth Croade, whom he married in England, and she passed away in Hingham, in 1671, while he also died, March 22, 1658.

Alfred Henry Hersey, the only son of Alfred Cushing and Mary Ann (Barrett-Bullard) Hersey, was born on Pearl place, Boston, April 18, 1841. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Charles Barrett, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and before her marriage to Mr. Hersey had been the wife of Silas Bullard. Mr. Hersey was a descendant in the eighth generation from William Hersey, the immigrant ancestor referred to in the beginning of this biography, the line of descent being as follows: (II) William, came from England with his father; (III) Joshua, born in Hingham, in 1678; (IV) Jonathan, born in Hingham, in 1707; (V) Thomas, born in Hingham, in 1734; (VI) Laban, born in Hingham, in 1764; (VII) Alfred Cushing, born in Hingham, in 1804; (VIII) Alfred Henry, born in Boston, 1841.

Alfred Cushing Hersey was a very active and successful merchant, engaged in the East India and China trade, and was also a builder and owner of many vessels. He was the first president of the South Shore Railroad. On the maternal side, Mr. Hersey was eighth in descent from Humphrey Barrett, who came from England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639. Mr. Hersey's maternal grandfather, the Hon. Charles Barrett, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was prominent in cotton manufacturing in New Hampshire. He represented New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in the Legislature, and was one of a committee to meet and escort General Lafayette into the State.

Alfred Henry Hersey received his education mainly at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, and Dummer Academy, finishing



H. W. Hartwell

under the tutorship of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Salem. Mr. Hersey's early prospects were very bright, and he would no doubt have made a high mark for himself but unfortunately, soon after his marriage, he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs. He was told that his life would be very short and was sent down South, where he passed three winters. By taking great care of himself he lived to be sixty years of age. Notwithstanding his hold on life was so slender, he always presented a happy and sunny side to his friends, and gave special attention to the history of Hingham and of Plymouth county. He had collected quite a library of books and documents relating to their early history, some of the documents being of great value. His treasures were open to students and were often consulted. He was very much interested in the finances of the country, which he was compelled to study in order to manage successfully the property which had come to him and which was considerably increased by his efforts. His mind was well stored with historical facts, and he was frequently consulted about town affairs. He was a fine conversationalist, an appreciative listener, and although strong and firm in his opinions, yet never anxious to force them upon any one. His country estate at Hingham was well known, the elegantly kept lawn being quite remarkable and the flower garden in the rear containing many rare plants. He was specially interested in genealogical research, and gave much time to looking up the ancestry of the several families with which he was connected. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, having been elected a member in 1879. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Hingham Agricultural Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, of which he was one of the trustees.

Mr. Hersey married, March 1, 1862, Mary Henrietta Gibson, who survives him. She was the daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah Maria (Robinson) Gibson, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Two children were born to them, who died in infancy.

Alfred Henry Hersey is a name that savors of nineteenth century Boston, of the very best of old Boston, and in all relations, public, social and private, he maintained the honorable traditions of his race. He died in Hingham, Mass., October 11, 1901.

HARTWELL, Henry Walker,

Architect, Civil War Veteran.

Every phase of the life of Waltham, Massachusetts, was brought face to face with a distinct and irreparable loss in the death of Henry Walker Hartwell, who passed away in that city December 30, 1919. Mr. Hartwell was a man respected and honored in the daily walks of life, and was beloved because he was genuine, whole-hearted, honest, direct, just and prompt in his dealings, considerate and thoughtful to all, regardless of time, place, circumstances or people. His was a character founded on the Rock of Ages, unchanged and unchanging as the years rolled by. He was always the same sterling friend to humanity, and very thoughtful of those who were in his service. The deeds performed by him in their interest and for their comfort were innumerable, thus in their hour of need, many had cause to be thankful to him and bless him for his kindnesses. In Mr. Hartwell's life and character there developed, along with the hereditary traits of the Puritan, which were his birthright, the stern elements which from his early youth had influenced his education.

From his ancestors he inherited that deep sense of patriotism and love of human and national freedom that were so strongly ex-

embodied by him during all the years of his eventful life. His personality was so vivid that those who came in contact with him were lifted to higher courage and faith by his sympathy and appreciation, and he always exercised a profound influence for good in the community in which he had lived so many years. In war he was a brave soldier, in peace a good citizen, in his chosen calling a rugged force for right, in all his avocations a fostering influence, and in his benevolence far-sighted and unselfish. He lived many years beyond the Psalmist age of three score years and ten, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

Henry Walker Hartwell was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1833, the son of Alonzo and Sarah Lunt (Walker) Hartwell. In the chapter of Domesday Book assigned to a description of military tenures of lands allotted in Northamptonshire, England, by William of Normandy to his followers, appears the designation of an allotment bearing the name of "Hertewelle." Similar records are found in the descriptions of lands in Bucks and Wills counties. Several branches of early Hertwelle families included three or four Baronies, and with the name transmitted amid the multivarious changes of orthography incident to the growth of the English language to plain "Hartwell," it has spread over England, more than one offshoot having found itself amongst the early English families.

The immigrant ancestor of Henry Walker Hartwell's branch of this family in America was William Hartwell, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, September 12, 1636. Mr. Hartwell's maternal and paternal great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, Seth Walker, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 29, 1758, and died at Derry, New Hampshire, October 8, 1838. He bore a gallant part in the battle of Bunker Hill, after which he participated in the

siege of Boston, and remained in service until the evacuation. He was promoted to sergeant, thence to lieutenant, and afterwards to captain of marines. He was later appointed colonel of New Hampshire militia, and served thirty years as register of deeds of Exeter, New Hampshire, and later removed to Derry, where he died.

Henry Walker Hartwell passed his early years in the town of Littleton, Massachusetts, where his family had lived for several generations. He attended the schools there, afterwards completing a course of advanced studies at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, and later studied architecture in the Boston office of Joseph E. and Hammett Billings. He established himself in Boston as an architect, forming a partnership with William C. Richardson, and this connection continued for more than a score of years. James Driver later joined them as a partner, and the firm was known as Hartwell, Richardson & Driver. They built many notable buildings, including the old Youth's Companion building on Columbus avenue, the Carney building on Tremont street, the First Church in Plymouth, Christ Church in Andover, as well as various Abbot Academy buildings in Andover, the high school building in Springfield, Massachusetts, the Cambridge Latin School building, and numerous other public buildings, many of them for educational purposes.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers during the Civil War, Mr. Hartwell enlisted, August 6, 1862, from Walham, Massachusetts, to serve nine months, and was mustered into the service at Readville, Massachusetts, September 12, 1862, as a private of Company A, Forty-Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis L. Lee commanding, the captain of the company, James M. Richardson. He was constantly with his command throughout the term of his en-

listment, bearing a loyal and faithful part in all its expeditions and battles, and achieving a gallant record for meritorious service and soldierly conduct, being promoted to corporal. He received his honorable discharge at Readville, Massachusetts, June 18, 1863. Mr. Hartwell was a member of F. P. H. Rogers Post, No. 29, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic. He was past worthy master of Monitor Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of Waltham Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and past commander of St. Bernard's Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was the oldest past commander. In Waltham Mr. Hartwell had served as trustee of the Waltham Savings Bank, and he was prominent in the work of the Unitarian parish, with which he long had been affiliated. He was one of the earliest members of the American Institute of Architects, and belonged to the Boston Society of Architects.

On June 9, 1857, Mr. Hartwell was united in marriage with Sarah E. Miller, daughter of George and Sarah Ann (Brookings) Miller. Of this union there were three children: 1. Ernest Greenleaf, born in Waltham, June 4, 1858; he met death by accidental drowning, September 22, 1889. 2. Henry, born in Waltham, April 22, 1862, died August 18, 1862. 3. Mary Alice, born in Waltham, December 16, 1868, still residing at the family home.

For a period of more than sixty years, Mr. Hartwell had been a resident of Waltham and was one of its prominent and highly esteemed citizens. Though he always manifested a keen interest in the affairs of the city, he was never an aspirant for public office. The following editorial appeared in the Waltham "Daily Free Press":

The passing on of Henry Walker Hartwell removes from among our people one more of those

old time courtly men who are becoming sadly few now-a-days. The old time courtesy, that marked respect for the sobering factors of life, that chivalry towards women, is becoming so noticeably a thing of the past that one misses the men who were its exponents, when they pass on. Mr. Hartwell was a long time resident of Waltham, and of the highest type of citizenship. Born of more than usually talented parents he well upheld the family name. Some of the most noteworthy school buildings in Massachusetts are the result of his skill in architecture. The sudden death by accidental drowning of his son Ernest G. a few years ago was a blow from which he never fully recovered. His daughter to whom he was equally devoted will have the sympathy of a host of friends.

KING, James Aaron,

Manufacturer.

The late James Aaron King was a rare man indeed, and the record of his life is something more than a record of business success. It is that of something higher and better, of a generous nature, and a sympathetic heart. His life story, like that of many a son of England, should teach a lesson to our youth, that success in life may be assured when the fruit of industrious habits, thoroughness of work, and a strict integrity, are considered.

The memorials which such men as Mr. King leave behind them are to be found as well in the influence of their example as in the monuments erected by their own hands. In his character, Mr. King truly illustrated the true New Englander, a class of men noted the world over as types of the sturdiest qualities of manhood. Ambitious, energetic, persevering, undaunted by difficulties, thoroughly honest, he rose to prominence in the community in which his lot was cast, and met with success in his undertakings.

The career of a successful man may not only directly benefit society, but as the result of individual effort, it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the

achievement of like success. For this reason worthy examples of the men of the rank and file not only justify but merit a place on the historic pages, and the career of Mr. King, whose name heads this memoir, was in the line of these observations. A strong will, a loving, gentle and unselfish nature, a devout Christian, were some of the marked characteristics of Mr. King, whose death occurred at the hospital at Braintree, Massachusetts, on Christmas Day, December 25, 1919.

James Aaron King was an Englishman by birth, and always referred with pride to his birth place, which was Plymouth, England, from where the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in 1620. He belonged to one of the old families of England, and was born there June 12, 1857, the son of William J. and Mary Anne King, both natives of Plymouth, England. He attended the schools of his native country, and in 1873, at the age of sixteen, he came to this country with his parents, and settled at Bay View, part of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Here he sought employment and worked for Colonel French, who operated a stone quarry north of Gloucester. He later followed the granite business at Concord, New Hampshire, and Vinal Haven, Maine. After learning his trade, that of stone cutter, he moved to West Quincy, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade. Later he became associated with Charles Ferguson in granite manufacturing, and was actively engaged in this line until his health failed, when he was compelled to retire from active business.

Mr. King was a charter member of the following three bodies: Granite Lodge, Sons of St. George; the Granite Cutters' Association, and Quincy Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, and he attended Christ Episcopal Church.

During the year 1879, James Aaron King was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Garry, a daughter of Thomas and Harriet

(Glover) Garry, both natives of Leicestershire, England. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of two sons, as follows: 1. James Aaron, Jr., born March 25, 1889, in Quincy, Massachusetts; he married, August 4, 1918, Laura E. Hofmann, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. 2. Robert Edward, born October 17, 1891, in Quincy, Massachusetts; he married, January 10, 1917, Flora Collins, of the same town. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. King has continued to reside in West Quincy, Massachusetts.

HORTON, Everett Southworth,

**Veteran of the Civil War, Manufacturer,
Philanthropist,**

The history of New England ancestry contains no name more deserving of perpetuation on account of its deeds of glory and renown, achieved on the battle-field and in the civil affairs of the Nation, than that of Major Everett Southworth Horton, whose death, which occurred at the age of seventy-five years, June 3, 1911, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, came as a shock to the vast host of those who were numbered as among his friends. In his long and successful military career, he had achieved high honors and military distinction, and his commercial and private life were without stain or blemish. From his ancestors, who were of the best New England type, Major Horton inherited a rare combination of qualities that formed a noble manhood. He was indeed a man whose character and influence would have gained him distinction in any position of life. There is scarcely any of us who does not feel the romantic thrill awakened by the courageous, firm and self-sacrificing figures of those men who have shown themselves worthy of command during the turmoil of national emergency, and it is these men who are at once the directors, as it were, of any conflict. It is strange that such men who

would, one would think, be the very personification of stern, un pitying determination, are, as a rule, very commonly the reverse, and that to such an extent that we are wont to associate with the officer the traits of mildness and gentleness. The death of Major Horton marked the passing of such a man and figure from this earthly environment, a figure well known and well beloved in his community, a man who had dealt in the things of both war and peace, and was not found wanting in either.

The birth of Major Everett Southworth Horton occurred in Attleboro, Massachusetts, June 15, 1836, and he was the eldest son of Gideon Martin and Mary Southworth (Smith) Horton. The genealogy of the Horton family is traced back to the crown of Normandy. Gille de Leon was a Norman king of the best blood of France, and renowned before the Norman Conquest, famous in 1055. He had two sons, Richard and Wandril. Richard was Lord of Luxenberg, and he married Yoland, Countess of Luxenberg, becoming the ancestor of the present noble family of Leon in France. This lineage is easily traced down to Major Horton.

The first known of the Horton family in America is the fact that about 1640 three brothers of that name came to this country from England. One of these was John Horton, who settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and married Mehitabel Gamzey, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Jotham, the second son, married a Miss Rounds, and had seven children. Of these the oldest child was James. He and a younger brother, Barnett, lived in Rehoboth and served in the Revolutionary War, James being a lieutenant, and Barnett being a private soldier. James Horton was born July 18, 1741, and died August 10, 1833; he was a vigorous and active man, as is evidenced by the fact that he attained

the remarkable age of 92 years. His wife was Freelove Pierce, and they had eleven children, all of whom lived to be old with the exception of two. Cromwell Horton, the second son, was born February 23, 1777, and died in February, 1861. He was united in marriage September 20, 1801, with Percy Martin, and had seven children, of these Gideon Martin Horton was the second son, and was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 4, 1804, and died in Attleboro, March 7, 1861. He married Mary Southworth Smith, November 4, 1832, by whom he had four sons, namely: Everett Southworth, in whose memory we are writing; Edwin Jackson, Gideon Martin, Jr., James Jackson. From the year 1704, the Horton family continued its residence in Attleboro, and all descendants occupied a prominent part in the town's history.

Everett Southworth Horton attended school in Attleboro, Massachusetts, until he was sixteen years of age, when he became assistant in his father's store, where the Makepeace residence now stands. He occupied that position until his father's health failed, when he took entire charge of the business and continued it until the breaking out of the Civil War. During the spring of 1862, having disposed of his business, Major Horton with others recruited a company of nine months' men, and on the election of its officers became second lieutenant, soon receiving his commission from Governor Andrew. His natural earnestness and resolution showed themselves in this occupation, and he quickly mastered the drill and his duties as an officer. He went into camp with this company at Boxford, Massachusetts, and on September 23, 1862, it was mustered into service as Company C of the Forty-Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. They were soon ordered to New York, and into camp on Long Is-

land. From there, in December, they embarked for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there January 1, 1863. They were assigned to provost duty in and around that city. Upon the resignation of the captain of the company, which occurred at that time, Lieutenant Horton, by a large majority of votes, was chosen his successor. This nine months' service was extended to eleven months, and it was not until August, 1863, that Captain Horton reached home with his men. The following letter shows the estimation in which he was held by his superior regimental officers:

Boston, September 18th, 1863—Captain Everett Southworth Horton, Company C, Forty-Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer. Dear Captain:—It gives pleasure for me to certify to your good conduct and prompt obedience of orders, and I most cheerfully recommend you as one well qualified to command the company, as being well posted on Casey's Tactics, with good natural as well as acquired ability as a commander, and trust that the country may still have your services. Lucius B. Marsh, Colonel, 47th Mass. Vol.

Very soon after his return came Governor Andrew's call for more troops, and Captain Horton responded again, receiving a commission and the position of recruiting officer for the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He opened an office in Attleboro, Massachusetts, but was soon ordered to camp to take charge of the recruits of the regiment. He was commissioned captain of Company C, Fifth Regiment. After six months of camp at Readville, he went to the front and became a participant in the memorable battles of the Wilderness. After the battle, Colonel J. C. Whitton, commanding the regiment, recommended Captain Horton for promotion, and he was mustered into service as major. The commander of the regiment was wounded in a charge, June 3, and until September 13, 1864, command devolved up-

on Major Horton. On the last mentioned day, while leading the regiment in action on Preble's farm, a few miles south of Petersburg, he was made a prisoner. He was, on October 3, 1864, taken to Libby at Richmond, and afterwards removed in great haste to Greensboro, where they were encamped in a field. It was a cold October night and the suffering was intense, and on the following morning they moved on to what proved to be Salisbury prison pen, in North Carolina, and the men were crowded into the place. Many of the prisoners dug holes in the ground in order to keep warm, and several died each night. Late in the evening of October 19, 1864, the men were ordered out of the pen and again placed in the freight cars and taken to the tobacco storehouses of Danville, Virginia, called "Prisons." On January 8, 1865, Major Horton, with Colonel William Ross Hartshorn, of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, were selected as hostages and sent to Libby Prison. On February 22, 1865, literally a birthday of freedom, he and his companions and many others were paroled and sent to the Union lines. The following are Major Horton's own words in describing the horrors of Libby Prison: "Pen can never write the whole truth, and if it could be told, no one could believe that it was possible for men to survive it or possible that one in the nineteenth century could be guilty of such barbarity."

When once under the Union flag, Major Horton wrote: "No one who has not experienced the same sensation can know of the peculiar emotions and thoughts that came in seeing and knowing once more that I was under the Star Spangled Banner. Under their influence I wrote this letter to my family from the deck of the flag of truce boat, where each of us was handed a sheet of paper and envelope. My family had not heard from me for five months,

and the newspapers had reported me dead. 'On board God's flag-of-truce boat, February 22, 1865. Out of the jaws of death, out of the gates of hell, once more in the land of the living.'"

Major Horton was granted a furlough for thirty days, was soon exchanged, and after a short visit left home to rejoin his regiment in Virginia on the day that Petersburg was captured. He was soon ordered to Washington, where he was on duty until he was mustered out of service in July, 1865. On June 12, 1865, he was detailed as division inspector, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, by Commander Brevet Major General O. B. Wilcox, and John D. Bartollette, assistant adjutant general. During his service, Major Horton received seven commissions and was mustered into service on six of them. He was a gallant soldier, doing all his duty, and as an officer was strict in discipline and looked well after the comfort of his men. He was universally popular with both officers and soldiers. Shortly after the close of the war, he became manager of the establishment of Daniels & Cornell in Providence, Rhode Island, at that time the largest wholesale grocery house in the State, but continued his residence in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He remained in that position until 1880, when, by the death of his brother, a place in the Jewelry Manufacturing concern of Horton, Angell Company, of Attleboro, became vacant.

Since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic Post in Attleboro, Major Horton was deeply interested in its success and contributed liberally towards it. He was a charter member and several times commander of W. A. Streeter Post, No. 145. In politics he was an earnest Republican, and had been chairman of the Board of Selectmen several times, water commissioner, trustee, secretary, and at the time of his death president of the

Richardson School fund. He was one of the organizers of the Attleboro Savings and Loan Association, continuously served as director, and of late years was its president. He was also a member of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Congregational church for many years. He made the church a munificent gift in 1910. He served in the Legislature in 1891 and 1892, and was a member of the Senate in 1893. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, and other societies. For more than a quarter of a century he was president of the board of trustees of the public library, and in that capacity did a great deal to assist in developing the library to its present high standard. During the latter part of his life, Major Horton took a keen interest in the development of the town of Attleboro, Massachusetts. Having amassed a fortune in real estate and other transactions, he was in a position to do considerable to develop the town, and many houses and buildings have been erected at his instigation. Several years before his death he retired from active business in the Horton, Angell Company, and devoted the greater part of his time to the Attleboro Savings and Loan Association, previously mentioned. He was a member of the Pomham Club of Providence, the West Side Club of Attleboro, the Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association.

On June 12, 1861, Major Everett Southworth Horton was united in marriage (first) with Miss Mary Ann Carpenter, the only daughter of Jesse and Mary Carpenter, of Attleboro. Their only child was Mary Edith Horton, now the wife of Thomas D. Gardiner, of California. Major Horton's second marriage was with Miss Eliza Dutton Fremont, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, who with one daughter, Gertrude E.

Horton, now the wife of Walter M. Kendall, survive him.

On the day of Major Horton's death, as a tribute to his memory, the flag on the common was at half-mast. It marked the demise of Major Horton, oftentimes and lovingly referred to as "The Grand Old Man of Attleboro." He laid down the burden of life after a valiant struggle. Immense will power and grit, characteristics which were ever predominant in his career, undoubtedly prolonged the end, but they could not prevail over the physical infirmities with which he was afflicted. The news of his death spread quickly, and expressions of sorrow and regret were heard upon all sides. He bore his age easily, and mentally was as keen and active as many men several years his junior. No man was more prominently identified with Attleboro than Major Horton. He loved the very word "Attleboro" and the town's best interest and welfare were always uppermost in his mind. He bore the same love to the Grand Army, the Veterans of the Civil War, and the Stars and Stripes. He gave freely of his best that the banner might ever be perpetuated over a country that held a deep place in his heart. During his career as a soldier of the Civil War, Major Horton established an enviable record. In his career as a citizen his sterling honesty and genuine qualities easily brought him to the front, and he had received in his vigorous days every honor the town had to give. Despite declining health, during the latter part of his life he kept in close touch with the community affairs in general, his business, his friends, and all his old associations. Major Horton never seemed retired. An unflagging spirit always kept him foremost in the affairs of men, and a mind ever ready to suggest and help made him a valued adjunct to the many things in which he was interested. Moral courage, in which he never failed, is the true test of manhood, and the prerequisite

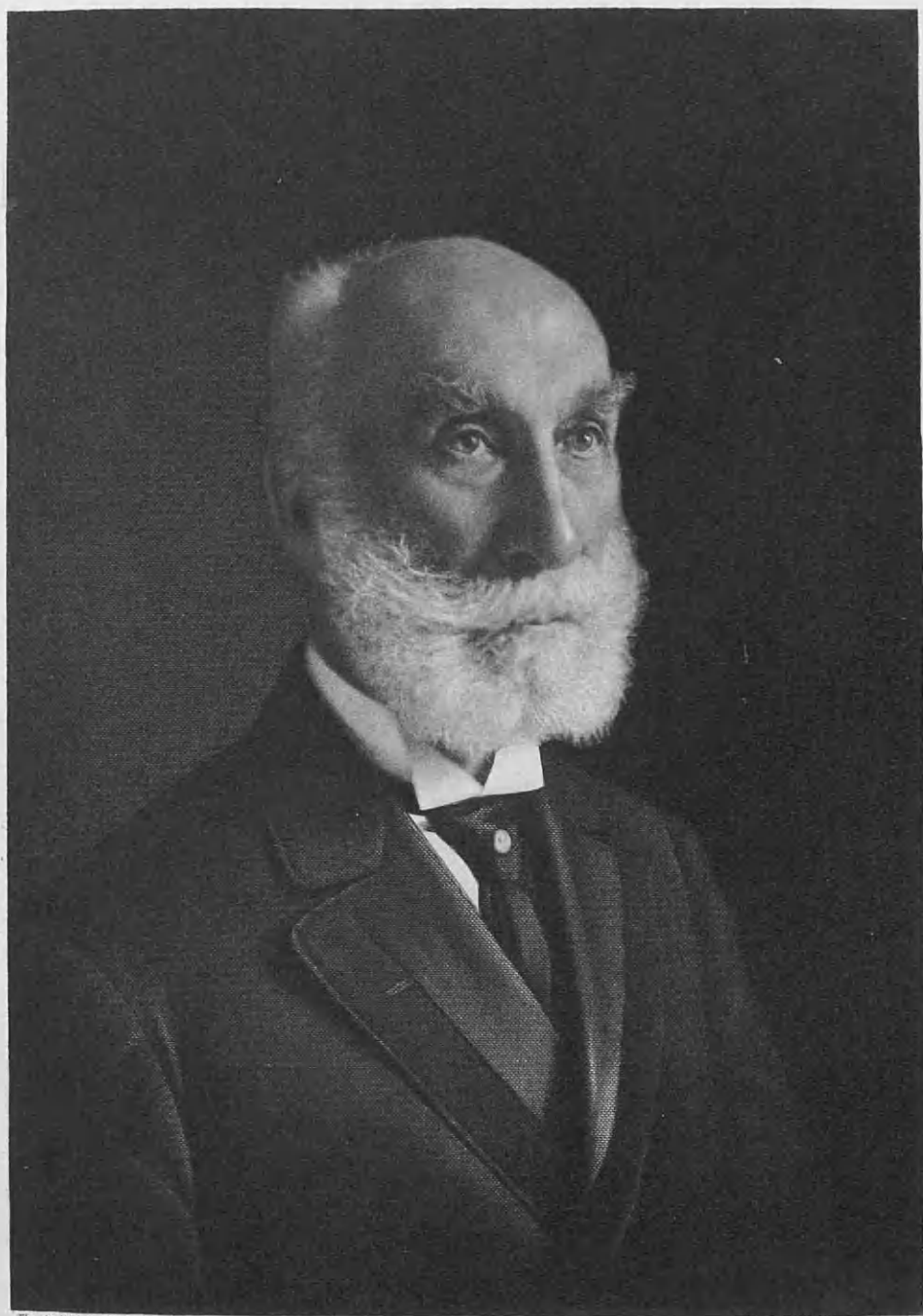
of the highest usefulness in military and civic life, and the name of Major Horton will ever stand as a symbol of strength and capability. His illustrious career, both military and commercial, joined to his attractive and sterling personality, made him an exceptionally well known figure throughout the State of Massachusetts. His circle of friends was very large, and included many of the distinguished officers of our Army and Navy. His simple, yet strong, nature endeared him to every one whom he met and quickly made of mere acquaintances, devoted friends. He should be held up as a model of the virtues characteristic of well nigh every relation of life.

BICKNELL, Thomas Williams,

Educator, Author, Public Official.

The Bicknell family is of ancient Norman stock. The family name was Pavilly, and is easily traced to Pavilly, a town founded by this baronial family, situated ten miles northeast of Rouen, France. Here Lord Amalbert de Pavilly founded a monastery in 664 A. D. Some of the family crossed the channel with William the Conqueror in 1060 A. D., and soon became a powerful race in twelve counties in England. John de Pavilly died in 1281 A. D., seized of the manor of Byken-Hulle (Beacon Hill) in Somersetshire. Prior to his death, he had exchanged his baronial name, Pavilly, for that of the manor, and was known as John de Byken-Hulle. These two words were united in one, Bicknell, in 1523, and was spelled Bicknell as early as 1585. The Bicknell manor in Somersetshire has been subdivided, but the Beacon Hill and the Bicknell family are located in the village of Barrington, Rhode Island, and Bicknell ancestry sleep in the Barrington churchyard.

In 1635, Zachary Bicknell, his wife Agnes, and son John, crossed the sea in Rev. Joseph Hull's company, and set up their



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Thomas W. Bicknell

new home at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in June of that year. From them sprang the great majority of a numerous family, now scattered over the states, from ocean to ocean. The line is traced through their son, John, a resident of Weymouth, Massachusetts. His son, Zachariah Bicknell, of Weymouth, who removed to Barrington, Rhode Island, (then Swansea, Massachusetts,) about 1700, bought of the Sowams Proprietors a farm of about two hundred acres on the west bank of the west branch of the Sowams river. This farm extended from the Sowams river to what is now known as the Middle Highway in Barrington, and, on a north and south line from Princes hill to the north line, about one thousand feet north of the White Church, near the Barrington bridge. Zachariah Bicknell married Hannah Smith, of Weymouth. Their remains were interred in Ashford, Connecticut. Their son, Joshua Bicknell. His son, Joshua Bicknell. His son, Joshua Bicknell, who fought in the Revolutionary War, was for eighteen years a deputy in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1794 to 1819. He lived and died on the Bicknell farm in Barrington, Rhode Island. He married Amey Brown, whose line leads to Hon. John Browne and Dorothy, his wife, who first settled at Plymouth and later at Wampanoissett, which Mr. Browne bought of Massasoit, about 1645. Joshua and Amey (Brown) Bicknell had nine children: Jerusha, born 1783; Mary, 1784; Allin, of whom further; Amey, 1789; Freeborn, 1791; Joshua, 1792; James, 1795; Elizabeth, 1799; Joseph P. 1801. All the children were born in Barrington, Rhode Island, and all except the first three were born in the house now used as headquarters of the St. Andrews School, built by Joshua Bicknell, in 1788.

Allin Bicknell, eldest son of Joshua and Amey (Brown) Bicknell, was born in Bar-

rington, Rhode Island, April 3, 1787. He lived at home on his father's farm until his marriage. He was a farmer, and made his home in a cottage, on land of Bicknell ancestors, on Princes pond, in the southeast corner of the Bicknell estate. He was ensign of the Barrington Infantry in 1812, captain in 1813, major of the Bristol County Regiment in 1814-15, and lieutenant-colonel in 1816. He was a member of the Town School Committee and of the Town Council for many years, and served the town in many capacities. He was elected to the General Assembly, as a representative from Barrington, in 1842, the year of the Dorr War, 1846 and 1849, and to the State Senate in 1850-51-52-53. He was a member of the Whig party until 1856, when, on the formation of the Republican party, he supported it with voice and vote. Mr. Bicknell joined the Congregational church of Barrington in 1820, with seventy others, following what was known as "The Great Revival." On the death of his father, in 1837, he succeeded him in the deaconate, holding the office until his own death in 1870. His religious life was consistent and constant. God's blessing was invoked at every meal. Reading a chapter in the Bible and a prayer always followed breakfast, before the day's work was begun. He was a regular attendant at all church meetings, and a participant in speech and prayer. He was also a teacher in the early Sunday school. He was a strong temperance man, a friend of the slave, a supporter of missionary enterprises, conservative in religious belief, progressive in industrial and social enterprises and reforms, and especially interested in educational progress. Hospitality and cordiality characterized the Bicknell home, and no needy person ever left it hungry or unaided. The warm hand was extended to ministers, missionaries and Christian workers.

Allin Bicknell married (first) December

23, 1817, Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Townsend) Kinnicutt, and granddaughter of the Rev. Solomon and Rebecca (Baker) Townsend, of Barrington, who was minister of the Congregational church at Barrington for fifty-five years. She was descended from Roger and Joanna (Shepardson) Kinnicutt, of Malden, Massachusetts, who removed from that town to Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1679, settling on the east bank of the Kickemuit river, in the present town of Warren, Rhode Island. The descent is through Roger; John, born 1669; John, born 1700; Daniel, born 1735; Josiah; Harriet Byron, born 1791. They were the parents of four children: Joshua, born October 29, 1818; George Augustus, born June 30, 1822; Daniel Kinnicutt, born September 24, 1829; and Thomas Williams, of whom further. Mrs. Bicknell, who died December 15, 1837, was a woman of unusual ability and excellence of character. Her home was made serenely happy by a joyous, hopeful, loving spirit. She was orderly and systematic in household matters, an hospitable hostess, entertaining her many warm friends by bright, healthful conversation, agreeable address and a generous table. She was a Bible student, a ready conversationalist on religious subjects, and a strong debater on such subjects as will, predestination, immortality, Heaven, Hell, etc. On Sunday the Bicknell home, near the White Church, was the customary meeting place for lunches, a review of the sermon, and a free exchange of the last week's events. In the troublous times of the church, the family stood by the old orthodox faith and polity as against the violent activities of the new radical school, whose life was short. She lived a pure, sweet, motherly, beautiful life, was the ruling spirit of her family in love and obedience to truth as revealed to her, and at the early age of forty-six passed on to

fulfill the incompleteness of a short but truly consecrated life. On April 13, 1839, Allin Bicknell married (second) his cousin, Elizabeth Waldron Allin, daughter of General Thomas and Amey (Bicknell) Allin. She was a devoted and faithful mother in all her family relations. She was a woman of fine intellect, well educated for her day, vigorous in thought, energetic in action. In 1844, the Bicknell family moved from the cottage home to the Allin estate in West Barrington, occupying a part of the General Allin mansion, the four sons going out to other than farm life. In 1867, Thomas W. Bicknell built a house at West Barrington and took his father and step-mother to his new home to spend their last years with him, but their stay was short, for the mother died October 16, 1868, and the father, August 16, 1870, aged eighty-three years and four months. Allin Bicknell and his two wives were buried at the north end of the Princes Hill Cemetery in Barrington, near the banks of the beautiful Sowams river. Goldsmith's lines apply to them:

"Contented toil and hospitable care
And kind, connubial tenderness are there;
And piety with wishes placed above,
And steady loyalty and faithful love."

Thomas Williams Bicknell, the youngest son of Allin and Harriet Byron (Kinnicutt) Bicknell, was born in a small cottage, on the ancient Bicknell estate, near the west bank of the Sowams river, on Saturday, September the 6th, 1834. He bears the given name of Thomas Williams—the name of the minister of the Congregational church of Barrington, at the time of his birth. He attended the short summer and winter terms of the district school from his sixth to his sixteenth year and a few sessions of private schools in the town. He does not remember when he could not read, write, spell and recite the four tables in

arithmetic. He began the study of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar at the age of thirteen, under the teaching of Rev. Francis Wood, at his private school in Barrington.

Soon after his fifteenth birthday, Thomas W. had the good fortune to have for a district school teacher, Mr. Carlton P. Frost, a student in Dartmouth College. He was not only an excellent teacher, but opened the way for the schoolboy to enter Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vermont, in March, 1850. This event was the turning point in the boy's life, when, for three years in a farmer-student career, he pursued the studies preparatory for college, holding an honor rank in all, graduating from the Academy, in July, 1853, with the Greek oration, a youthful feat in scholarship, never indulged in, before or since, at that institution, then the home of three hundred students from all parts of the country. Young Bicknell, with others of his Academy class, was examined and admitted to Dartmouth College and, on his way to Rhode Island, also matriculated at Amherst College. Freshman year was spent at Amherst, but shortage of money led to teaching, a part of the time at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and a part at Elgin, Illinois. In 1858, he entered the sophomore class of Brown University, graduating, September 5, 1860, with the degree A. M. Mr. Bicknell's preparatory career was broken by a three months term of teaching in Seekonk, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1852-53; by winter terms at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1853-54, 1854-55, a year at Elgin, 1855-56, and another year in teaching a private high school at Rehoboth in 1856-57. At graduation, Mr. Bicknell was elected principal of the high school, Bristol, Rhode Island, where he taught four years; then became principal of the Arnold Street Grammar School, Providence, for three years, returned to the Bristol High School in May,

1867, and closed his teaching career in April, 1869.

In Mr. Bicknell's junior year at Brown, he was elected as a representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, by the electors of Barrington, his home town. His first speech was made in favor of the abolition of the negro schools of the State, uniting the pupils with the whites in all the schools. While in the West, in June, 1856, Mr. Bicknell joined a company of seventy men to settle in Kansas, to help make it a free State. *En route*, up the Missouri river, on the steamer "Star of the West," the company was disarmed at Lexington, Missouri, made prisoners at Kansas City (then Weston) by border ruffians under the command of David R. Atchison and Stringfellow, held for two weeks, and set adrift at St. Louis, Missouri, by the Virginia and South Carolina sharpshooters.

In May, 1869, Mr. Bicknell was elected Commissioner of Public Schools of the State of Rhode Island and held the office until January 1, 1875. We may mention a few of the many accomplishments of his administration; the reorganization and building of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction; a system of teachers' institutes in all parts of the State; school officers conventions; the creation of a State Board of Education; terms of school committees extended from one to three years; the creation of the office of superintendent of schools for each town in the State; the creation of the State Normal School; the founding of free evening schools; town libraries were established; the school year was made longer than in any other State; laws were enacted to compel the attendance of factory workers, under fourteen, at school for six months in the year; teachers' salaries were advanced; more than fifty new school houses were dedicated, and a large number rebuilt and refurnished; industrial

drawing was introduced; the school laws were revised; town and State appropriations were increased manifold and an universal interest in public education was awakened; the Commissioner delivered more than five hundred educational addresses and secured twice that number from others; he restored and edited the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster." During his term he was appointed delegate to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and in a long European trip, compassing Italy, Greece and Constantinople, he studied educational work from Ireland to Asia Minor. The Board of Education expressed deep regrets on Mr. Bicknell's departure from the State and placed on record their high valuation of his services.

As founder of the "New England Journal of Education," Mr. Bicknell chose Boston as his field of work, with Mr. C. C. Chatfield as publisher of the educational weekly. On Mr. Chatfield's death, in 1876, Mr. Bicknell assumed the publishing work. He later brought out the "Primary Teacher," "Good Times," now the "Popular Educator," and the bi-monthly magazine, "Education." All have found popular favor and have a profitable circulation after nearly fifty years. The New England Bureau of Education, now Winship's Teachers' Agency, was founded and built up by Mr. Bicknell.

In 1877 and in 1878, Mr. Bicknell was president of the American Institute of Instruction, and in the latter year held a great meeting at Fabyans, White Mountains, attended by more than three thousand persons. From the proceeds, the "Bicknell Fund" of \$1,000 was set apart. At this meeting Professor A. E. Dolbear, inventor, gave the first public illustration of the telephone. The fundamental principles of American Education were publicly set forth in a great meeting on the summit of Mt. Washington. In 1880, the National Council

of Education, a philosophic department of American education, was founded at Chautauqua, New York, of which Mr. Bicknell was the author, holding the presidency for three years. In 1884, at Saratoga, New York, Mr. Bicknell was elected president of the National Education Association of the United States. In July of that year, fully ten thousand persons met at Madison, Wisconsin, as the result of the president's organizing ability, to discuss the principles and methods of many departments of American Education. An exposition was also held in the State House. Booker T. Washington began his public speaking career at that meeting. The permanent fund of the N. E. A. was started from the surplus proceeds. The great influential meetings of this Association began at Madison. The president declined a unanimous and very urgent re-nomination. In 1886, at the solicitation of Dr. J. H. Vincent, Mr. Bicknell was made the organizer and president of the Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union. In 1887, he was chosen president of the New England Colony Association for Dakota, and in this capacity, founded a town in North Dakota, called New England. It is now a grain center and an incorporated city. From 1888 to 1890, Mr. Bicknell was chosen as a Representative of Ward 24, Boston, in the Massachusetts General Court and was chairman of house committees of education and suffrage. In 1879, he organized and was president of the Bicknell Family Association and still holds the office. In 1913, he edited and published the *Genealogy of the Family* in a quarto of about 600 pp., fully and beautifully illustrated. It is styled "a live book."

As an author, Mr. Bicknell has written a large number of books and pamphlets. The principal of these are: "The Life of William Lord Noyes," "Historic Sketches of Barrington," "Sowams," "History of Barrington," "Story of Dr. John Clarke," "History of Rhode Island Normal School," "The

Governors of Rhode Island," "The Dorr War," various pamphlets on family history and educational subjects. A volume of poems also appears. "The History of Rhode Island," four volumes, is his latest and most extended work. He estimates that his publications total one billion 12 mo. pages, or a library of five million 200-page books. He has been a member of more than one hundred organizations, president of over thirty and vice-president of as many more. Mr. Bicknell was nominated by the leading educators of the United States to be chief of the Department of Education and Fine Arts, in the Columbian Exposition of 1892-93, but was set aside, as late revelations show for local personal and political reasons.

As a public lecturer, Mr. Bicknell has interested public audiences for more than sixty years. In the Civil War, his addresses were magnetic and convincing. In the educational field the scope of his discussions is broad and progressive. In historic debate, he is accurate in scholarship, clear in statement, full in details, imaginative, and logical in conclusions. His six lectures before the Brooklyn Institute on "The Evolution of Democracy" through Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Medieval, English and American ideals, were highly commended for scholarship and comparative conclusions. After a series of lectures on Alaska, he was invited to write a book on the country, by an eminent Boston publisher. In 1892, he prophesied the coming automobile, in lectures in Boston on "The Horseless Carriage," and he was an officer of the company that built the first auto in Rhode Island.

Mr. Bicknell's American ancestors held Puritan ideals of the conservative Congregational faith. The son joined the church of the fathers in 1852 and at the age of eighty-five holds very liberal views, in the old communion. He has been a leader in church and Sunday school organ-

izations for more than sixty years, serving as superintendent in Bristol, Barrington, and Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was founder of the Rhode Island Congregational Sunday School Union, and its first president; co-founder and president of the Boston Congregational Sunday School Superintendents Union; also co-founder and president of the Massachusetts Sunday School Union; and president of the International Sunday School Association. He was leader and co-founder of the Harvard Congregational Church, Boston, as well as of the Congregational church at New England, Dakota. He has taught large Bible classes, held all church offices and often occupied the pulpit and conducted all church services. The limits of this article forbid reference to many of Mr. Bicknell's activities along social, civic, educational, reformatory, political and religious lines. When his life work ends, a full biography will be worthy of study.

On September 5, 1860, Mr. Bicknell married Amelia D. Blanding, daughter of Christopher and Chloe (Carpenter) Blanding, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Three children were born to them, one, Martha Elizabeth, living five years. Mrs. Bicknell died at the end of a very active Christian life, at Boothbay, Maine, August 13, 1896.

WILLIAMS, Thomas,

Clergyman.

Thomas Williams, son of Joseph and Lucy (Witter) Williams, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, November 5, 1779. At the age of sixteen he entered Williams College, spending two years, and graduated from Yale College in 1800.

He spent three years in teaching, and in 1803 was licensed to preach. In 1804, he studied theology under Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, the celebrated preacher and representative of the Hopkinsian theology. A

life-long friendship was established, and Dr. Emmons chose Mr. Williams to preach his funeral sermon. While preaching at Providence, his earnest and forcible manner and eccentricities of person, dress and style, drew large audiences, among whom were many college students, of whom were Judson, the missionary, Drs. Burgess, of Dedham, and Ide, of Medway. Mr. Williams preached at Barrington at the time of the birth of our historian, and so satisfactory was the preacher to Mr. Bicknell's parents, that he was given the name of the Congregational minister of the town, Thomas Williams Bicknell.

Mr. Williams' biographer writes of him: "He was an earnest, forcible preacher, and his style was marked by occasional eccentricities of manner and speech that served to make his sermons more striking and powerful. His prayers often made so deep an impression on the minds of his hearers that they were remembered and spoken of years afterwards. His self-sacrifice and kindly spirit secured for him the respect and confidence of all and he was familiarly known as 'Father Williams.'"

By marriage with Ruth Hale, they gave to the world seven children, one of whom, Nathan, becoming a Congregational minister. Mr. Williams died at Providence, September 29, 1876, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

MOODY, Millard F.,

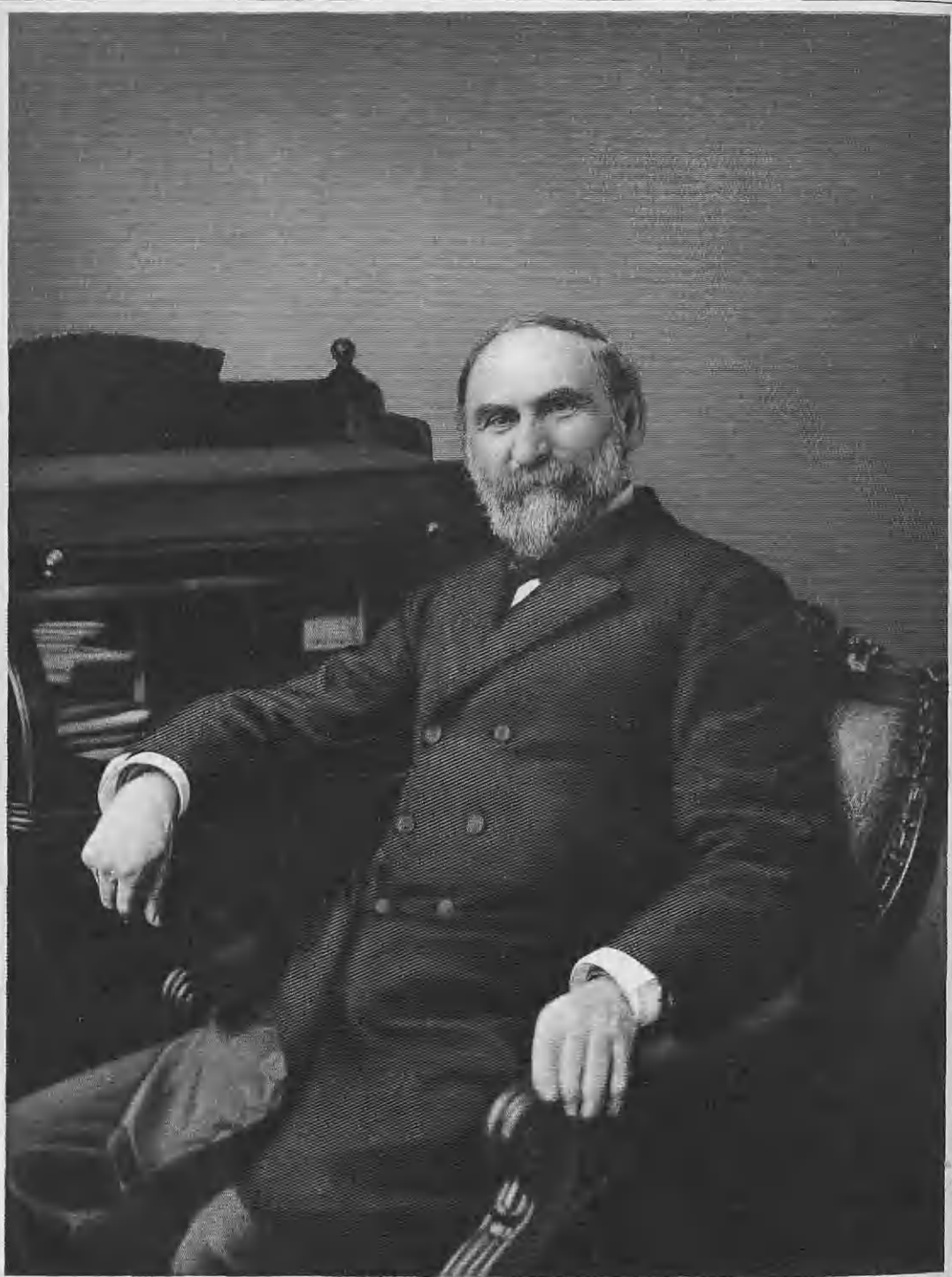
Business Man, Public Official.

In the city of his birth, Lynn, Massachusetts, Millard F. Moody spent all his years, fifty-four, and in that city he was highly esteemed and appreciated as a man of great force and uprightness of character. He followed in the footsteps of an honored father, a former head of the Lynn Fire Department, and was himself long one of the

city's fire fighters, attaining the position of captain. So too in political capacity he served his city as a councilman and a member of the Board of Aldermen and in efficient honorable service repaid the debt all men owe to the government under which they live. In fraternal life he was equally well known, and in all things he proved himself a man of worth. He was a son of Abraham C. and Lucy J. (Parrott) Moody, his father born in Newburyport, and his mother in Lynn, both in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham C. Moody were the parents of twelve children; three died in infancy and nine reached maturity, as follows: Sarah, B. Frank, Millard F., of whom further; Ida, Abraham C., Philip, Arthur F., Charles and William.

Millard F. Moody was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, corner of Blossom and Summer streets, February 12, 1856, and died in the city of his birth, September 13, 1910. After completing his school years, at the age of sixteen he became a helper in a grocery store, later becoming clerk with another employer, Mr. Taylor. At the age of nineteen he joined the Lynn Fire Department, and for a long time was captain of Chemical Engine, No. 1. At the age of nineteen he began a grocery business under his own name, beginning in a very small way at the corner of Blossom and Summer streets, Lynn, making his deliveries in a wheelbarrow until business and capital afforded a wagon delivery. He continued a prosperous business there for five years, then erected a business block on Summer street on the old Rowe estate, moved his business there, and remained practically all his active business life. Failing health caused him to sell out after twenty-eight years of successful business, but later he started a small store which he and his wife conducted. Six months before his death, Mr. Moody gave up business entirely.

Mr. Moody was a Republican in politics,



Hon. Nelson Dingley Jr.

and in 1893 was chosen to represent Ward No. 5 in Common Council. Later, and for six years, he served as alderman. He was deeply interested in Odd Fellowship, affiliated with Bay State Lodge, of which he was a past grand; Palestine Encampment; and Lynn Canton, Patriarchs Militant. In 1908, he was a member of the committee on dues and benefits of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of A. C. Moody Lodge, Knights of Pythias, named in honor of his father; and of Mystic Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. His clubs were the Park and Republican, his church, the First Methodist Episcopal.

On April 26, 1881, Mr. Moody married Harriet E. Libbey, born in Elliott, Maine, daughter of Alvin and Nancy (Parker) Libbey, her father a farmer born in Elliott, Maine, her mother born in York, the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Moody were the parents of three children: Clarence Alvin, who died aged one year; Mildred M., married Harry Rowe, and resides in Arlington, Massachusetts, the mother of Donald and Moody Rowe; Walter F., educated in the grade and high schools of Lynn, and Burdett Business College, now engaged in the advertising business. Mrs. Moody survives her husband, residing in Lynn, Massachusetts.

DINGLEY, Nelson, Jr.

Lawyer, Journalist, Legislator, Statesman.

The Dingley family in America dates from the earliest years of English Colonial settlement here and, although not large, from time to time has been brought into prominence by the distinguished achievements of its members in the fields of public affairs, the professions and business life. One of the most notable members of the family in recent generations was the

late Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine, and one of its ablest public leaders from the close of the Civil War until his death. He was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Jacob Dingley, the founder. The surname Dingley is of ancient English origin, locative in source, and signifies literally "of Dingley," a parish in County Northampton, about three miles from Market Harborough.

(I) Jacob Dingley, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, about 1608, and came to the American Colonies with a company of English emigrants in 1637. He settled first at Lynn, but soon removed with his associates to Sandwich (Cape Cod), where he remained until 1640. In the latter year he removed to Marshfield with two others, settling in that town shortly after it had been erected with Duxbury out of old Plymouth. Jacob Dingley was a blacksmith by trade, and he followed it intermittently. He was a prosperous farmer, however, and devoted the greater part of his time to the cultivation of the land granted him by the town. His original homestead is still known as the Dingley homestead, and is in the possession of one of his descendants. Jacob Dingley first appears on the records of the town of Marshfield in 1643, as a tax payer, and in this entry is styled Goodman Dingley. He was active in town affairs, and held office frequently. He died in 1658, aged about fifty years. Of his wife nothing is known beyond the fact that her name was Sarah. They had five children, of whom Jacob, mentioned below, was the only one to attain maturity.

(II) Jacob Dingley, Jr., son of Jacob (1) and Sarah Dingley, was born in 1642. He spent practically all his life in Marshfield, and on the death of his father succeeded to the occupancy of the Dingley

homestead. Jacob Dingley, Jr., married Elizabeth Newton, and they were the parents of eight children.

(III) John Dingley, son of Jacob (2) and Elizabeth (Newton) Dingley, was born in 1670, in Marshfield; spent his entire life there. On January 27, 1702, he married Sarah Porter, who was born in 1680, and died March 3, 1741.

(IV) Jacob (3) Dingley, son of John and Sarah (Porter) Dingley, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1703. He settled in the northern part of Duxbury, near Marshfield, where he died December 4, 1792, at the age of eighty-nine years. He married Mary Holmes, who survived her husband and died in 1797, aged ninety-seven years.

(V) William Dingley, son of Jacob (3) and Mary (Holmes) Dingley, was born in 1749, in Duxbury, Massachusetts. About 1773, he removed from Duxbury to Cape Elizabeth, thence to Danville (now Auburn) in 1793, and took up a farm in the southeasterly part of that town, on the banks of the Androscoggin, at a point still known as Dingley's Ferry. William Dingley married Sarah Jordan. He was the first of the family to settle in Maine.

(VI) Jeremiah Dingley, son of William and Sarah (Jordan) Dingley, was born in 1779, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the Ferry homestead, where he farmed and carried on his trade as blacksmith after the fashion of his ancestors from the founder down. Following the death of his first wife, and his remarriage, he removed to Durham, Maine, in 1837. Jeremiah Dingley died at Auburn, February 14, 1869, aged ninety years. On May 12, 1805, he married (first) Lucy Garcelon, daughter of the Rev. James Garcelon, of Lewiston, Maine; she was born July 3, 1786, and died at Danville, August 6, 1831. He married (second) Widow Secomb Jordan.

(VII) Nelson Dingley, son of Jeremiah and Lucy (Garcelon) Dingley, was born in Auburn, Maine, in 1809, and was a leading citizen there during the greater part of his life. In 1831, he married Jane Lambert, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Strout) Lambert, of Durham, who was born August 6, 1809, and died in Durham, December 2, 1871, aged sixty-two years.

(VIII) Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., son of Nelson (1) and Jane (Lambert) Dingley, was born in Durham, Maine, February 15, 1832. He was educated in the schools of Parkman and Unity, and from earliest childhood evinced a studious nature, and an exceptional interest in politics and public affairs. At the age of fifteen years he was thoroughly conversant with national and local politics, and an able debater on both. On January 5, 1847, he organized "The Unity Lyceum" among the young people of Unity, for the discussion of all important public questions. In December, 1848, when only sixteen years of age, he taught school. In 1850 he became a student at the Waterville Academy, then under Professor James H. Hanson, one of the foremost educators of the period in Maine. Here he prepared for college, and on September 10, 1851, matriculated at Waterville College (now Colby University), where he studied for two years. In 1853, he entered Dartmouth in his junior year, and was graduated there in 1855. Soon afterward he was installed as teacher at Sabattusville, Maine, and for a period taught here, wrote and reported for the Lewiston "Journal," and gave every spare minute to the study of politics. In the middle of November, 1855, he commenced active work on the Lewiston "Journal," taking entire charge of the editorial columns, directing the paper to its subscribers, and setting type in spare moments, for the munificent salary of \$22.50 per month. In February, 1856, he returned to college.

completed his course and was graduated. He then returned to his work for the "Journal," and at the same time began to study law in the office of Morrill & Fessenden in Danville, now Auburn, Maine, a center of politics, where gathered some of the foremost public men of the State. During the period of his law studies he was practically the editor of the Lewiston "Journal" and produced many noteworthy editorials and articles on the problems which were then facing the Nation. With the formation of the Republican party he allied himself with it. On June 11, 1856, he completed his studies and was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine. Immediately afterward he made a trip West, but returned after a brief stay, and once again became absorbed in politics and journalism. In September, 1856, he became part owner of the "Journal," and plunged himself wholeheartedly into the work of making the paper a weapon for good, dedicating it to the high purposes of defeating slavery and the enemies of the Union.

He allied himself with the Republican party, as long as it should cling to its early principles. In June, 1858, he was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention which renominated Lot M. Morrill for governor. The Spring of 1861 saw the outbreak of the Civil War, and Mr. Dingley launched the "Daily Journal," even more deeply determined to make the paper a power in the cause of the Union. In the same year he was chosen to represent Auburn in the State Legislature. In 1863, he took up a permanent residence in Lewiston, and with a brilliant record in the Legislature behind him was elected to represent Lewiston. He was returned to office continuously until 1873, and throughout the closing years of the Civil War and the first trying years of reconstruction, rose gradually in the esteem and confidence of the people and political leaders of

the State. During the winter of 1872-73 Mr. Dingley's name was used freely by his friends in connection with the Republican nomination for governor. In April, 1873, he announced his candidacy, which was acclaimed by the Republican party, and in many instances by the Democrats throughout the State. He was elected to office by a large majority. His first term inaugurated an era of prosperity for Maine. He effected many notable reforms in legislation, and directed the affairs of state in a masterly manner which proved him not only a born leader and executive, but a man of broad and sagacious vision, of unimpeachable honesty and integrity. In 1874, he was returned to office, and after his second term of valued service to the State retired to spend the following five years outside of public office, yet in close touch with official and political affairs. In 1876, he was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was active in Republican and State politics until October, 1878, when, feeling the need of rest and relaxation from the pressing affairs with which he was surrounded, he left for Europe, making an eight months tour of England and the Continent. On his return he was met with acclaim throughout the State, and in 1879 was elected to Congress by a large majority to fill a vacancy caused by the transferring of Hon. William P. Frye to the Senate. His career in Congress was conspicuous and brilliant, and he takes rank among the foremost legislators of his day. He went into the House of Representatives with a record as a tried legislator, and with a countrywide reputation as an advocate of temperance and prohibition. His greatest achievement was the "Dingley Tariff." He was a continuous and inspired worker for the revival of American shipping and the merchant marine. With the opening of the Forty-eighth Congress, the tariff question was revived, and raised from a local

to a national matter. A decided and square-cut issue between free trade and protection was precipitated upon the country, and Congress for a long period was the scene of the wildest contention between parties. In the Forty-ninth Congress he staunchly supported the Shipping Bill, and worked earnestly in the interest of the fisheries. As regards the tariff, he opposed the Morrison Tariff Bill. In Congress, as he had been throughout his entire life, he was active in the cause of temperance and prohibition. In the Fiftieth Congress he was active in framing the Tariff Bill, and in opposing the foisting of free silver on the country. His work in both these important questions brought him still greater recognition in the House, and in the following Congress he was appointed a member of the ways and means committee, and also retained on the committee on merchant marine and fisheries. In the Fifty-second Congress he did brilliant and able work in defending the McKinley Tariff. His regret over the failure of his life-long friend and associate, James G. Blaine, to secure the presidential nomination was deep, and his grief over the subsequent death of this great statesman was bitter. Shortly after the death of Blaine he made his second trip to Europe. On his return he entered the Fifty-third Congress, and resumed his work to stem the tide of free silver. He also led in the opposition to the Wilson Tariff. In 1892, Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL.D. on her distinguished son. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he was again appointed a member of the ways and means committee, and was placed on the committees on appropriations, and coinage, weights and measures. He was a leader on the floor of the House, and did valiant work in arresting the national deficit, fighting the free silver amendment to the Bond Bill, and in steering the Cuban resolution. On the election

of President McKinley, Mr. Dingley was tendered the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury, which, despite his earnest desire to serve the country and his deep friendship for Mr. McKinley, he declined because of his failing health. He retained, however, his position on the ways and means committee, and redoubled his efforts in this body. In December, 1896, he began work on the Dingley Tariff Bill, his greatest work as a legislator. To the preparation and passing of this bill, he gave the fullness of his wisdom and experience. His arduous work on the committee undoubtedly undermined his strength; in the three months which preceded the passing of the bill he worked day and night on it. On March 31, 1896, the bill was passed and became a law. With the outbreak of the war with Spain, he figured prominently in the councils of the President, conferring frequently with President McKinley. Again he came to the fore in the preparation of the War Revenue Bill, which he piloted skillfully to triumph over great opposition. He was now the recognized leader of the Republican majority of the House. On July 19, 1898, Mr. Dingley was appointed by President McKinley a member of the United States and British joint high commission for the settlement of Canadian and Newfoundland questions. With the exception of a brief rest in the fall of the year, he was active in this work until his death.

On December 29, 1898, he was stricken with what at first appeared to be a severe cold. He never recovered, but died from pneumonia, January 13, 1899. Grief at his death was not confined to Washington or to his native State, but was country-wide. Expressions of sorrow at his death and tributes to his memory poured in upon his family from all sides. His funeral in Washington was most impressive, and was attended by members of every branch of



James C. Hooe

the government. His home in Maine was the scene of the most touching farewells, when his body was brought to Lewiston to rest in state in the city hall before the final services in his church. Of the upright, saintly, Christian character of Nelson Dingley, Jr., too much cannot be said. The combination of this side of his character with the great intellect of the man, and his consummate ability as a statesman and legislator, made him a power for good, such as no man of his day in Maine, and a vital influence for the uplift and bettering of politics in Washington. Nelson Dingley, Jr., died at the height of his power in national affairs, well beloved and deeply mourned by the entire country.

On June 11, 1857, he married Salome McKenney, daughter of Henry and Ruth (Parker) McKenney, of Auburn, Maine. Among their children was Edith, who became the wife of the late James C. Hooe, of New Haven, Connecticut. (See Hooe).

HOOE, JAMES C.,

Corporation Lawyer.

The late James C. Hooe, known in legal circles throughout the country as one of the ablest and most promising corporation lawyers of the day, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, member of a family long established and prominent in the Old Dominion for generations. The American family is an offshoot of the English family of the name, which boasts an honorable lineage and is traced to the closing decades of the thirteenth century, when the name, variously spelled Hoo, Ho, and Hooe, with the particles de, del, de la, at, atte, which show a locative derivation, appears in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. It is continuous to the present time in both England and America, although its bearers are not numerous.

James C. Hooe was born on July 30,

1866, a son of John R. and Mary (Farr) Hooe. John R. Hooe was a contractor and builder in early life, but the loss of his eyesight made it necessary for him to retire from active business affairs. Because of the reduced circumstances of the family, the son's education was necessarily fragmentary, and James C. Hooe attended only the local country schools, eking out his studies there with continued reading. In young manhood he taught school, and gradually prepared himself for larger affairs. His first step towards a career was taken when he went to Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Secretary Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland. While in this post, he worked himself through Georgetown Law School, having determined to enter the legal profession. His rise to prominence as a lawyer after securing admission to the bar was rapid. He was shortly afterward made attorney for the Phoebe Hearst estate, and later retained as corporation lawyer by the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Standard Oil Company, and numerous other large corporations. At the time of his death he was in the midst of a career of brilliant promise, widely known and eminently esteemed in professional and business circles, and evidently destined to go further. His untimely death was deeply and sincerely mourned by hundreds.

On March 11, 1899, Mr. Hooe married Edith Dingley, daughter of Hon. Nelson and Salome (McKenney) Dingley, of Durham, Maine. (See Dingley VIII). Their children are: Nelson Dingley and Edith Hooe. Mrs. Hooe, since her husband's death, has made her home with her children in New Haven.

Mr. Hooe was a prominent figure in club, fraternal and political circles. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York, and numerous others, and was

active in the Masonic Order. He was popular in political and official circles in Washington. A Democrat in political belief, and a staunch believer in all that is best in the tenets of the party, he was nevertheless not an office-seeker. He was a man of large vision, clean ideals, and proud independence, whose success was achieved by methods which made friend and enemy alike respect him.

James C. Hoge died on his estate in the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, December 23, 1910, at the age of forty-four years.

HORGAN, Patrick Joseph,

Public-spirited Citizen.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and commercial success, and little more can be done than to note their manifestations in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the late Patrick J. Horgan affords a striking example of a well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own personal ends, but the good of his fellowmen as well. The life of New England has developed many selfmade and prosperous citizens whose industry and close application have brought to them success, and won the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens, and such a man was Patrick J. Horgan, whose lifetime, from early boyhood days, during which he advanced to a position of importance in business circles, was passed in the vicinity of Lynn and Swampscott, Massachusetts.

Patrick J. Horgan was born in Killarney, Ireland, March 17, 1841, and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, October 27, 1917. He was a son of Patrick and Ellen (Casey) Horgan. When about nine years of age he, with his parents and brothers and sisters, came to America, settling in Swampscott, Massa-

chusetts, where he attended the Swampscott public schools. Soon after leaving school, he started in to serve his apprenticeship in the shoemaking trade, doing turn work in the oldfashioned way, and for many years he worked in the capacity of laster for B. F. Doak, and later for John S. Bartlett & Company, successors to this firm, remaining in the employ of these firms for a period of more than eighteen years, during which time he became a very expert workman, and made many lasting friendships. In 1884, desiring to enter business for himself, he entered the retail shoe business at No. 139 Monroe street, Lynn, and he soon built up, by honesty and square dealing, a very successful business. His reputation for honesty and square dealing in both the wholesale and retail trade, and in fact among people in all walks of life, was second to none in the city of Lynn. He continued in active business for a period of twenty-nine years, retiring in May, 1913. He was one of the oldest members of Lafayette Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, was a member of Valladolid Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the Swampscott Catholic Club.

In November, 1875, Patrick J. Horgan was married to Julia E. Conner, a native also of Ireland, and a daughter of Stephen and Johannah (Linnehan) Conner. She came to America with her parents as a girl, and has for many years been a resident of Lynn, in which city her father, Stephen Conner, was for a long period identified with the leather industry. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Horgan were the parents of six children: John, William, Fred, Stephen, Mary, and Caroline.

Patrick J. Horgan was a member of the Roman Catholic church, as are the other members of his family, and he took a very active interest in church work, ever willing to devote his time and talents to the support of this institution, being an earnest worker



H. G. Reid

in several of the societies connected with that church. He was most constant in his attendance at church, and his religious zeal was a marked characteristic which was greatly admired by many. He was a public-spirited citizen, and believed in promoting those interests which resulted in improvement and development. He never held public office, as he preferred to devote his time to the business which he had so successfully established. He was interested in all movements making for the uplift of humanity, was a man of broad sympathy and a kind heart, ever ready to aid those in misfortune and distress. He possessed a number of firm friends who estimated him at his true worth. Mr. Horgan was a man of strong domestic affections, a devoted husband and father, and it was the pleasure and happiness of those he loved best that he strived to increase and preserve. His own fireside was the seat of his real enjoyment and happiness of life. Mr. Horgan's memory will long be cherished by not only his own immediate family and closest friends, but by many of Lynn's older and most prominent citizens who remember him as a poor Irish boy, working hard as a boy and young man at his trade, and who saw with pride his success in later life, this success coming entirely through his own efforts, combined with his popularity and his reputation for honesty and square dealing.

REID, Henry G.,

Manufacturer.

One of the best known figures in the commercial life of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, was the late Henry G. Reid, whose death occurred at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, April 28, 1912. His death was felt as a very real loss in the shoe and leather trade generally throughout that region. His career had already reached a point where it could be prophesied that a

brilliant future lay in store for him. He was closely identified with many important interests in the community, his end coming so suddenly as to leave many severed strands in the business in which he was engaged. One of the chief factors in his success was undoubtedly his remarkable power of making friends, and this power in turn depended upon some of the most fundamental virtues for its existence. Mr. Reid's continued and distinguished life in business was characterized by a zealous and diligent attention to all affairs entrusted to him. His integrity of purpose, his goodness of heart, and his faithfulness to obligation, caused him to stand for what was best in life, thereby leaving an impression for good in the community in which he lived. The business world acknowledged Mr. Reid's supremacy, and personally he was a man of unimpeachable character. By industry and ability he pushed his way forward and gained emoluments and honor, by his skill and energy many enterprises were started and successfully carried on, and his labors were appreciated and rewarded.

The birth of Henry G. Reid occurred in Hopewell, New Brunswick, Canada, July 4, 1866, the son of William and Catherine Stiles (Tinson) Reid, both of whom were highly respected natives of New Brunswick. His education was obtained in the place of his birth, and when fourteen years of age he left the parental roof and came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he lived with an aunt. He thought better and larger opportunities could be found, and by the time he reached his twentieth year of life he had become a bookkeeper for the H. B. Endicott Company, and later on became salesman for the Endicott Johnson Company, the country's largest manufacturers of shoes and boots. From the time of his entrance into this firm, Mr. Reid forged his way upward until he was made superintendent of the sales department. This concern was

located on Lincoln street, Boston. Mr. Reid retired from that position in 1906, after which he was taken into the concern of Brown, Fiske Leather Company, this firm being succeeded on October 1, 1911, by the Reid, Conant Company, which has tanneries in several states. Mr. Reid was the treasurer of this well known leather establishment.

The following tribute to Mr. Reid's memory appeared in the "New England Shoe and Leather Trade Journal," at the time of his death:

Members of the Shoe and Leather trade were surprised and grieved to hear of the death of Henry G. Reid, the well known Treasurer of the Reid, Conant Leather Company, of Boston. While Mr. Reid had not been in good health for some time, he had attended to business as usual, and his death was thus a great shock to his many friends. Mr. Reid, although only forty-six years of age, was one of the most widely known and highly esteemed men in the shoe and leather trade. Twenty-six years prior to his death, he entered the H. B. Endicott Company as bookkeeper, and when later on he became a salesman he established a reputation as a very capable and brilliant shoe salesman. Following this Mr. Reid became salesman for Brown, Fiske Company, tanners of leather, and was made the Treasurer of the Pratt and Reid Shoe Company, located at Natick, Massachusetts. He was possessed of a very modest but kindly nature which drew to him a large circle of friends. His success in business and in life was brought about by his own tireless efforts and devotion to his duties, not alone in the business world, but in the home and as a citizen. He was described by a friend as a man with a true heart, one large enough to forget his own well being at any time long enough to do a kindness to a friend or one less fortunate than himself. It is particularly sad that so worthy a man should be taken away in comparative youth, and his death will be mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Reid was a very well known and popular figure in a large circle of friends and associates both in Boston and Newton, Massachusetts, the latter being the place of

his residence. He was a member of Dalhousie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Newton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, and had many social and fraternal connections. For years Mr. Reid was a member of the standing committee of the Immanuel Baptist Church, where his presence has been deeply missed.

On October 31, 1891, Henry G. Reid was united in marriage with Mary Isabella Titus, the only daughter of Henry and Isabella Robinson (Esterbrooks) Titus, both natives of St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Reid were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: 1. Donald Albert, born in Wellesley, Massachusetts, July 6, 1893. 2. Frederick Robinson, born in Newton, Massachusetts, January 7, 1895. 3. Henry Clark, born in Newton, May 25, 1897. 4. Mary Eleanor, born in Newton, July 27, 1899. 5. Katherine Isabella, born in Newton, July 28, 1901, died in infancy. 6. Margaret Carmichael, born in Newton, February 7, 1903. Above all, Henry G. Reid will be remembered as a man who through a busy life enjoyed and treasured his home and its interests.

There is no doubt that the career of Mr. Reid, successful as it had already been, would have known a still more brilliant future had not death cut it so abruptly short. His popularity was widespread, and the news of his death was felt as a loss to all who knew him. The funeral services were held from Mr. Reid's late home in Newton, Massachusetts, and the house was filled with his many friends, including delegations from the Masonic bodies and many business associates. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. R. Chamberlain, of Immanuel Baptist Church, and the Rev. George S. Butters, of the Methodist church. Interment took place in Newton Cemetery.

SKINNER, Charles Rufus,

Journalist, Legislator, Educator.

Charles Rufus Skinner was born at Union Square, Oswego county, New York, August 4, 1844, son of Avery and Charlotte Prior (Stebbins) Skinner, and a descendant of worthy New England ancestry. Avery Skinner was a native of New Hampshire, a farmer by occupation, settled in Watertown, New York, in 1816, from whence he removed to Oswego county, New York, in 1826. He was postmaster at Union Square, which place he settled and named, for fifty years, having been appointed by President John Quincy Adams.

Charles Rufus Skinner was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school in his native town until his sixteenth year, after which he accepted the position of teacher in a neighboring school, assisted in the work of the post office at Watertown, New York, and in various other ways obtained sufficient capital to enable him to pursue his education further. He became a student in the Clinton Liberal Institute, and later in the Mexico Academy, New York, from which he was graduated in 1866, the valedictorian of his class, and during the following year he acted as teacher in the same institution. In December, 1867, he went to New York City and took charge of the agency of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Company, but remained only three years, his father being in such ill health that he was obliged to return home to manage the farm. In 1870 he became a resident of Watertown, New York, and until 1874 was part owner, business manager and city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times and Reformer." He was a member of the Board of Education of Watertown from 1875 to 1884; member of the New York Assembly from 1876 to 1881 from Jefferson county, dur-

ing which time he served as chairman of the committees on public printing and railroads, and as member of the committees on cities, insurance, internal affairs, etc. In 1877 he introduced and pushed to its passage the bill prohibiting frequent changes in text-books in schools, and in 1879 introduced a bill to reduce legislative expenses, and an amendment to the constitution to bring about biennial sessions of the Legislature. This resolution passed one Legislature, but in the following year was defeated in the Senate. This proposition was favored by Governor Cornell in his message of 1882, and urged by Governor Black in 1898. In 1879-80 Mr. Skinner was active in advocating the anti-discrimination freight bill, and the measure for five-cent fares on the New York elevated railroads. In 1878 he served on a special committee of the Assembly to consider and report on the State normal schools. He was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, 1881-85, representing Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer counties, where he was instrumental in securing the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, and was the author of the bill providing for the special delivery system and the passage of the law giving letter carriers a vacation. He opposed the Chinese Restrictive Act, urging in a powerful speech that the United States was bound to keep the terms of the treaty made with China; made speeches in favor of prompt action to suppress polygamy, and against the Morrison Tariff Bill in 1883, and was active in all debates on post office questions. In 1884 he was appointed on the board of visitors at West Point with General Rosecrans, Colonel Waring and others. In 1885, after his term in Congress expired, he edited the Watertown "Daily Republican" and served in that capacity until January, 1886, and then for a short time was city editor of

the Watertown "Daily Times." He was deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1886 to 1892; supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes from 1892 to 1895; State Superintendent of Public Instruction from April 7, 1895, to 1904, and was elected president of the National Educational Association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1896. Dr. Skinner's administration as Superintendent of Public Instruction revealed a marked enthusiasm in the cause of popular education, a sincere devotion to its interests and forceful methods of promoting them. He was zealous in upholding the integrity of his department against all assaults upon it, and consistently advocated the placing of all tax-supported schools within its control. A few of the significant events of his tenure were the proposal of an educational qualification for school commissioners (not perfected); the fixing of the statutory school age at from five to eighteen years; the observance, in 1895, of the Centennial of the law establishing common schools; the act of 1895 requiring the display of the "Stars and Stripes" upon the schoolhouses of the State; the commemoration of the one hundredth birthday, May 14, 1895, of the great educator, Horace Mann; the judicial decision in the Watervliet case, affirming the power of the State to compel a municipality, or school district, to provide and maintain adequate educational facilities, and forbidding teachers to wear sectarian dress in schools; the satisfactory execution of the Compulsory Education Law, enacted in 1894; and the enlargement of the number of State scholarships in Cornell University from 128 to 150, to conform to the apportionment of assembly districts under the constitution of 1894. While State superintendent, Dr. Skinner made educational visits and addresses in every county of the State, and in many neighboring States. He served as assistant ap-

praiser of the port of New York from 1906 to 1911; was librarian of the New York Assembly 1913 and 1914; and since 1915 has been legislative librarian in charge of a library formed by the consolidation of the Senate and Assembly libraries.

Dr. Skinner is a life member of the New York State Press Association, and has frequently been delegated to represent it in the meetings of the National Editorial Association. He has been a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Republican Club of New York City, the Union League of Brooklyn, and the Thousand Island Club of Alexandria Bay. He was a trustee of St. Lawrence University and of the Albany Home School for the Deaf. He received the degrees: Master of Arts from Hamilton College, 1889; Doctor of Laws from Colgate University, 1895; Doctor of Literature from Tufts College, 1901. He is the author of: "Commercial Advantages of Watertown, New York," 1876; "New York Question Book," 1890; "Arbor Day Manual," 1891; "Manual of Patriotism for the Schools of New York," 1900; and "The Bright Side," 1909.

Dr. Skinner married, October 16, 1873, at Watertown, New York, Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of David W. and Laura (Merriman) Baldwin, of Watertown. Mrs. Skinner died March 8, 1918. Seven children were born of this marriage, four sons and three daughters: 1. Harold Baldwin, who is now (1920) connected with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York; in 1917 he married Hazel A. Evans, of Brooklyn; they reside at Yonkers, New York. 2. Charles Rufus, Jr., connected with the New York Edison Company; married, in 1913, Abbe Frances Ferrin, of New York; he resides at Pelham, New York, and has two sons. 3. Albert Merriman, who is an architect in Watertown. He entered the United States army in 1917, as first lieutenant in infantry, for which he

passed examination in April, 1917. He passed three months in camp at Sacket Harbor and was sent to Europe to inspect trench and field warfare, stationed near Lyons, France, in a class of instruction. When Gen. Pershing established headquarters at Chaumont, Lieut. Skinner was "drafted" into service as a draughtsman. He drew maps and charts used by General Pershing during the early months of the World War, and later kept records of the movements and location of every American regiment until the armistice. He was promoted to captain in 1918, and later to major. After the armistice was signed he was sent on a tour of inspection into Germany, visiting Metz, Trier, Coblenz and other points. He returned with General Pershing in September, 1919, and until May, 1920, was engaged in preparing maps and charts for General Pershing's final report, and concluding the work of the American Expeditionary Forces. In December, 1919, he married Helena Isabelle Hughs, who was a trained nurse during the war. 4. Alice, died in 1882. 5. Bessie, died in 1889. 6. A son died in infancy. 7. Elizabeth, who married, in September, 1915, Lieutenant Dana Palmer, of the Third United States Infantry; Lieutenant Palmer was promoted to captain and major, and in August, 1919, was sent with a detachment to Siberia. In January, 1920, he was sent to Manila, where he is now (1920) stationed.

DELANO-HITCH FAMILIES.

Ancestral History.

The descendants of the Pilgrim ancestor, Philip Delano, of Plymouth, have the satisfaction of tracing their ancestry in the old country for a dozen centuries. They have established the full right to bear the arms of the Delano family, which could be of no better stock, and which embraces a host of

distinguished men in its members. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, three lions rampant vert, armed and langued gules.

Crest—Out of a crown or, the head and neck of a unicorn argent, attired and crined of the first.

The name is derived from the town of Lannoy, a few miles from Isla, now Lille, France. Away back in A. D. 863 this town was called Alnetum, later L'Annois and Lannoy. The meaning of the word is unknown. It has been spelled L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'Aulmais, L'Aulnoy, but more often Alnetum. Today Lannoy is a small manufacturing town, seven miles from Lille, with a population at the last census of one thousand, nine hundred and four. The first Lord of Lannoy, progenitor of the family, was Hugues de Lannoy, mentioned as a knight of Tournai d'Auclin in 1096. On the same list was Simon de Alneto. A *Chartre des Chanoines* (cannons) de St. Pierre a Lille mentions Gilbert de Lannoy in 1171, and Hugues de Lannoy is mentioned in 1186. It is impossible to present in this place an extended history of the family in its early days in France. That has been done with remarkable care and apparent accuracy in the genealogy, which is authority for all said here about the origin and early history of the family. There seems to be no flaw in the following pedigree in the direct male line of the American emigrant, Philip Delano or Delaney.

1. Arnulphe de Franchmont. 2. Conrad de Franchmont. 3. Hellin, Marquis de Franchmont, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria. 4. Hellin de Franchmont, married Agnis de Duras. 5. Jean de Franchmont, married Mahienne de Lannoy. 6. Hugues de Lannoy. 7. Hugues de Lannoy. 8. Guilbert de Lannoy. 9. Baudoin "Le Begue." 10. Vaudoine. 11. Philippe. 12. Jean, born about 1511, died

May 25, 1560; was made Chevalier de la Roison de la Roison d'Or in 1546; Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V., from 1519 to 1556; Gouverneur de Haymont and Captain-general of same province of Flanders in 1559; married Jeanne de Ligne de Barbancon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Seigneur de Barbancon, and his wife Marie de Berghes. 13. Gysbert de Lannoy, born at Tourcoing, 1545, of Roman Catholic parents, but became a Protestant and was disinherited by his father. 14. Jean of Leyden, was born 1570, died at Leyden, 1604. He married at the Walloon Church (Tornai), January 13, 1596, Marie la Mahieu, of Brabant family. 15. Philip, the American emigrant (see forward). It is shown that the Delano family for all these centuries remained pure Norman and Flemish blood, never intermarrying with the French race.

The following lines of descent show some of the royal ancestors of Philip Delano.

1. Hulo, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, A. D. 860. 2. William Longsword, Duke of the Normans. 3. Richard, the Fearless. 4. Richard, the Good. 5. Robert I., the Devil. 6. William the Conqueror, King of England, Duke of Normandy. 7. Henry I., "Beauclerc." 8. Matilda, married Geoffrey Plantagenet. 9. Henry II., King of England, 1154 to 1189. 10. Matilda, married Henry V., Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. 11. Henry VI., married Agnes, daughter of Conrad, son of Frederick I., a descendant of Alfred the Great (849), Cedric (495), and other ancient English noble and royal personages. 12. Agnes, married Othon, Duke of Bavaria. 13. Agnes, married Hellin de Franchmont. 14. Hellin (2). 15. Jean de Franchmont, born about 1300. 16. Hugues de Lannoy, born 1311, died 1349, previously mentioned.

The line of Philip Delano is traced to Charlemagne and his ancestors to the year A. D. 1611, viz.: 1. St. Arnoul (611). 2. Ansegise, A. D. 679. 3. Pepin Le Gros, 714.

4. Charles Martel, Duke of the Franks, 741. 5. Pepin, "the Short," King of France, 768. 6. Emperor Charlemagne, 800. 7. Pepin, King of Italy. 8. Bernard, King of Italy. 9. Pepin (2). 10. Pepin, Comte de Vermandois. 11. Beatrix, married Robert, Duke of France. 12. Hugues, the Great. 13. Hugues Capet, King of France. 14. Robert, the Saint, King of France. 15. Alix, France, married Boudouin, fifth Count of Flanders. 16. Judith, married Guelph, Duke of Bavaria. 17. Henry III. 18. Henry IV. 19. Henry V. 20. Henry VI. where the line connects with the one previous. Another pedigree connects Philip Delano with Priam, King of France, in 311, and still another with Guelph, Prince of Scyrr, A. D. 476. Of course, the royal ancestors of any family are legion in case a connection is established, for the constant intermarriages connect the ruling families of all nations to some extent. The royal and some of the noble family genealogies are available, of course. The name appeared at Plymouth as de la Noye, but the English-speaking and English-writing people of the colony very quickly consolidated the three syllables and dropped the last two letters, this making the present form of the name Delano. In the early records of New England it appears as Dillanoe, Dillnoe, Dillnow, Dillno and Delanoy. At the present date people are found in Vermont who pronounce it Dillnow.

(1) Philip Delano was born in Leyden, Holland, 1602, and baptized there, 1603. The Delano family went to Leyden to escape persecution in France, where the Catholic party was in power and the Inquisition active. They were French Protestants, Huguenots. Philip Delano grew up under the teachings of the Separatists of the established Church of England who fled Holland in 1608 to abide in Leyden. There he became affiliated with the Pilgrims, and came over on the "Mayflower," and it is believed that he started in the first comp-

that came to Plymouth in that vessel. He is supposed to have been in the companionship, the "Speedwell," which sailed from Southampton for America, but had to put into Dartmouth on account of a leak. She sailed again August 31, after repairs were made, but sprung a leak once more and returned to Plymouth, England, where the voyage was abandoned and eighteen of the passengers who could not be accommodated on the "Mayflower," including Robert Cushman, remained in England until the "Fortune" sailed next summer. At any rate, Philip Delano came to America on the ship "Fortune" in 1621, then aged nineteen years. In 1624 he had an acre of land granted him at Plymouth, but gave it up as he settled in Duxbury. Philip Delano was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1632-33. His farm at Duxbury, granted October 2, 1637, was north and northwest of Alden's, on the north side of Stony or Mill brook, below the site of the late tack factory. It was bounded by lands of Morse Pumpas and Alden, and comprised forty acres. He was often employed in the early days as surveyor of lands, and frequently served on the grand jury, and was a volunteer in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681, aged seventy-nine years. The probate court was not established until 1686, and his estate was settled according to the records in the registry of deeds, July 5, 1682. He died intestate, but left a memorandum expressing his wishes and intent, and this nuncupative will was allowed July 7, 1682.

He married (first) at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury. He married (second) at Duxbury, 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, widow of James Glass, daughter of William Pontus. The children of Philip and Hester Delano: 1. Mary, born 1635; married Jonathan Dunham. 2. Esther, born 1638. 3. Philip, Jr., born about 1640; married Elizabeth Clark. 4. Thomas (Doctor), March 21, 1642; mar-

ried Mary Alden. 5. John, born about 1644. 6. James, died unmarried. 7. Lieutenant Jonathan, of whom further. 8. Rebecca, born about 1651; married John Churchill. The only child of Philip and Mary Delano was: Samuel, born 1659, married Elizabeth Standish.

(II) Jonathan Delano, fifth son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbury) Delano, was born 1647, in Duxbury, and was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth, residing in that portion which is now Fairhaven, where he died December 23, 1720. By deed of confirmation from Governor Bradford, November 13, 1694, in the right of his father in the township he became possessed of about eight hundred acres, and resided near the brook of Tusket Hill, or Wasquatucket, where he built a mill. He served as constable, surveyor, commissioner, selectman, and was deputy from Dartmouth, in 1689. He was commissioned lieutenant, December 25, 1689, by Governor Hinkley, who had previously served as a soldier in King Philip's War, and was with Captain Benjamin Church at Mount Hope, when Philip's men were destroyed or captured.

He married, in Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower colony. His first child, a daughter, died at the age of three days; others were: 1. Jonathan, born Jan. 30, 1680. 2. Jabez, Nov. 8, 1682. 3. Sarah, born Jan. 9, 1684; 4. Mary, born Oct. 27, 1686. 5. Nathan, born Oct. 29, 1688. 6. Bethiah, born Nov. 29, 1690. 7. Susanna, born Sept. 3, 1693. 8. A son died at birth. 9. Nathaniel, born Oct. 29, 1695. 10. Esther, born April 4, 1698. 11. Jethro, born July 31, 1701. 12. Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas Delano, youngest child of Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born May 10, 1704. He married, November 4, 1727, Jean Peckham, also born and died in Dartmouth. Children: 1. Thomas, born Aug.

12, 1729. 2. Abisha, born July 9, 1731. 3. Ephraim, mentioned below. 4. Jabez, born Feb. 4, 1734. 5. Gideon, born Sept. 25, 1736. 6. Deborah, born June 14, 1739. 7. Jean, born Dec. 3, 1743.

(IV) Captain Ephraim Delano, third son of Thomas and Jean (Peckham) Delano, was born August 25, 1733, in Dartmouth, where he made his home, and died November 24, 1809, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Cushman. Children: 1. Thomas, born Oct. 16, 1761; was seized by a British fleet while fishing, and died on the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor in February, 1782. 2. Jabez, born April 27, 1763. 3. Hannah, born April 12, 1766. 4. Allerton, born Dec. 2, 1767. 5. A son, died unnamed. 6-7. Ephraim and Elizabeth (twins), born March 1, 1771. 8. Deborah, born July 26, 1773. 9. Sarah, born May 4, 1776. 10. Warren, mentioned below. 11. Temperance, born May 27, 1781.

(V) Captain Warren Delano, youngest son of Captain Ephraim and Elizabeth (Cushman) Delano, was born October 28, 1779, in Dartmouth, and died in Fairhaven, September 25, 1866. He married (first) in Fairhaven, November 6, 1808, Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Perry) Church, born March 21, 1783, in Dartmouth, died there August 7, 1827. He married (second) in Dartmouth, April 2, 1828, Eliza Adams, widow of Captain Parker, of the United States navy. Children: 1. Warren, mentioned below. 2. Frederic, born April 11, 1811. 3. Franklin Hughes, born July 27, 1813, married Laura, daughter of William B. and granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, of New York. 4. Louise Church, born Oct. 29, 1816. 5. Edward, born July 11, 1818. 6. Deborah Perry, born Aug. 15, 1820. 7. Sarah Alvey, born August 15, 1822. 8. Susan Maria, born Aug. 17, 1823. 9. A daughter, died on day of birth.

(VI) Warren (2) Delano, eldest child of Captain Warren (1) and Deborah (Church)

Delano, was born July 13, 1809, in Fairhaven, and died January 17, 1898, at Newburgh, New York, at his residence called "Algonac." He married, on November 1, 1843, at Northampton, Massachusetts, Catherine Robbins, born January 10, 1825, died February 10, 1896, at Newburgh, daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman and Anne Jean (Robbins) Robbins, the last named a daughter of Hon. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, who was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Speaker of the House in 1793. Children: 1. Susan Maria, born Oct. 13, 1844, in Macao, China. 2. Louise Church, born June 4, 1846, in the same place. 3. Deborah Perry, born Aug. 29, 1847, in Northampton; became the wife of William Howell Forbes, of Hong Kong, China. 4. Annie Lyman, born Jan. 8, 1849, in New York City; married Frederic Delano Hitch, of Shanghai, China, of whom further. 5. Warren, died in infancy, at Newburgh. 6. Warren, born July 11, 1852. 7. Sara, mentioned below. 8. Philippe de Lannoy, born Feb. 3, 1857. 9. Catherine Robbins, born May 24, 1860. 10. Frederic Adrian, born Sept. 10, 1863, in Hong Kong. 11. Laura Franklin, born Dec. 23, 1864, in Hong Kong.

(VII) Sara Delano, fifth daughter of Warren (2) and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, was born September 21, 1854, and was educated in this country and in Europe. She married, October 7, 1880, James Roosevelt, of New York.

HITCH, Frederic Delano,

Active Citizen, Philanthropist.

Hitch Arms—Argent, a bend vair between two cotises indented gules.

Crest—A heraldic antelope's head erased sable, tufted, armed and maned or, vulned through the neck with a bird bolt gold, feathered argent, holding the end in the mouth.

Motto—*Avi numerantur avorum.* (The generations of our forefathers are numbered).



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Warren Delano



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Frederic Delano Hitchcock

Frederic Delano Hitch was born in Fairhaven, Bristol county, Massachusetts, in 1833, son of Captain George and Abby (Church) Hitch.

After completing his education, he began his business career in the State of Maryland, where he was successfully engaged until 1860, in which year he went to China and entered the service of Russell & Company, merchants and bankers, the leading American firm in their line in that country. For a number of years Mr. Hitch served in the capacity of manager of a fleet of fourteen steamers which plied the Yangtse river from Shanghai, the most important maritime city of China, situated on the left bank of the Hwangpoo river, under the name of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. The company sold out to the Chinese in the late seventies, the line then becoming known as the China Merchants Company. With the exception of two visits to his native country, Mr. Hitch remained in China until his resignation as a partner from the firm of Russell & Company in 1884, whereupon he returned to the United States, taking up his residence in "Algonac," Newburgh, New York, where he became a prominent and influential citizen, identifying himself, as does also his wife, with various phases of social work, not alone in the city of Newburgh, but throughout the State of New York, having been especially active in the Associated Charities of Newburgh, St. Luke's Hospital, the Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Church of Our Father at Newburgh. Mr. Hitch also served as a trustee of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, in New York City, and for nearly twenty-four years acted as its treasurer. Mr. Hitch was scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, and therefore won a reputation for public and private integrity, and his career is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Hitch married, October 16, 1877, Annie Lyman, daughter of Warren (2) and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, of "Algonac," Newburgh, New York. Mr. Hitch died at "Algonac," March 21, 1911.

HORTON, Gideon Martin,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

Gideon Martin Horton was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of the prosperity of America, and as a citizen, in his social relations, he truly belonged to that useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent benefits to the greatest number. Pre-eminently a man of affairs, Mr. Horton made his enterprises subserve the double end of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellow-men. His strong and winning personality seemed to impress his associates from the very start, and the community in which he lived greatly felt the debt of gratitude it owed him for his many services rendered. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered with unusual tact and judgment, were the basis of Mr. Horton's character and incidentally of his success in life. The passing away of Gideon Martin Horton from life's fleeting drama marked the end of a career of value to his immediate friends and to the community-at-large.

The city of Attleboro, Massachusetts, was the scene of his many activities, and his memory is there held in the highest veneration and respect by all who knew him, or came into contact with him even in the most casual manner. The death of Mr. Horton occurred at San Antonio, Texas, where he was on a trip for his health, December 16, 1886, and proved to be a great loss to the entire community in which he

was so well known and beloved. News of his death came as a shock to his many friends and old business associates, and all felt that death had taken from among them a man of a winning personality and of the strictest integrity. Taken from every angle, he was a man of the most sterling quality, and of wonderful ideals, and his life's work is deserving of record on the pages of history.

(I) The first known of the Horton family in America is the fact that about 1640 three brothers of that name came to this country from England. One of these was John Horton, who settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and married Mehitable Gamsey, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

(II) Jotham Horton, the second son of John Horton, married Clarinda Rounds, and they were the parents of seven children. Of these the oldest child was James, of whom further. He and a younger brother, Barrett, lived in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and both brothers served in the Revolutionary War, James being a lieutenant, and Barrett a private soldier.

(III) James Horton, son of Jotham Horton, was born July 18, 1740, and died August 10, 1834. He was a vigorous and active man, as is evidenced by the fact that he attained the remarkable age of ninety-four years. His wife was Freelove Pierce, and they were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to be old with the exception of two.

(IV) Cromwell Horton, second son of James Horton, was born February 23, 1804, in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He married Mary Southland Smith, November 4, 1832, and they were the parents of four sons, namely: Everett Southland, Edwin Jackson, Gideon Martin, James Jackson, all of whom were born in Attleboro, Massachusetts. From the year 1804, the Horton family continued its residence in Attleboro, and

all descendants occupied a prominent part in the town's history.

(V) Gideon Martin Horton, son of Cromwell and Mary Southland (Smith) Horton, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 26, 1839. Like his brothers, he attended the public schools of Attleboro, which were his only means of instruction, and he with his two older brothers joined the Union Army during the Civil War, serving in the Tenth Rhode Island Battery. After the termination of the war, he became one of the original members of the firm of Horton, Angell & Company, manufacturing jewelers. He manifested his public spirit by erecting the business block bearing his name, it being the first large commercial building erected in Attleboro. Mr. Horton was a member of Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of King Hiram Chapter, Attleboro Council, and of Bristol Commandery. He belonged to the Royal Arcanum, and Pennington Lodge, Ancient Order of United Woodmen. He was also a member of Orient Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its first noble grand, and a member of Naomi Encampment, of Taunton. He was a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Association, a director of the First National Bank, a charter member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and belonged to William A. Streeter Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for a number of years he had been detailed on Memorial Day to decorate graves of comrades with flags and flowers. For some years previous to his death, he had been interested in stockraising, and was one of the owners of a large cattle-ranch in Dryden, Pecos county, Texas.

On November 29, 1865, Mr. Horton was united in marriage with Helen F. White, daughter of Emery Earl and Eliza (Mathewson) White, of Attleboro, Massachu-

setts. Mrs. Horton died in Attleboro, August 28, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were the parents of two daughters: Mary Helen and Mable Josephine Horton.

Mr. Horton was highly esteemed as a public spirited and useful man. His nature was retiring, and he was entirely without ambition for public preferment, but always shared liberally in whatever way he could in the advancement both of his community and town. Fidelity, ability and courtesy were the characteristics of Mr. Horton's life. Patriotism in every form was a marked feature with him. In all the relations of life he deserved and received the respect and esteem of all men, for he was a model citizen, a good neighbor, and a true and upright gentleman.

HOTCHKISS, Henry Oakes,

Man of Fine Qualities.

For more than two and a half centuries the name of Hotchkiss has figured prominently in the business and social life of New Haven, Connecticut; for the past hundred years such names as Justus Hotchkiss, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry, Lucius, and the late Henry Oakes Hotchkiss, have played a notable part in New Haven's history. This well known family comprises the progeny of Samuel Hotchkiss, the immigrant ancestor and founder, who was a resident of New Haven as early as 1641, and whose descendants have continued to rank among the foremost members of the community since early Colonial days.

The surname Hotchkiss is one of the many derived from the baptismal name Roger which enjoyed great popularity in England and on the Continent at the beginning of the surname era. It takes its form from the nickname Hodge, plus the diminutive "kin." Originally Hodgekins, it has become corrupted through use to the more euphonious and easily rendered Hotchkiss.

The late Henry Oakes Hotchkiss, for several decades one of the foremost merchants of New Haven, engaged in the East India trade, was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Samuel Hotchkiss, the founder. Samuel Hotchkiss, thought to have been a native of Essex, England, came to the American colonies sometime prior to 1641, in which year he was at New Haven, and one of the first to locate there. He was one of the leading townsmen of New Haven in the early days. On September 7, 1642, he married Elizabeth Cleverly, who died in 1681. He died in New Haven, December 28, 1663.

Henry Oakes Hotchkiss was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1818, the son of Russell and Mary (Oakes) Hotchkiss. His father, Russell Hotchkiss, was one of the foremost of the pioneer East India merchants of New Haven in the opening decades of the nineteenth century, and a notable figure in the business world of the day. His vessels plied between Puerto Rico, Brazil, and other South American countries and the United States, transporting valuable cargoes. It is claimed by some authorities that the first India rubber introduced into America from the Amazon valley was brought here in the ship of the Hotchkiss'. Russell Hotchkiss was not only an influential figure in mercantile circles in the city; he occupied a conspicuous place in public and social life. He died in New Haven and was buried in the old Grove Street Cemetery.

Henry Oakes Hotchkiss was educated in private schools in New Haven. On completing his studies, he entered his father's business and continued with great success in this field. In 1870 he retired from active business affairs, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his life to pursuits which had been denied him by the demands of business. During this period he traveled extensively in America and abroad,

leading the life of the gentleman of leisure. Politics interested him not at all, and he consistently refused to take any part in public life beyond the performing of his duties as a citizen. A cultured, liberal, well rounded man-of-affairs, Henry Oakes Hotchkiss was representative of a type which is fast passing out of our national life. The mad rush of modern times has left no place for the gentleman of the old school. Mr. Hotchkiss was a well known and beloved figure in New Haven. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a generous donor to all its charities and benevolences. His friends throughout the city were many, and his death was deeply and sincerely mourned.

Mr. Hotchkiss was married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mary Ann Fitz Sawyer, daughter of Nathaniel and Pamela (Anderson) Sawyer. Nathaniel Sawyer was a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. In early manhood he went to Cincinnati, where he entered the legal profession, in which he subsequently became a leader. His wife was a Kentuckian. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss were the parents of three children: 1. Nathaniel Sawyer Hotchkiss, engaged in business in Boston until his death in 1905. 2. Dr. William H. Hotchkiss, a New Haven physician, died May 2, 1907. 3. Marie Oakes Hotchkiss, who resides at East River, Connecticut. Mrs. Hotchkiss died at her home, "Stonycroft," East River, Connecticut, May 17, 1912. Henry Oakes Hotchkiss died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 4, 1883, aged sixty-five years.

TIEBOUT, Ralph Hayford,

Man of Affairs.

Early New York records mention numerous members of the family line founded by Jan Tibout, of a French Huguenot family, in 1656, and early representatives

were engravers of skill and prominence. There were twelve children of the marriage of the founder with Sarah Van der Vluchte, and worthy record has been written in the family name by descendants of many of these lines. This record is particularly concerned with a representative in the eighth American generation, Ralph Hayford Tiebout, son of Cornelius H. and Maria (Cotter) Tiebout, whose death, April 20, 1920, removed from Brooklyn's commercial, industrial, and business circles an active and progressive man-of-affairs, and from religious and civic associations a devoted, forward-looking citizen whose contribution to the progress and development of his city was valued by those who knew its extent and purpose. Mr. Tiebout's principal business interest and the commercial enterprise in connection with which he was most widely known was a member of the old established firm of C. H. Tiebout & Sons, a Brooklyn institution since 1848. As he succeeded his father in the administration of the affairs of this house, so he followed him in official position in the Kent Street Dutch Reformed Church, their combined terms as treasurer of the church covering a period of almost half a century. The story of his life, as known to his intimates, is one of strong, high-minded endeavor, a championship of just causes, and adherence to lofty standards, the whole enriched and ennobled by home and family ties of rare strength and beauty.

Cornelius H. Tiebout, father of Ralph Hayford Tiebout, was the founder, in 1848, of the Tiebout hardware business, in which he was later joined by his sons, Ralph H. and Wallace, as C. H. Tiebout & Sons. The original location was at No. 31 Grand street, Williamsburg, and there the business was continued by the sons after the death of Cornelius H. Tiebout, in 1911. Cornelius H. Tiebout was one of the earliest members of the Kent Street Dutch Reformed Church,



R. H. Tiebout

and was a member of the consistory and treasurer of the church until his death, a period of thirty-five years. He married Maria Cother, and their eldest child was Ralph Hayford Tiebout.

Ralph Hayford Tiebout was born in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York, March 10, 1858. After completing his education, he entered the business field and became his father's associate, and with his brother continued the business under the old title after the death of Cornelius H. Tiebout. In addition to upbuilding and enlarging this business along modern commercial lines and developing, with his brother, a large and prosperous enterprise, Mr. Tiebout had numerous other commercial associations. He succeeded his father as trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, director and discount committeeman of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn, and director of the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company, whose factories are in Greenpoint and Newtown, Long Island. As a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tiebout was interested in and energetic in his support of the movements promoting the industrial and commercial welfare of the locality. He was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was long a member of the board of managers of the Eastern District Hospital, and so gave of his time, means and influence to civic and charitable causes that his passing was referred to by the Rev. H. S. Scarborough, D. D., as "a distinct loss to Brooklyn." In the Kent Street Dutch Reformed Church he was a pillar of strength, devoting himself whole-heartedly to its work as a member of the consistory and treasurer of the church. Largely as his co-laborers of denomination and public endeavor shared in the inspiration of his useful, well-ordered life, it was in his family circle that his wealth of character and tenderness of heart were best known and ap-

preciated. Mr. Tiebout is survived by his wife and five children.

Mr. Tiebout married, June 9, 1887, Alice Cook, and they were the parents of: Ralph H., Jr.; Frank B., formerly a captain in the American Expeditionary Forces, and acting major of his battalion of the Three Hundred and Fifth Regiment in the Meuse-Argonne drive; Helen; Todd G., a graduate of Williams College, class of 1920; and Alice M.

BISHOP FAMILY,

Prominent in Large Affairs.

The surname Bishop, derived directly from the noun, traces an interesting descent from the ancient Greek, through the Latin *episcopus*, and the Anglo-Saxon *bisceop*. The adoption of the title of a sacred office of the Catholic church as a surname puzzles the casual student of the origin of English names. Reverence for the church in the middle ages did not preclude using the names of its offices as nicknames for men of ecclesiastical appearance, and thus arose Priest, Pope, Deacon, Bishop and others. However, the greater proportion of those who bear the surname Bishop to-day owe their title to the custom of electing a boy-bishop for the celebration of the feast of St. Nicholas, which was observed with great ceremonies and pageants throughout England at the beginning of the surname era and for several centuries thereafter. The name King had a similar origin. Entries of Bishop appear in records of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, where we find "John le Bissup" and numerous others.

The family in England has been one of importance and influence for centuries. Its American branches, planted here by no less than eleven immigrants before the middle of the seventeenth century, have ranked among the foremost of American families

since their founding. The family herein under consideration is that of the late Ethan Ferris Bishop, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Bishop, the progenitor of the family in America. Rev. Ethan Ferris Bishop was a well known figure in church circles in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the late seventies and eighties, and in addition was active and prominent in business life in both city and State.

(I) Rev. John Bishop, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in Boston, England, and came to Massachusetts, where he settled in Boston. He was a Puritan divine. In 1643, he was chosen minister of the church at Stamford, Connecticut, and Lieutenant Francis Beers and George Slau-son, of Stamford, were sent on foot to Boston, "to converse and agree with him." He accepted the call and returned, it is said, with the committee, on foot, carrying his Bible under his arm. This Bible has been preserved by his descendants. Rev. John Bishop married (first) Rebecca ———; (second) Joanna Royce Willet, widow of Rev. Peter Prudden and of Captain Thomas Willet, of Swansea, Massachusetts.

(II) Stephen Bishop, son of Rev. John Bishop, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1660. He married Mercy ———. His will was proved July 23, 1723.

(III) John (2) Bishop, son of Stephen Bishop, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1680. He married there, May 10, 1704, Mary Talmadge, of Stamford. She died September 23, 1725.

(I) Pierson Bishop, descendant of Rev. John Bishop, and progenitor of the line herein followed, was living at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1790. He married Hannah Finch; among their children was William, mentioned below.

(II) William Bishop, son of Pierson and Hannah (Finch) Bishop, was born June 23, 1769, at Stamford, Connecticut, and died February 24, 1844. He married there,

March 31, 1796, Susanna Schofield, born December 19, 1773, died January or June 9, 1852, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of John and Sarah (Nichols) Schofield.

(III) Alfred Bishop, son of William and Susanna (Schofield) Bishop, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, December 21, 1798, and died June 12, 1849. When a young man he removed to New Jersey, where he began his great career as a railroad contractor. He built the Morris canal and the bridge over the Raritan river at New Brunswick. In 1836 he came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where plans were under way for building a railroad through the Housatonic Valley. He took upon himself the greater part of the financial burden and put the road through. Later he built the Berkshire, Washington & Saratoga road. In 1845, he procured a charter, together with Timothy Dwight, of New Haven, Green Kendrick and William H. Scovill, of Waterbury, William De Forest, of Bridgeport, Seth Thomas, Jr., of Thomaston, Anson G. Phelps, of New York, William M. Smith, Jonathan Nicholson and Lucius Clark, as fellow incorporators, and began the construction of the Naugatuck Railroad, a stupendous undertaking for those days. The cost was \$1,580,723, or \$27,731 a mile; Timothy Dwight was the first president. In 1847, he also took up the great task of building the New York & New Haven Road, and succeeded so well that the directors said in 1849: "The work which owes its execution to him will be a monument to carry down his name with honor to the future." The capital stock, \$2,500,000, was all subscribed by December 31, 1846, largely through Mr. Bishop's efforts. While all these projects were maturing, and others were in contemplation, he died in Saratoga, New York. His death came just before the completion of the New Haven Road and three months before the Naugatuck Road was opened to Winsted. He married, October 11, 1821, at Greenwich, Connecticut,

Mary, daughter of Ethan Ferris, of Greenwich, who died January 3, 1833; he was a son of Jeduthan Ferris.

(IV) Rev. Ethan Ferris Bishop, son of Alfred and Mary (Ferris) Bishop, was born in Madison, New Jersey, March 27, 1825, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 7, 1883. He removed to Bridgeport in 1838. He entered Yale College, in 1845, but in the following year relinquished study on account of impaired sight caused by an accident during his youth. He became a clerk in his father's office and continued in that capacity until his father's death in 1849. He acted as executor of his father's estate, closing up construction accounts relating to the New York & New Haven, the Naugatuck, and the Washington & Saratoga railroads. In 1850 he was elected a director of the Naugatuck Railroad, and in 1851 became its president, serving until 1855, when he resigned to engage in railroad operations in the West. Of the roads which he operated may be mentioned the Milwaukee & Watertown, the Milwaukee & Chicago and the Dubuque & Sioux City. Returning to Bridgeport, he was again elected to be president of the Naugatuck Railroad, in 1873, and held the office at the time of his death. When the Bridgeport Steamboat Company was organized in 1865, Mr. Bishop was made its president. Later he resigned in favor of his son, Dr. Sydney Bishop. In 1859, he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church, building by himself, with little outside help, the Church of the Nativity. In 1864, the college next to it was completed, intended for a school for orphans and needy boys. In it they received a thorough education preparatory for college or business life. At one time thirty-five boys were cared for.

Mr. Bishop was one of the churchmanship of Pusey and Keble, of the Church of England, and of Mahan, Seabury and Ewer of the American Church, a high

churchman in the strictest interpretation of that term. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Bishop married, in Brooklyn, March 22, 1847, Georgianna Moody, born in England, daughter of John and Elizabeth Francis Moody. Two children: Sydney, of whom further, and Elizabeth F., who resides in the old home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. John Moody was born in England, came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, settled on North avenue, near the present Mountain Grove Cemetery, built up that section, dealing in real estate quite extensively; he died at the age of seventy-eight; his wife, also born in England, died at the age of sixty years.

(V) Dr. Sydney Bishop, son of Rev. Ethan Ferris and Georgianna (Moody) Bishop, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 7, 1848, and died March 24, 1910. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, Burlington College, and then prepared for Yale College, taking part of the regular course, after which he matriculated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, from which institution he was graduated. He then followed his profession for three years, at the expiration of which time he entered the firm of Maurice, Bishop & Howland, Wall street, New York City. He carried on a successful business for twenty years, then resigned and returned to Bridgeport. Here he still took an active interest in affairs, being president of the New York & Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and was connected with several other enterprises, among which was the Automatic Machine Company of Bridgeport, of which he was president. He was a man well known, one of the highly respected of his city, a man of the highest sense of honor and integrity in all his business and social

relations, and who through these characteristics won for himself a host of friends. He was a great lover of athletic sports, and in his younger days prominent in social affairs. At the time of his death he was a member of the University Club, being one of the early members of the club, which succeeded what was formerly known as the Eclectic Club, of which he was also a member, and the Brooklawn Club, and having previously been a member of the Seaside Club, Algonquin Club, and various other social organizations. He married, November 19, 1873, Mary Helen Staples; she died April 19, 1898.

(IV) William D. Bishop, second son of Alfred and Mary (Ferris) Bishop, was born September 14, 1827, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and died February 4, 1904. He entered Yale University in 1845, and graduated in 1849. While in college he was prominent as a political debater and was president of the Linonia Society, one of the highest honors in the college world in those days. His father died in June of the year he graduated, and his death threw heavy responsibilities on the young man. He proved himself well able to bear them, however, and completed the railroad contracts, including the roads in the West. He was an early director of the Naugatuck Road, first superintendent, and in 1855 president. The road was then fully equipped and was, as it has continued to be, one of the best paying roads in the country. This position he held until 1867, when he was called upon to do an equally great work as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road. He retained his interest in the Naugatuck Road, however, and was recalled to the presidency in 1885. From 1867 to 1869 Russell Tomlinson was president, and from 1869 to 1883 E. F. Bishop, brother of William D. Bishop. During William D. Bishop's management it became one of the most notable roads in America. It was on a ten per

cent basis, and on that basis it was leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road in 1887. Mr. Bishop continued as president until October, 1903, when failing health compelled him to retire, and he was succeeded by his son, William D. Bishop, Jr. When the senior Mr. Bishop resigned the presidency of the Naugatuck Road in 1867, he became president of the New York & New Haven, and held that office from May of that year until March 1, 1879, when the condition of his health forced him to relinquish the duties. During his term of office, the road developed from a small institution to a powerful corporation, and his name remained at the head of the board of directors until his death. While he was president, and also a member of the House of Representatives, an act was passed consolidating the New York & New Haven and the Hartford & Springfield lines. Subsequently the Shore Line was leased, and the Harlem & Port Chester and the Hartford & Connecticut Valley roads were acquired. The vast railroad improvements in Bridgeport, costing as much as the original cost of the road from Harlem to New Haven, were due largely to Mr. Bishop. He was also director for many years of the Housatonic, until it passed into the hands of the Bostwick-Starbuck syndicate; also a director of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, now controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When the Eastern Railroad Association was formed to protect the railroads of the East against patent suits, he was made president and continued as such until his death.

Besides all his native ability and genius as a railroad man, Mr. Bishop was pre-eminent in politics, and one of the foremost of the Democrats who gave strength to their party in the old days. He was elected to Congress in 1857, the youngest and one of the most eloquent and forceful members of that body. He failed of re-election, and

was appointed by President Buchanan to be United States Commissioner of Patents. His term continued while the Democrats were in power, and during that time, largely by systematizing the work, he made a wonderful change in the department. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, the following year was chosen representative from Bridgeport, and in 1877-78 was a member of the Senate. He drafted and carried through the general railroad law, which was a model in itself. He was a man of few words, but when he did speak he commanded attention and carried conviction. He was firm in his opinion when once formed, and was a true philosopher. He was a man of charming characteristics, with a keen sense of humor. Mr. Bishop married Julia Ann, daughter of Russell and Martha H. Tomlinson.

(V) Henry Alfred Bishop, son of William D. and Julia Ann (Tomlinson) Bishop, was born December 4, 1860, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was educated at the Hillside School in Bridgeport, Hurlburt's School at Lime Rock, and General William H. Russell's Military School in New Haven. He entered Yale University, in the class of 1884, but did not graduate. While in college he was made a member of the societies of D. K. E., Hay Boulay and Psi Upsilon. He began his railroad career, September 21, 1881, as general ticket agent of the Naugatuck Road, in 1883 was made purchasing agent, and in 1885 assistant superintendent, all of which positions he held until February, 1886. He was then appointed superintendent of the Housatonic Road, and after that road had leased the Danbury Road, general superintendent of the Housatonic and all its branches. On April 1, 1887, he was appointed purchasing agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, an office which he resigned on March 1, 1903, to become acting vice-president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg & Western Maryland roads, which

had been acquired by a syndicate in which he was interested. Later he was made vice-president of both roads but, on account of his father's health, resigned in December, 1903, and has since been actively connected with railroad companies. In 1886, after he had served a term as alderman in Bridgeport, he was sent to the Legislature. From 1888 to 1890, he was president of the board of police commissioners. In 1888, he was candidate for secretary of the state on the Democratic ticket, and in 1904 for lieutenant-governor, on both occasions receiving a large vote. He was president of the Board of Trade of Bridgeport, 1900-01, and is now president and director of the Bridgeport Public Library and the Bridgeport Boys' Club, director in the Bridgeport Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Connecticut Humane Society, the Brooklawn Corporation and Mountain Grove Cemetery Association, and trustee of the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum. He is associated with a number of leading industries, being director in the Read Carpet Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph Company, and (a member of the executive committee) of the New Jersey and American Graphophone Company, the Connecticut Metal Company (also a member of the executive committee) and the Connecticut National Bank. He is vice-president of the Herrick Combustion Company, the Pacific Iron Works (and a member of the executive committee), the Keystone Brake Shoe Company (a voting trustee), and of the Clapp Fire Resisting Company (a member of the executive committee).

In Masonry Mr. Bishop is a member of Corinthian Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, Jerusalem Council, Hamilton Commandery, Pyramid Temple, DeWitt Clinton Lodge of Perfection, Washington Council, Pequonnock Chapter Rose Croix, and Lafayette Consistory. He belongs to the Algonquin,

Seaside, Brooklawn, University, Bridgeport Yacht and Park City Yacht clubs of Bridgeport, the Governor's Staff Association of Connecticut (paymaster general on the staff of Governor Morris in 1893-94), the Mera-betchouan Fishing and Game Club, the Union Club, New York Yacht Club, the Strollers, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Old Guard, New York Railroad Club and Transportation Club of New York, the New England Railroad Club of Boston, the Bridgeport Democratic Association, the Lincoln Farm Association, and the Maryland Club of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Bishop married, February 6, 1883, Jessie Alvord, daughter of William E. Trubee, of Bridgeport.

HOLLAND, William J., D.D.,

Clergyman, Litterateur, Scientist.

Dr. William Jacob Holland was born August 16, 1848, at Bethany, a Moravian mission station on the Island of Jamaica, West Indies. His father, the Rev. Francis Raymond Holland, was a native of North Carolina, a descendant of John Holland, one of the early settlers of Salem, in that State. On his father's side Dr. Holland traces his descent from the well known English family to which belonged Philemon Holland, the translator of Pliny and other classic authors, and William Holland, the friend of Whitefield and Wesley. His mother was the only child of Jacob and Eliza (Horsfield) Wolle, through whom Dr. Holland traces his descent from some of the very earliest settlers of the cities of New York and Philadelphia. At the time of his birth his parents were temporarily sojourning in Jamaica, his father being a missionary of the Moravian church. He was brought in

his infancy to the United States, and resided with his parents, first in Ohio, and then in North Carolina, until 1863, when in the fall of that year the family removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Holland received his early education in the schools of the Moravian church, graduating from the Moravian College at Bethlehem in 1867. Subsequently he entered Amherst College, where he graduated, taking the degree of B. A. in 1869, and in 1872 taking the degree of M. A. in course. Immediately after graduating he became the headmaster of the Amherst High School, succeeding in this position Charles H. Parkhurst, since known as one of the most eminent clergymen of New York City. Leaving Amherst, Dr. Holland accepted the headmastership of the High School at Westborough, Massachusetts, where he taught from 1870 to 1871, meanwhile studying medicine under a preceptor. Abandoning the idea of entering the medical profession, in the fall of 1871 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he completed the regular course of study in the spring of the year 1874. In 1872 he had been ordained as a clergyman of the Moravian church, but in 1874 he was transferred to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and in April of that year was installed as the pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church in the city of Pittsburgh. For ten or more years he was the clerk of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. His pastorate continued until the early spring of the year 1891, when he resigned his pulpit to accept the chancellorship of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). Under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Holland the University grew and prospered, until it held in point of numbers the second place among the institutions of learning in Pennsylvania. At the time when he became chancellor, the only departments were the College, the School of Civil and

Mechanical Engineering, and the Allegheny Observatory. Under his administration, departments of instruction in electrical and mining engineering, medicine, law, dentistry, and pharmacy were added, and the number of students taking courses was multiplied more than eightfold. Dr. Holland remained at the head of the University until 1901, when he resigned his position in order to devote his entire time to the affairs of the Carnegie Museum, with which he had been connected since its foundation in 1897. He still holds the position of director of this Museum, which has grown to be recognized as one of the foremost institutions of its kind.

In early life Dr. Holland was devoted to the study of the languages and comparative philology. He is known as an accomplished linguist. Besides being familiar with the Latin and Greek languages, which he taught for several years after graduation from college, he early devoted himself to the study of the Semitic languages and the modern languages of Europe. He took the Carter prize for the best knowledge of Hebrew on entering Princeton Seminary, and spent much time in the study of Chaldee and Arabic, the latter as a private pupil of the late Professor William H. Green, of Princeton. In Amherst he had devoted himself to the study of Japanese, having as his pupil in Greek the first Japanese educated in America, the late Joseph Hardy Neesima, the founder of the Doshisha, or Christian University, in Kyoto, who, in return for the instruction he received in Greek, imparted to his teacher a knowledge of Japanese. The modern languages have been his constant study for many years, and he has a reading knowledge of most of them, has made public addresses in Germany before learned bodies in Berlin and Vienna, and has lectured in French in Paris, and in Spanish in Madrid.

While a devoted student of languages

throughout his life, Dr. Holland has been no less devoted to the natural sciences and to art. His father was interested in conchology; his mother's father was an accomplished amateur botanist, the friend of Darlington, Mead, Shortt, Torrey, Sprague, and Asa Gray, the leaders in botanical research in America. In early childhood he began to collect plants and animals and study their ways. Soon after settling in Pittsburgh he seriously took up the study of entomology, and succeeded in amassing the largest collections of the insects of the world in private hands in North America (the collection is now deposited in the Carnegie Museum). With this collection before him he has written many papers, in which he has described hundreds of species new to science, especially from tropical Africa and the Orient. He is regarded today as one of the highest living authorities upon the lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), and his published papers upon this and other groups of insects number over one hundred titles. He is the author of "The Butterfly Book" and "The Moth Book," published by Doubleday, Page & Company, the two most widely known and most popular works upon the lepidoptera of North America in existence. Some of the other important papers from his pen are "The Lepidoptera of Celebes" (1889); "Descriptions of New Genera and Species of West African Lepidoptera" (1894); "A Preliminary Revision and Synonymic Catalogue of the Hesperidae of Africa and the Adjacent Islands" (1896); "The Lepidoptera of Buru" (1901); "To the River Plate and Back" (1913); "The Butterfly Guide" (1915). His book, "To the River Plate and Back," Putnams (1913), is an account of his journey to South America in 1912, which has met with a most cordial reception from the reading public on both sides of the water. He has given assistance to Sir George F. Hampson in the preparation of his "Catalogue of

the Moths of the World," which is being published by the Trustees of the British Museum and has already reached the fourteenth volume, and has aided in the preparation of many other works by the loan of specimens and by furnishing descriptions and drawings. In 1887 he was the naturalist of the United States Eclipse Expedition sent to Japan by the National Academy of Sciences and by the United States Navy Department, and in 1889 was appointed to the same position in connection with the United States Eclipse Expedition to West Africa.

Dr. Holland, however, has not confined himself to the study of entomology and recent animals. He is recognized today as one of the leading paleontologists of America. His work as Curator of the Section of Paleontology in the Carnegie Museum, in which he had the generous support of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has resulted in the formation of one of the largest and most important collections of fossil fishes, reptiles, and mammals in the New World. One of the well known specimens in this collection is the skeleton of the colossal dinosaur, *Diplodocus Carnegiei*, replicas of which have been installed by Dr. Holland, as gifts from Mr. Carnegie, in the British Museum, the National Museums of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Argentina, and Spain. Dr. Holland has written numerous and important papers upon the osteology of the extinct vertebrates, his latest works being monographs upon "The Osteology of the Chalicotheres," and "The Osteology of Dolicharkhinus," strange extinct mammals, in the preparation of which he has associated with himself his assistant, Mr. O. A. Peterson. Dr. Holland has been the editor since their commencement of the publications of the Carnegie Museum (thirteen volumes of the "Annals" and eight volumes of the "Memoirs"), and his scientific knowledge is reflected in this array of important

works, the articles in which have all felt the touch of his revising hand.

He has also taken a deep interest in local history as well as in general literature. His contributions to the history of Western Pennsylvania have been numerous, and have appeared in various publications. He has been a contributor to various encyclopedias, the article upon "Pittsburgh" in the "Encyclopedia Americana," and that upon "Museums of Science," in the last edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" being, among others, worthy of note.

Dr. Holland in his earlier years was a devoted disciple of Isaak Walton, and a keen sportsman and mountain climber. In later years he has devoted himself more ardently to the easel, for which he has particularly forsaken the rod and the gun. He has achieved for himself an enviable reputation as a painter in oils and water, and as an illustrator. His various books and scientific papers have all been in the main illustrated by his own hands. He formerly lectured upon the history of art, and the biography of Albrecht Durer, published by the Cassells in their stately work, "Great Men and Famous Women," is from his pen.

During the years in which he was the head of the University of Pittsburgh he lectured upon political economy and international law. For many years he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, and frequently represented this body at the annual meetings of the National Board of Trade in Washington, being at the last session he attended the chairman of the committee upon currency and banking. In September, 1905, he delivered before the International Congress of Commercial and Industrial Corporations held at Liege, Belgium, an address upon "An International System of Coinage," which was very well received, and has been translated into many European languages.

Dr. Holland is in certain circles best

known as an educator. His years of service as the head of the oldest institution of learning in Western Pennsylvania, and his interest in other kindred institutions, have won him a recognized place among the educators of this country. He was the president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and presided at the sessions of this body at Johns Hopkins University in 1894. He is the author of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania creating the College and University Council of the State, which is clothed with many of the functions of the Board of Regents of the University of New York. He is with one exception the longest in tenure of office of all the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, for four decades has been a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, was long a trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women, of Washington and Jefferson College, and of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, and for a number of years has been the president of the Pittsburgh Society of the American Institute of Archaeology, and a councillor of the Institute. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Social Sciences, and a member of the council of the Association for International Conciliation. He was active in founding the American Association of Museums, of which he has been the president.

His activities as a public-spirited citizen have been constant. When Pittsburgh held an unenviable record on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever, he was one of those who took an active part in the campaign to bring about relief. When at last it was resolved by the city to appoint a commission to consider ways and means to stay the plague, he was appointed a member of the commission, and became chairman of the committee upon methods of procedure, and

of the committee upon water analyses, to which the experimental work of the commission was referred. He attended nearly every meeting of the commission (there were seventy), and at his own expense visited Europe to inspect all the filtration plants in operation, and also visited numerous American cities in company with other members of the commission. The final report was written by Dr. Holland, and published by the council of the city. The result was the establishment of a great modern filtration plant and the practical elimination of typhoid fever from the city of Pittsburgh. In speaking of this matter to the writer, Dr. Holland said: "If I have done nothing else in my life than help to eliminate typhoid fever from the community I should be happy."

Between Dr. Holland and Mr. Andrew Carnegie there existed a close friendship. When the latter announced his gift of a great library to the city of Pittsburgh, the first trustee named in the gift was Dr. Holland, and when Mr. Carnegie created the Carnegie Institute the first name suggested by him as that of a trustee was that of his old friend, the chancellor of the University. Dr. Holland is one of the members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and since its inception has been vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Dr. Holland is an active member of the foremost societies devoted to scientific research in both hemispheres. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Entomological and Zoological Societies of London, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Geological Society of America. He is a member and former president of the Entomological Societies of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Western Pennsylvania, a member of the Entomological Societies of Washington, New York, France, Germany,

and Russia, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is an honorary member of the Anthropological and Geographical Society of Sweden, of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bologna, Italy, of the National Academy of Science in La Plata, Argentina, of the Royal Academy of Natural Sciences in Spain. To the latter position he was elected in 1913 as the successor of the late Lord Avebury of England. Dr. Holland is a member of the Authors Club in New York, of the Cosmos Club in Washington, and the University Club in Pittsburgh. He has received in recognition of his learning and usefulness many honorary degrees. From Amherst College he has the degree of D. D., conferred in 1888; from Washington and Jefferson the degrees of Ph.D. (1886) and Sc.D. (1902). He has received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson (1896), New York University (1897), St. Andrews in Scotland (1905), and Bethany College (1907). He has not merely been recognized by institutions of learning, but also by the sovereigns of various European countries as a representative American man of science. The Emperor of Germany in 1908 conferred upon him the Order of the Crown of Prussia, III Klasse, which honor upon the sinking of the "Lusitania" he publicly repudiated. In the same year (1908) President Fallières in person bestowed upon him the title of Officier de la Légion d'Honneur. In 1909 the Emperor of Austria made Dr. Holland an Officer of the Order of Francis Joseph; in 1910 he was made a Commander of the Crown of Italy by Victor Emmanuel III., in 1911 he received the decoration of a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas of the II Class, with the star, from the Emperor of Russia, and was made Commander of the Civil Order of Alfonso XII., by the King of Spain, 1913. In 1919 on the occasion of his visit to Pittsburgh King Albert of Belgium personally deco-

rated him with the order of Commander of the Crown of Belgium. Since August 16, 1918, he has been the Belgian Consul in Pittsburgh, having accepted the post at the personal request of the King.

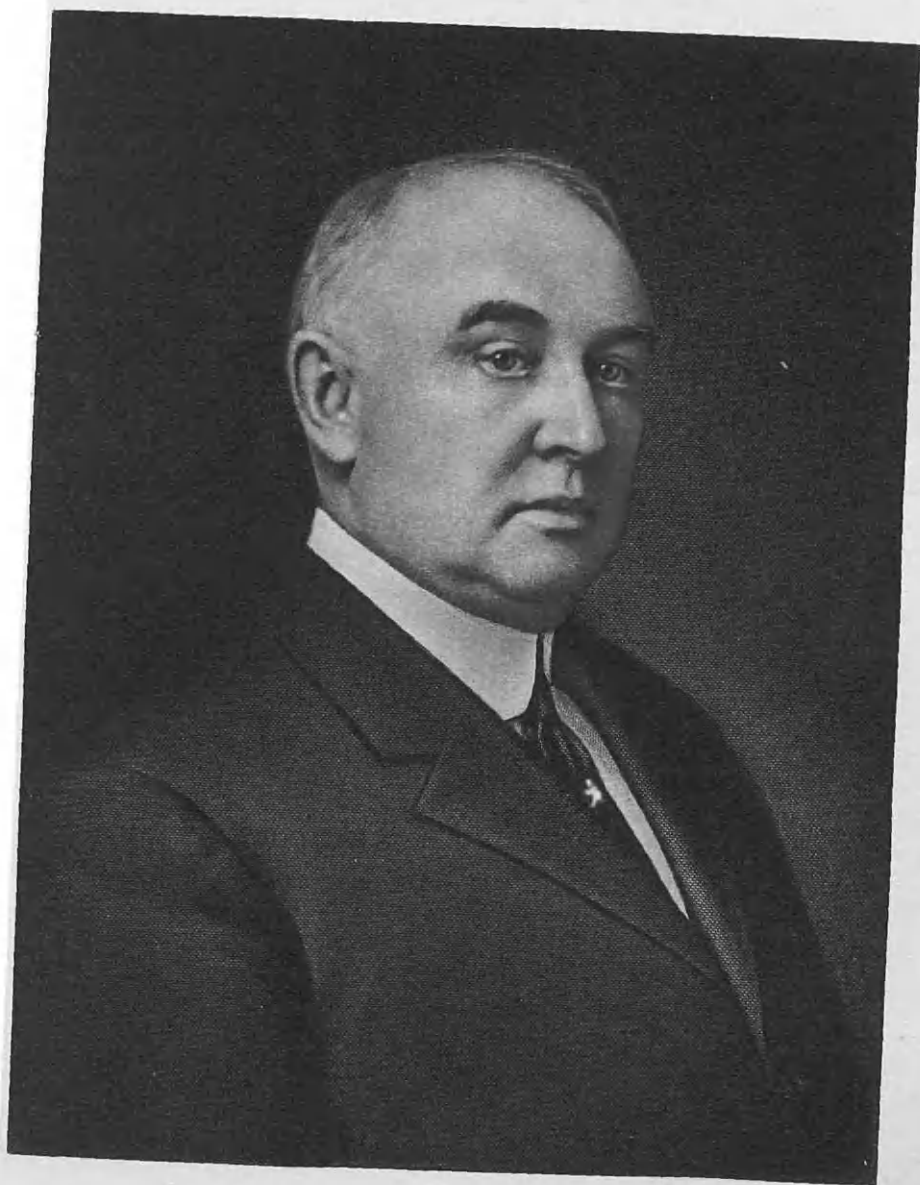
Dr. Holland married, January 23, 1879, Carrie T. Moorhead, youngest daughter of the late John Moorhead, one of the well known iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh. He has two sons: 1. Moorhead Benezet Holland, a lawyer; the trust officer of the Peoples Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. 2. Francis Raymond Holland, who is a painter, residing at Darien, Connecticut.

This necessarily brief resumé of the life work of Dr. Holland gives but a scanty idea of his great versatility and the remarkable work he has accomplished in his chosen fields. The great museum of the Carnegie Institute is one of the most wonderful collections in this country, and in some of its departments is superior to any in the world. To supervise the collection and properly classify and exhibit the treasures gathered from every part of the world is but one of his many duties, and in the particular field of museum management he is unrivaled. He has achieved prominence in every field of activity he has entered and, whether he be considered as a clergyman, educator, naturalist, author, or executive, there is but one verdict—"well done, good and faithful servant!"

BRADLEY, Andrew R.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

The surname Bradley is of Anglo-Saxon origin, compounded of brad (broad) and lea (a field or meadow). The earliest mention of the name in Medieval English records occurs in the year 1183, when the Lord High Bishop of Durham mentions an estate in Wollingham which contained three hundred acres and one of forty acres at Brad-



W R Bradley

ley, held by Roger de Bradley. There are numerous townships bearing the name in the counties of Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Southampton and Staffordshire. In 1437 there is mention again of the Bradleys of Bradley, showing that at that early date they were an established and prominent family seated at a place which bore their name. In 1475 the will of Sir John Pilkington, Knight, of Yorkshire, bequeathed to his brother Charles a place named Bradley. One John Bradley was Bishop of Shaftsbury in 1539. In 1578 Alexander Bradley resided in the see of Durham, and about the same time Cuthbertus Bradley was curate of Barnarde Castle. Thomas Bradley was Doctor of Divinity and chaplain to King Charles I., and afterward prebend in the Cathedral Church of York and rector of Ackworth. His son, Savile, was a fellow of Magdalen College, and another son, Thomas, was a merchant in Virginia. This brings us to the time of the Puritan movement and the religious upheaval in England, and to the beginning of emigration to the American colonies.

Among the original lists of emigrants, religious exiles, etc., who embarked at English ports for America in the early decades, are many Bradleys. There are several distinct branches of the family, practically all of which assumed prominent positions in the life of the communities in which they were seated prior to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Peter Bradley, a mariner, was at New London, in 1654. Francis Bradley was the founder of the Fairfield branch. The Haverhill branch was founded by Daniel Bradley, who came from England in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1635. About the beginning of the seventeenth century William Bradley was born in the market town of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. He became the founder of one of the most distinguished branches of the family in America, and was the an-

cestor of the late Andrew R. Bradley, former president of the Bradley-Smith Company, and for more than half a century prior to his death in 1918 a notable and influential figure in the business and financial life of New Haven, Connecticut. Andrew R. Bradley was a lineal descendant of the founder in the seventh generation.

(I) William Bradley, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, and came to America in 1643-44, settling in the New Haven Colony. He married, February 18, 1645, Alice Prichard, daughter of Roger Prichard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Milford, Connecticut. In 1644 he took the oath of fidelity at New Haven. His will is recorded there. William Bradley died in 1691, survived by his widow who died in 1692.

(II) Joseph Bradley, son of William and Alice (Prichard) Bradley, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, and baptized there January 4, 1646. He died in January, 1705. On October 25, 1667, he married Silence Brockett.

(III) Samuel Bradley, son of Joseph and Silence (Brockett) Bradley, was born in 1681, and died in 1757. He married, December 16, 1722, Eunice Munson, and they lived in New Haven and Wallingford, Connecticut.

(IV) Titus Bradley, son of Samuel and Eunice (Munson) Bradley, was born in 1746, and died February 9, 1811. He married, in 1769, Lydia Yale Todd, and lived in North Haven, Connecticut.

(V) Titus (2) Bradley, son of Titus (1) and Lydia Yale (Todd) Bradley, was born in 1776, and died in 1822. He resided in North Haven, Connecticut, where he was a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen. He married, February 6, 1805, Mary Munson, who was born about 1785, died August 19, 1861, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Goodyear) Munson, granddaughter of Jabez and Eunice (Atwater) Munson, great-

granddaughter of Stephen and Lydia (Bassett) Munson, and great-great-granddaughter of Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson.

(VI) Henry Munson Bradley, son of Titus (2) and Mary (Munson) Bradley, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1816, and baptized June 24, 1821. He inherited part of his father's homestead, and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life. He also engaged in manufacturing, and occupied an honored and respected place in the business, religious and social life of North Haven for several decades prior to his death. Henry M. Bradley was a member of the Republican party from the time of its formation until his death. He was deeply interested in the welfare and development of North Haven, and identified himself actively with all movements designed to advance this end. He was a lifelong member of the Congregational church, and a generous donor to its charities and benevolences.

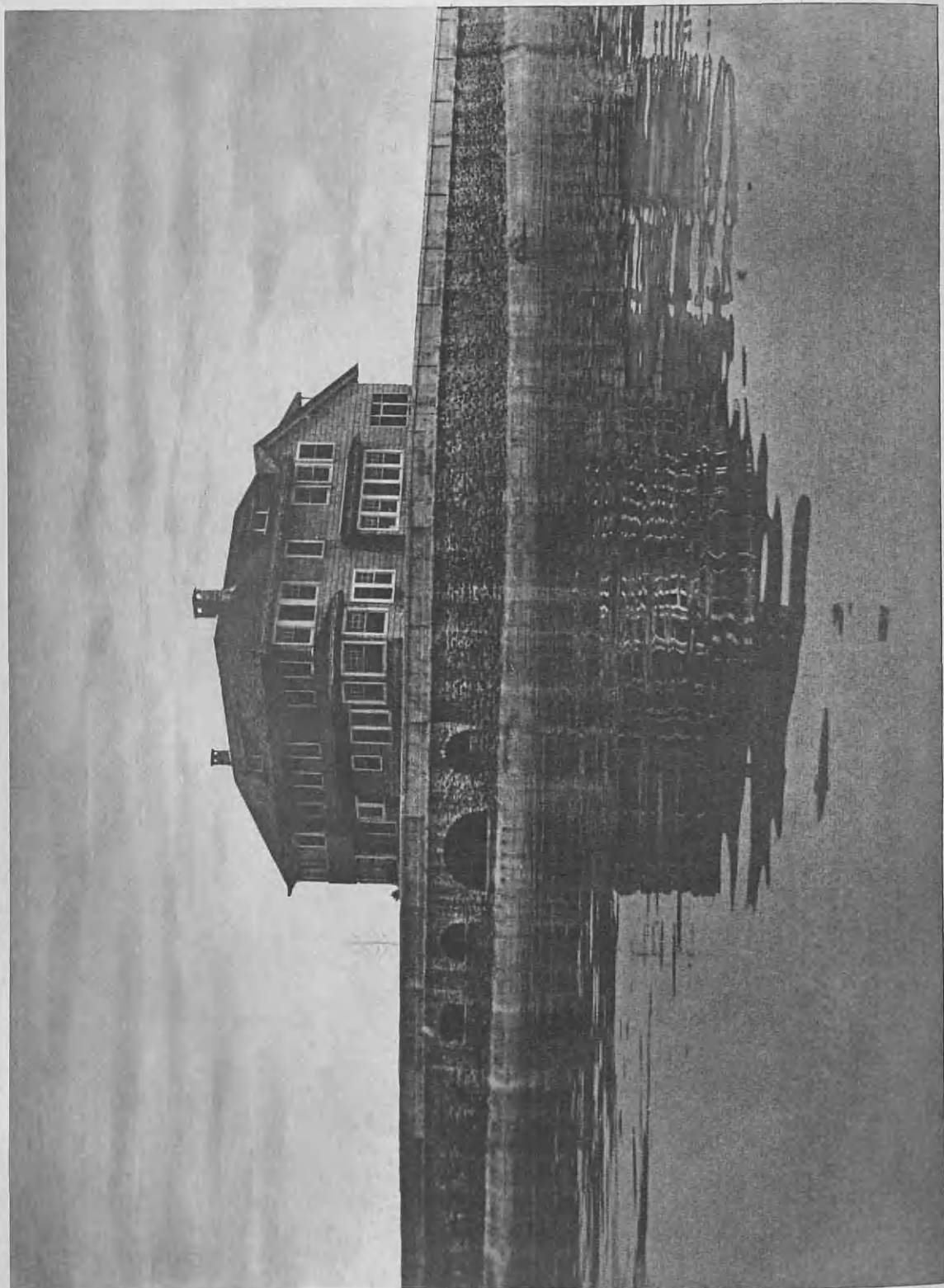
Mr. Bradley married (first) Sylvia Pierpont, who died shortly after their marriage. He married (second) Mary Boland, member of a prominent New Jersey family of Scotch ancestry. They were the parents of five sons, two of whom died in infancy and two at the age of twenty-six years. Andrew R. Bradley, the surviving son, is mentioned below. Mary (Boland) Bradley died in New Haven, aged sixty-two years.

Henry M. Bradley died at his home in North Haven, in 1873, aged fifty-seven years. His funeral was the largest ever attended in North Haven.

(VII) Andrew Rose Bradley, son of Henry M. and Mary (Boland) Bradley, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, April 17, 1855. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in North Haven, after the fashion of the farmer's son of the period. His schooling was gained in those few months of the year when the work of the farm flagged, and throughout the summer

and early fall he worked on the farm. At the age when boys of the present generation enter high school, he was serving an apprenticeship in the stern school of life, and at the age of 16, on the death of his father, with a seriousness and sense of responsibility far beyond his years, became his mother's counsellor and aid. Dissatisfied with the future which farming offered, he determined to enter mercantile life, and in preparation took a course in Cargill's Business College in New Haven. While still a pupil here, about to graduate, he inquired carefully into the business of several wholesale and retail houses in the vicinity of Congress and George streets, in New Haven, from the point of view of their standing in the business world and the opportunity they offered for advancement, and finally chose the Charles H. Reed establishment, wholesale and retail grocers. In an interview with Mr. Reed he arranged for one week's trial, at whatever wage Mr. Reed should see fit, and started work immediately. This was in the spring of 1870; he made good from the very outset, and within two months, by dint of hard work and devotion to duty, had increased his salary from \$7 to \$15 a week. At the end of the year he left this work in order to continue his studies, and returned to Cargill's Business College, where he took up courses of bookkeeping and practical business management. Later, with what money remained from his savings and with several hundred dollars of borrowed capital, he established himself on a small scale in the candy business. This venture met with immediate success, and within a short period Mr. Bradley expanded his quarters and enlarged the scope of his business to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade. He conducted this business independently for several years, but eventually, with large opportunities open to him, he disposed of it at a handsome profit.

Mr. Bradley then associated himself with



'MIRAMA'
ANDREW ROSE BRADLEY HOME

B. H. Douglas & Sons, first as a travelling salesman, and later on a mutual interest. In 1892 he withdrew from this firm, and shortly afterward laid the foundation of the great candy manufacturing plant which under his management and direction was developed into one of the largest and finest of the kind in New England. His first plant was on State street; this was destroyed in the second year by fire, but by a hard struggle Mr. Bradley recouped his losses and continued successfully here until his removal to the Hill street plant. This from time to time was expanded to meet the needs of the growing business. From the organization of the company until his death, Mr. Bradley was president. He was an executive and organizer of the finest type, thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business in which he engaged. A man of large vision, he was able to look ahead and plan beyond the needs of the moment, and consequently was prepared and ready to cope with the emergencies and crises which arose in his business. His success gave him a definite place of honor and recognition in the business world, and a position of leadership and respect, which rested not only upon his exceptional achievements but on his well known honesty and fairness in business transactions. In addition to his own business, he was active in executive capacities in many other enterprises. He was an extensive stockholder and director in the Mechanics Bank. At the age of forty years he had accomplished what is often considered substantial achievement for a lifetime, and he forged steadily forward until his death. In the course of his business career he amassed a generous fortune, which gave him the opportunity not only to live well and to indulge his wife and mother during her lifetime in every comfort, but to give free rein to his interest in charitable, civic, and philanthropic movements, and to give liberally

to every worthy cause which came to his attention. (

Mr. Bradley was a staunch Republican in political affiliation. Although he remained aloof from politics, he maintained always a deep interest in the civic affairs of New Haven, identifying himself unreservedly with all movements designed to advance public welfare and civic development. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a leader in all its activities. Mr. Bradley was one of the founders of the Elm City private hospital, and was chairman of its board of directors, and of the building committee. His interest in this institution was deep and lasting, and he was a generous contributor to its support.

On June 14, 1878, Mr. Bradley married at Wallingford, Connecticut, Adelaide Augusta Hall, daughter of the late William Day and Harriet (Perkins) Hall, of Wallingford. (See Hall, VII). Mrs. Bradley traces a distinguished ancestry from several of the foremost families of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were well known in the more conservative of the social circles of New Haven, and their home was the center of a well known hospitality. Together they travelled extensively both in America and on the Continent, and Mrs. Bradley was her husband's companion and confidant in all things up to the time of his death, his helpmeet and inspiration to success in the early years of their married life. To his widowed mother, Mr. Bradley gave always the greatest of filial devotion, and with his increase in fortune her every wish was gratified; he assisted in the education of his younger brothers, and gave both a substantial start in business life. For more than twenty years, Mr. Bradley maintained a summer residence in Madison, Connecticut, and he came early to be regarded as one of the foremost of the town's benefactors. His interest in Madison was deep and lasting, and he did much for the town. His first residence there was

in the "Neck" district, on what is called "The Highlands." There he saw "The Point" being washed away each year through the action of the tides, and in choosing the site of the home which was completed shortly before his death, he selected it with a view to protecting this part of the shore. To this worthy end he expended much money. His efforts were well repaid, however, for he succeeded in making Highland Point one of the most attractive sections of the Madison shore. He also made extensive purchases of property in the vicinity, and had large plans for the development of this section, which his death brought to an untimely conclusion. Mr. Bradley was a well beloved figure in the life of Madison for more than twenty years, and the depth of the affection which the community had for him is in some measure expressed by the following tribute, an excerpt from a long editorial, which appeared in the Madison press at the time of his death:

In the passing of Andrew R. Bradley, Madison suffered an irreparable loss. Mr. Bradley had his summer home here for about a quarter of a century, and of the many who came here before and since none has been held in higher esteem. His high character, his geniality, his generosity and his constant thought for the welfare of the town endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact. * * * His death brought real grief to many hearts, and the sympathy of the entire town goes out to his widow in her great affliction.

The spirit which prompted Mr. Bradley to make so strong an effort to save Highland Point was a love of nature and her beauties, and a deep desire to raise a lasting monument to his deep interest in Madison and its people. He was amply repaid in the devotion of the townspeople.

The above tribute is only one of many of the numerous press articles and resolutions which came from all sides at the passing of Mr. Bradley. Resolutions were pass-

ed by the Calvary Baptist Church, of which he was a staunch member and supporter, and chairman of the finance committee; the board of directors of the Mechanics Bank; the National Confectioners Association of the United States, and many others. These reveal Mr. Bradley to us as a man of the highest principle, the deepest sympathies, capable as an executive, a man of large affairs, yet within the reach of the lowliest employee, kindly, courteous, true in his friendships,—in all things a Christian gentleman of the finest type. His success in life was self-made, solely the result of his own indomitable courage and unswerving perseverance, and it is this fact that makes the story of his life an inspiring one.

Biography is today, as always, more widely read than any other form of literature. That instinct which teaches us to worship and sit at the feet of the world's leaders and the notable figures of history from earliest childhood makes us eager readers of biography in later years. The desire that prompts us to higher and better things, as achieved by the men who have gone before, is the foundation on which the very stability of our civilization rests. And it is in the lives of such men as the late Andrew R. Bradley that we find the inspiration to carry us forward on the path of progress and worth-while achievement. Andrew Rose Bradley died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, January 5, 1918.

(The Hall Line)

The Halls form one of the most numerous as well as one of the most important of early New England families. Rev. David B. Hall, in his book, "The Halls of New England," published in 1883, mentions twenty early immigrants named John Hall. Savage names nearly as many and states that great confusion results. This can readily be understood. The preponderance also of identical Christian names in many of

these unrelated Hall families further confuses the genealogist. There are two John Halls, however, John of Hartford, and John of Middletown, ancestor of the family herein under consideration, who can be identified by several distinctive features which others lack. First, an entry made by his son in the regular course of thirty years' duty as town clerk of Middletown fixes John Hall's day of death, year of birth, and of reaching this country—facts which all other John Halls lack, and by the date the place of entry is fixed at Boston or Cambridge. Second, the entries of the Middletown book show that John Hall and family were ship builders and church builders. Also that John Hall reached Boston in 1633, most probably in April, and that he was widower of forty-nine years, with four children, the oldest a boy of fourteen years.

The descendants of this John Hall have been continuous and prominent in Connecticut for a period of more than two and a half centuries. The family today ranks among the foremost in the State, and has furnished many notable public leaders, business and professional men. The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of William Day Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, a descendant in the seventh generation of John Hall, the founder.

(I) John Hall, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, about 1605. He came to America in 1633, and was a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1634. His autograph signature is found on the Colonial records of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. His name appears often in these records, mostly in reference to pieces of land. He fought in the Pequot War, and was freed from training in 1665, being then in his sixtieth year. Several of his sons joined a company and settled in Wallingford in 1670. The father went with them at that time or soon after, and became one of the original proprietors. He was a

selectman in Wallingford in 1675. John Hall married Jean or Jane Woolen; she had lived in the family of William Wilkes in Boston, and probably came over with him, as he paid her fare, and gave her three pounds a year for her services in his family for five years. He also promised her ten pounds when she would marry, but did not give it to her, and her husband obtained it from his estate by litigation, an account of which is found in the records of New Haven. He died March 3, 1676-77, making an oral will on his death bed.

(II) Samuel Hall, son of John Hall, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 21, 1646. In 1670 he removed with his brother to Wallingford, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was a prominent townsman there, a large land owner and military man. Samuel Hall represented Wallingford in the General Court four times. He was a deacon of the church. In May, 1668, he married Hannah Walker, daughter of John Walker; she was born September 26, 1646, and died December 20, 1728. He died March 5, 1725.

(III) Samuel (2) Hall, son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Walker) Hall, was born December 10, 1680. He was a lifelong resident of Wallingford, and died there June 15, 1770. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen. He married Hannah Hall, and among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel (3) Hall, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Hall) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, June 8, 1709. He married Sarah Hall. He died December 24, 1771.

(V) Samuel (4) Hall, son of Samuel (3) and Sarah (Hall) Hall, was born February 28, 1750, and died February 27, 1821. He married Elizabeth Parsons.

(VI) Jared Hall, son of Samuel (4) and Elizabeth (Parsons) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, August 24, 1792, and

died there April 24, 1861. He married Rebecca Hall.

(VII) William Day Hall, son of Jared and Rebecca (Hall) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, December 6, 1821. He was a manufacturer of fertilizers, and a large dealer in hides and tallow. In early life he removed to Hamden, and for many years was located in Fairport and Millenbeck, Virginia, where he had large lumber interests, and employed a large force of men in getting out lumber. At Millenbeck he was also postmaster and the proprietor and manager of a general store. He owned twelve hundred acres of land, and was known throughout the East as a breeder of fine cattle. He was eminently respected in business circles in Connecticut and Virginia, and was highly successful in the enterprises in which he engaged. Shortly before his death he returned to Wallingford, where he died March 21, 1889.

William Day Hall married Harriet Perkins, who was born May 24, 1821, daughter of Amasa Perkins, of Wallingford. They were the parents of Adelaide Augusta Hall, who became the wife of the late Andrew Rose Bradley, of New Haven. (See Bradley, VII).

WELLS, Ambrose H.,

Founder of Important Business.

The lineage of the Connecticut Wells and Welles families is traceable beyond the American progenitor, Governor Thomas Welles, into Old England, through the centuries intervening between the period of American Colonial emigration and the invasion of England by the Norman-French. Shortly after the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror disposed of the lands he had wrested from the Saxons among his followers. To Ricardus de Welles he gave the Manor of Welles, and made him Baron or Lord Welles. The former adopted his

surname from his estate, after the custom of the period, and is recorded in the rolls and registers of the time as Richard de Welles. In return for his manor he performed the services of supplying the King's household with bread; this service was purely nominal, however, and consisted of a "loaf of Barley bread being presented in the King annually by the Baron."

The family was founded in America by Thomas Welles, one of the English Puritans, who was born in England, about the year 1570. He emigrated to America in 1629—in one of the three ships, "George Bonaventure," "Lion's Whelp," or "Talbott"—which vessels sailed from London, in May, 1629, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1629—one year before Boston was founded.

He came alone to America, his family, consisting of seven sons, residing at that time in Essex county, England. They followed him soon afterward, and the whole family, with the exception of Edward, removed into Rhode Island about 1633. Thomas Welles here purchased a tract of over four hundred acres of land of the Narragansett Indians, and made a settlement in the wilderness, which he called "Wells-town." Of his seven sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John Welles eventually settled in Connecticut. Their descendants are numerous and have been influential in Connecticut affairs for two and a half centuries. The late Ambrose H. Wells, long a leading brass manufacturer of Waterbury, Connecticut, was of the ninth generation in direct descent from Governor Thomas Welles or Wells, and it is with his ancestry that this article will deal exclusively.

(1) Governor Thomas (2) Welles, eldest son of Thomas (1) Welles, was born in England, in 1598. Prior to his coming to America he was evidently a man of some consequence in official life, but falling under suspicion for Puritan sympathies, lost favor

with the Crown, and was forced to leave England. His property was confiscated, and he was compelled to flee with what he could save of a once considerable estate. Thomas (2) Welles settled first in Massachusetts, but soon afterward followed his father into Rhode Island. He returned to Massachusetts, however, and in 1635, in company with several ministers, undertook the great work of founding Hartford and the Connecticut Colony. From the very outset he was a leader in official affairs. On May 1, 1637, he was chosen magistrate, an office which he filled for twenty-two years. In April, 1639, he was chosen magistrate and treasurer. At a convention of the freemen, in Hartford, in February, 1654, he was elected moderator of the General Court (until a governor could be chosen). On May 18, 1654, he was elected deputy governor, and again filled the office in 1656-57-59. On May 17, 1655, he became governor of the Connecticut Colony. Governor Thomas Welles represents the highest type of English emigrant to the American Colonies. He was a gentleman by birth and breeding, of noble lineage. His family, one of distinction in England, was one of the oldest of the nobility, and deducible from the Conquest. He was himself the owner of "Welles Hall," formerly "Rayne Hall," in Essex, where he dwelt. He was a rich man, and had every inducement to remain in England. Despite this fact he chose the uncertain future which America opened up rather than sacrifice principle and religious beliefs. Governor Thomas Welles died January 14, 1659-60, and was buried in Hartford. He married (first) Elizabeth Hunt, who died in 1640; (second) Elizabeth Foote, widow of Nathaniel Foote, and sister of John Deming, one of the pioneers of Wethersfield. She died July 28, 1683, aged eighty-eight years.

(II) John Wells, son of Governor Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Hunt) Welles, was

born in England, in 1621, and accompanied his parents to America. In 1636 he removed with his family to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1645 he settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he resided until his death. In 1645 he was admitted a freeman at Hartford. He was a deputy from Stratford to the Connecticut General Court in 1656-57-59. In 1658 he was magistrate at Stratford, and judge of probate. He was one of the foremost citizens of the day in Stratford. In 1647 he married Elizabeth Curtis, sister of William Curtis, of Stratford, and daughter of John Curtis, one of the first settlers of Stratford.

(III) John (2) Wells, son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Curtis) Wells, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1648, and died there, March 24, 1713-14. He married Mary Hollister, daughter of John Hollister.

(IV) Deacon Thomas (3) Wells, son of John (2) and Mary (Hollister) Wells, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1690. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen there until his death. On August 31, 1710, he married, at Stratford, Sarah Stiles, member of an old and honored Stratford family.

(V) Hezekiah Wells, son of Deacon Thomas (3) and Sarah (Stiles) Wells, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, July 12, 1732. He married Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Theophilus Nichols, and removed to Litchfield, where he died.

(VI) Agur Wells, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Nichols) Wells, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1756. He married, February 2, 1780, ——— Pixlee, and settled in Stratford.

(VII) David Wells, son of Agur and ——— (Pixlee) Wells, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, January 18, 1783. In early manhood he removed to Newtown, where he married, and where his son, Emory Wells, was born.

(VIII) Emory Wells, son of David

Wells, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, where he spent the early part of his life, and where he learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1841 he joined the westward movement, then beginning, and settled in Lockport, New York, where he established himself in business as a shoe manufacturer. He was eminently successful, and rose to an honored place in business circles in Lockport. He was also active in the affairs of the Democratic party. Emory Wells married Maria Gilbert, daughter of Isaac Gilbert, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Jennette, married Henry Jackson. 2. Isaac, settled in Fairfield county, Connecticut. 3. Ambrose H., of whom further. Maria (Gilbert) Wells died in Newtown, and was buried there.

(IX) Ambrose H. Wells, son of Emory and Maria (Gilbert) Wells, was born in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 26, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of Newtown, and at an early age learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for three years in North Salem, New York. He then returned to Newtown, and after a short period there, went to Woodbury, and eventually to Waterbury. In the year 1862 he began his long connection with the industrial and manufacturing interests of the city, in which he subsequently became so prominent. In the latter year he disposed of his interest in a flour and feed business, in which he had engaged for two years, and accepted the post of foreman of the tube department of the brass mills of Brown Brothers. In the nineteen years of his connection with Brown Brothers, Mr. Wells familiarized himself with every department of the work carried on by the firm, and amassed a wealth of experience and knowledge, which subsequently stood him in good stead. In 1881 he resigned his position with Brown Brothers, and established a flour and feed store on Harrison avenue, near South Main street, in Wa-

terbury. This venture did not prove profitable, and Mr. Wells soon disposed of it and returned to Brown Brothers, as foreman.

Later, Mr. Wells again left Brown Brothers, and with one man and a boy as his working staff, began the manufacture of brass specialties. He was successful from the very outset, and in 1890, finding it necessary to enlarge his quarters, he built a small shop, twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, on the Watertown road. The business grew rapidly, and from time to time he built additions to provide for his increasing trade, until at his death the floor space aggregated twenty-five thousand square feet. Mr. Wells soon limited his output solely to the finest quality of brass tubing. In 1907 the business was incorporated under the name of A. H. Wells & Company, the incorporators being Ambrose H. Wells, his wife, five sons, and a granddaughter. Mr. Wells remained the president and executive head of the business until his death, when he was succeeded by his oldest son, Samuel J. Wells. The other officers of the corporation are: Franklin A. Wells, vice-president; George H. Wells, treasurer; Clifford H. Wells, secretary and assistant treasurer; Edward A. Wells, superintendent; all of whom, with Mrs. A. H. Wells, constitute the board of directors. Through his astute management of this business, Mr. Wells brought himself into a position of prominence in the manufacturing circles of Waterbury. He was universally respected not only for his ability as an organizer and executive, but for his unimpeachable integrity and fairness in all his transactions with men. Despite the fact that he remained aloof from politics, Mr. Wells was always deeply interested in public welfare, and gave his support unreservedly to all movements for the advancement of the city's interests. In political affiliation he was a Democrat. For several years he was a member of the Board of Finance of the city of Waterbury, and at

the time of his death was a member of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Wells was active in Masonic circles, and was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Woodbury. He and his sons were charter members of the Pequot Club. He was one of the trustees of Union Chapel, and always generous in his support of all movements which it fostered. He was a liberal donor to all philanthropic and charitable causes.

On December 17, 1862, Mr. Wells married Evelyn Judson, daughter of Zenas J. and Fanny (Torrence) Judson, of Newtown, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of William Judson, founder of the family in America, who settled at Stratford, in 1639. His descendants have figured prominently in the life and affairs of Connecticut for two hundred and seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel J., married (first) Jennie Marie Fischer; (second) Mary Schulke. 2. George H., married Flora Davis. 3. Franklin A., married Amelia Schulke. 4. Edward A., married Caroline Engert. 5. Clifford H., married Fredericka Bond. Mrs. Wells survives her husband, and makes her home in Waterbury.

Ambrose H. Wells died at his home in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 15, 1910. His death was sincerely and genuinely mourned by hundreds in business, public and private life.

MINTIE, Alexander C.,

Business Man, Public Benefactor.

Alexander C. Mintie, late assistant treasurer of the Waterbury Button Company, a well known figure for nearly a half century in the manufacturing circles of the city, was born at Thompsonville, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 4, 1851, son of James Mintie. The latter was a native of the city

of Glasgow, Scotland, and there learned the weaver's trade prior to his coming to America. He came to the United States and settled in Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he established a factory. Here he engaged in carpet making and in the manufacture of fringes and canopy tops, with great success, until his retirement from active business life. James Mintie married, in Thompsonville, Mary McWhinnie, who was also a native of Scotland, and in 1854 removed with his family to Waterbury, which was his home until his death. James and Mary (McWhinnie) Mintie were the parents of the following children: 1. Barbara, married Richard Perkins. 2. Elizabeth, married Frederick Schalk, and now resides in Bristol, Connecticut. 3. Robert, who was a resident of Chicago, where he died. 4. Martha, married Rev. W. A. Mackey, and is now deceased. 5. James, died in Waterbury. 6. Mary, widow of the late George W. Fenn; resides in Waterbury. 7. Isabelle, deceased wife of the late Elbridge H. Lane, of Meriden, Connecticut. 8. Alexander C., mentioned below.

Alexander C. Mintie removed to Waterbury with his parents in early childhood, and was educated in the public schools of the city, later attending the Willbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. On finishing his studies here, he returned to Waterbury, and secured his first position in the business world as clerk in a book store. He next filled a clerical position in the post-office, where he remained until 1873. In that year he became connected with the Waterbury Button Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, but so rapidly demonstrated his ability and value to the firm that he soon became one of its officers, and was an important factor in its affairs for more than forty-three years. In 1908, Mr. Mintie was elected assistant treasurer of the corporation, and filled this office until his death. He was a man of keen foresight, skilled in the

handling of men and in the directing of large affairs, and was thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and financial interests of the Waterbury Button Company. He was widely known and eminently respected in business circles, and his death was genuinely mourned by hundreds.

Mr. Mintie was one of the foremost laymen in the city of Waterbury. He was one of the leading members of the Congregational church, and one of its most ardent and generous supporters. From 1890 until his death he served as deacon of the First Congregational Church. He was a member of the society committee during the building of the present parsonage, and rendered valuable services as a member of the building committee. He was active in Sunday school work, and was a constant attendant at prayer meetings. He was deeply interested in rescue work, and with the aid of Aaron Benedict did much toward the upbuilding of the Union Rescue Mission, of which he was treasurer. One of his greatest works in the interest of Christianity was in connection with the founding of the Italian Congregational Church of Waterbury. He gave much time and thought to that noble task, and did much to place the church upon a firm foundation, making it a strong influencing factor in the moral life of the community. His was not the narrow, bigoted faith of the man who sees no good beyond the tenets of his own denomination, but the liberal, all embracing faith of the true Christian, and it is for this that Waterbury will remember him chiefly. Tributes to his memory came from all sources. Perhaps the finest appeared in the Waterbury "American" under the caption, "Death of a Christian."

Alexander C. Mintie, who died today, was a Christian. There are many Christians by profession. Mr. Mintie was a Christian by practice. If Christ should come to Waterbury he would have found Mr. Mintie doing his work in such a way that he could join right in without disturbing things or requiring any rearrange-

ment. He gave unsparingly of his time, labor and means for others. He was a good citizen and a good factory office man. He will be missed most in the Boys Club and in his home. Both had his heart interest and his mind's attention. Those who filled these two places knew him as an affectionate, efficient, abiding presence who gave all that he had to their service.

Mr. Mintie's Christian charity was unbounded. He was deeply interested in the Boys Club of Waterbury and did much for its welfare and growth. In 1895 he was elected its secretary, which office he filled until his death. The youth of today and the men of tomorrow will always remember Alexander C. Mintie for his noble Christian life and his devotion to every good cause. He lived a Christian life; he died a Christian death; and many beautiful tributes were paid him in the public press of Waterbury by his many friends, including one from the Hon. Cornelius Tracy, who knew him and admired his sterling qualities.

At the annual meeting of the incorporators and directors of the Waterbury Boys Club, held March 14, 1916, the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Mintie were passed:

Resolved, that in the death of our beloved secretary, Mr. A. C. Mintie, the Waterbury Boys Club has suffered an irreparable loss. He was the one individual that was most responsible for its inception, its growth and development from its first meeting, when in 1890 Mr. Mintie with one or two interested friends and a score of unruly, boisterous boys, in a little vacant store on South Main Street, organized the Waterbury Boys Club, and almost to the week of his death he carried the largest part of its work himself. Energetic, unselfish, sympathetic and lovable, he was a man among men—the finest type of Christian gentleman. He sought out the poor, the sick, the unfortunate, and he gave in ample measure of time, money, sympathy and advice. The amount of good he accomplished, the hearts he made glad, will never be known except to his Maker. To his family we offer sincere gratitude for the noble, unselfish work done for the Waterbury Boys Club. We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to them in their great loss. That they may be comforted and sustained in their great bereavement is the wish of all the members of this corporation.

Further be it resolved that a copy of this reso-



Eng. by E. G. Williams. N. York.

Harry Worcester Smith

lution be placed on the records of our Association and that a copy be forwarded to the members of Mr. Mintie's family.

(Signed)

CORNELIUS TRACY,
FREDERICK S. CHASE,
NICHOLAS COMBELLACK.

Mr. Mintie was a member of the Waterbury Button Company's Aid Association, and was one of its founders and chief counsellors. The resolutions passed by this body on his death were forwarded to his son, J. LeRoy Mintie, with the following testimonial:

Waterbury, Conn.
March 23, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mintie:

We are sending this set of resolutions to you with the request that you give it to your mother. We had the pleasure of having your father in our society for quite a number of years, and he was always ready to give us good advice when we needed it; and he was always ready to help out in other ways. On this account we wanted to show some appreciation for what he has done for us.

Yours sincerely,

The Waterbury Button Company's Aid Association.

JOS. A. BRENNIS,
Secretary.

Mr. Mintie married Emma L. White, daughter of J. LeRoy White, the noted inventor of Hartford. Mrs. Mintie was the granddaughter of Preserved and Lucinda (Rice) White, and a lineal descendant in the tenth generation of Elder John White, one of the pioneer settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and founder of the family in America. Mrs. Mintie survives her husband and makes her home in Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Mintie were the parents of four children: 1. J. LeRoy Mintie, 2. Mrs. William K. Pendleton, 3. Mrs. Carl E. Richmond, and 4. Kenneth Mintie.

Alexander C. Mintie died at his home in Waterbury, January 22, 1916, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

SMITH, Harry Worcester,

Man of Affairs, Inventor, Sportsman.

Harry Worcester Smith was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 5, 1865, son of Charles Worcester and Josephine (Lord) Smith. He is of English ancestry on both sides and descended from some of the earliest New England colonists.

His grandfather, John Smith, an English cotton millwright, followed Slater to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where cotton was first manufactured in America, and after setting up machinery there for a time, located near Barre in this county in the village later called Smithville in his honor. He bought the mill, manufactured cotton cloth, and made a fortune. In 1861, when he died, he was the sole owner not only of this mill but of mills at Shirley and Stoneville. He is described as "a man of indomitable perseverance and energy." A few years before his death he was representative to the General Court from his district. He married Clarissa Worcester, sister of the wife of E. B. Bigelow, inventor, founder of the Bigelow Carpet Company at Clinton.

Charles Worcester Smith, born 1828, died 1883, followed his father as a cotton manufacturer at Smithville, Stoneville and Shirley. He married Josephine Caroline Lord, daughter of Thomas Durfee Lord. Both he and his father were fond of nature, and were always noted for their draft and road horses. One of the maternal ancestors of Harry Worcester Smith was Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first minister of Concord; another, William Lord, of Tantaheag on the Connecticut river.

Early in life Harry W. Smith developed his love for animals and nature. He was fond of sports and life out-of-doors. His boyhood was spent in his native city, attending the public schools and working several summer vacations in one of the hardware

stores. He attended the Worcester High School, entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but after passing his first midyear examinations, he entered the Lowell School of Design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, taking a course in designing and weaving. Desiring to secure further training, he went abroad and studied in the Chemnitz Technical School in Germany, at the Glasgow School of Design in Scotland, and finally at the Bradford Technical School in England. He started upon his career in business in the loom works of his father-in-law, George Crompton, but retired soon after Mr. Crompton died, and engaged in business on his own account, investing his share of the estate of his father, a sum of \$70,000, in the Wachusett Mills of Worcester, manufacturing cotton goods. For eighteen years he was president and principal owner of the Wachusett Mills Corporation, which eventually met with reverses on account of tariff legislation, and he lost all his capital, with twice as much belonging to members of his family. Whereupon he set himself to the task of making a fortune and reimbursing those who had aided him in business. In 1897-98-99 he perfected a number of inventions effecting a saving in labor in mills, important improvements in looms suggested to him by his experience as a manufacturer; received thirty patents on automatic color weaving within a few years, revolutionizing the manufacture of gingham (or drop-box fabrics) in the United States and Europe. These patents were sold or leased to the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works and to the Draper Company, and in the course of time Mr. Smith paid back, dollar for dollar with compound interest, the money that his family had invested for him in the Wachusett Mills. Not long before his death, General William F. Draper honored Mr. Smith as "a brother inventor" at a dinner given in Hopedale, Massachusetts. Governor Eben

F. Draper, an intimate friend of Mr. Smith, bought a number of Mr. Smith's patents for the use of the Draper Company. His automatic color loom reduced the cost of weaving the goods for which it was designed fully one-half.

His knowledge of the great loss in time and money in the litigation over patents by manufacturers, especially between George Crompton and the Knowles Loom Works, led him to use his influence to effect combination and harmony rather than competition among manufacturers using his patents and other loom patents. He brought about the consolidation of the Crompton-Thayer Loom Works with the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and brought to end much litigation then pending over his patents. He was retained by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works for many years as a patent expert. His experience in this case led him to undertake similar consolidations in other industries and he has made for himself a unique profession in the world of business, that of a "harmonizer." He has worked to bring opposing interests together for their mutual benefit. In 1910 he effected the sale of the Queen Dyeing Company of Providence to the United States Finishing Company for \$2,000,000 and subsequently merged the lathe manufacturers of Worcester into the Reed-Prentice Company, having a capital of \$2,500,000. He brought about the sale of the business of Thomas G. Plant to the United Shoe Machinery Company for \$6,000,000 in cash. Though he had to sue Mr. Plant for his five per cent. commission, he was awarded and paid the sum of \$354,000 for his services, the verdict being sustained unanimously by the Supreme Court.

But as a sportsman, Mr. Smith has been best and most widely known in this country and abroad. For thirty years he has been a moving spirit in clean sports in America.

Early in life he became an expert horseman, winning the high jump in Boston in 1896 on "Sure Pop;" the Gentlemen's Race at Saratoga in 1895; the Meadowbrook Hunt Cup for two years in succession; the Radnor Hunt Cup at Philadelphia and the Calvert Cup at Baltimore. Riding his own hunter against seven professionals, he won the \$10,000 championship steeplechase of America at Morris Park, New York, on "The Cad" in 1900. Next spring he was first and second in the Grand National Steeplechase at Sheephead Bay, value \$8,000, and earlier in that season won the Myopia Steeplechase in Boston and the Hempstead Cup at Long Island. He was the leading gentleman rider for four seasons. For many years he was one of the most ardent followers of the Genesee Valley foxhounds, Major W. A. Wadsworth, master, Genesee, New York, and won the Point-to-Point Steeplechase of the hunt for four seasons, and in 1895 the only moonlight steeplechase ever run in America. With his crack tandem of "Sky High" and "Sue Woodstock," he carried all before him at three of the Madison Square Shows and won the first sporting tandem prize ever given in the States, and the cup given for the best tandem driver at the Readville Horse Show. His four-in-hand was well known in all parts of Worcester county, one of the leaders being the celebrated gray horse "Ting-a-Ling" that he bought from the street car company, described in the book "Gallops" written by David Grey, a great friend of Mr. Smith. When President Roosevelt visited Senator Hoar, Mr. Smith had the honor to drive the Senator and President on their review of the city, in his coach. Mr. Smith has been master of all the great hunt clubs of this country, including the Grafton Hounds, the Virginia Foxhounds, Brunswick Foxhounds, Genesee Valley Upland Country, Piedmont Hunt and Loudoun Hunt of Virginia, making his own hunters and steeplechasers from two-

year olds and three-year olds purchased from the leading stud farms in Virginia and Kentucky, and breeding his own foxhounds, both of which were invariably successful. He became recognized as an authority on both horses and hounds, and for a number of years has been judge at all the principal shows, including those of Montreal, Boston, Newport, Piping Rock and Madison Square. He was the founder of the Grafton Club and of the Masters of Foxhounds Association in America. He is a member of the celebrated Piping Rock Club, Long Island; the Norfolk Hunt Club; the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association; the Engineers Club of New York; and is the only member of the English Masters of Foxhounds Association in America. His name is one of the few Americans mentioned in "Who's Who" (English).

His country place at Grafton (Lordvale) is seven miles from Worcester, and is one of the show places of New England, a driveway a mile long leading from the State Road through a beautiful park to the mansion. His library is well known to the connoisseur for its sporting books, autograph-letter editions, etc., including what is said to be the most complete collection of the works of Frank Forester. The establishment is modeled after an English country estate, with a beautiful, old Colonial mansion; stables for the thoroughbreds with the show-grounds and the steeplechase course where the hunters are trained; kennels where his crack hounds are housed.

In June, 1912, Mr. Smith was chosen master of the Westmeath Hunt, one of the most famous in Ireland, and took thither eighteen of his own hunters and the Grafton hounds, the first pack ever taken abroad from America. He had the distinction of being the first American chosen master of a Hunt in Great Britain. He leased the country estate, "Portloman," on the shores of Loch Owel, late the property of Lord De

Blacquiere, and made famous by the visit of the Duke of Wellington. When his Grafton horses and hounds reached Ireland for the hunting season, even "London Punch" commented upon their arrival, and at the end of the season the "London Telegraph" in its resume of sports, said: "Harry Worcester Smith, Master of Westmeath, came over with the reputation as a hard rider. That puts it mildly; he is an abnormally hard rider." He was given every possible honor and courtesy while in Ireland.

Mr. Smith was the foremost breeder of American foxhounds and established the type in this country. For four years he won the Foxhound Pack prize in Madison Square Garden, defeating all comers with hounds of his own breeding. In 1905 he won the famous match of \$2,000 and plate, between his own American hounds (the Grafton) and the English (Middlesex) hounds owned by A. Henry Higginson, of Boston. Mr. Smith hunted only a pack of six couple of hounds against a pack of nineteen and one-half couples hunted by an English professional, and by the unanimous verdict of the judges was awarded the match.

In recent years he has contributed largely to the success of the country fairs of this county, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first Master of Ceremonies ever appointed at these events. One of Mr. Smith's recent services in behalf of clean sport resulted in the first Sportsmen's Dinner ever given in America, representing men from the polo field, the kennels and both breeding and racing stables. That dinner and another the following year did much to put the sport of horse racing on a par with that in England. In his speech at the dinner, August Belmont said: "You have certainly responded eagerly to the call issued by Mr. Harry W. Smith, as good a sportsman as the best of us and with the energy of a dozen of us."

All the Smithville Smiths and their descendants have been staunch Republicans and the Master of Lordvale is no exception. He had held and had sought no public office until 1916, when he was appointed a member of the Park Commission of Worcester, a position of distinction and honor, as this board has always been composed of the foremost citizens of the Commonwealth. He has been active in extending the work and usefulness of the park system, and has been termed the father of the Public Golf Links. On September 1, 1916, at his invitation, ex-President Roosevelt visited the Worcester Parks, and at Lordvale Mr. Smith entertained the honored guest at luncheon, where he was asked to meet the mayor, the park commissioners and eighty of the captains of industry of the city. Mr. Smith has published various articles on subjects of racing, chasing and fox-hunting, and has in press a history of his trip with horses and hounds in Ireland, entitled "A Sporting Tour in Ireland." He has in preparation an autobiography to be entitled "Thirty Years' Sporting Reminiscences."

Mr. Smith married, in 1892, Mildred Crompton, daughter of George Crompton (see biography in this volume). They have two children: Crompton, born 1893; Isabel Crompton, born 1899.

BRAY, Charles Edwin,

Retired Business Man.

Charles Edwin Bray, son of Judge Charles A. and Eveline (Thayer) Bray, was born in Quinnipiac avenue, Fair Haven, Connecticut, November 11, 1853. Judge Bray was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut, at the old Bray homestead of Hoadley Bray. He received his education in the schools of Fair Haven. After completing his education he opened a tin shop on Grand avenue, his chief product being oyster cans, which at that time were in great demand for

Fair Haven's oyster industry. Judge Bray was a Republican in politics, and was elected judge of the Probate Court, which office he held for many years. He served with distinction as State Senator and held other prominent offices of trust in his State. He married Eveline Thayer, and they were the parents of three children: Ella, who became the wife of F. M. Sherman, and is now a widow residing in Springfield, Massachusetts; Charles Edwin, of whom further; and Evelyn T., of Springfield, Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Bray died in Fair Haven, Connecticut.

Charles Edwin Bray received his early education in the public schools of Fair Haven, finishing with a course at Sloane's private school. After completing his education he entered the employ of his father as an apprentice, and was soon taken in as a partner. Under his guidance the business rapidly grew and he soon added to it the sale of stoves, furnaces, plumbing supplies, etc. He continued this business very successfully until his retirement, four years before his death. Charles Edwin Bray was a Republican in politics, and was elected clerk of Fair Haven, in which office he served for many years. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic Order.

Charles Edwin Bray married, on November 11, 1880, Ada C. Hemingway, daughter of Willett and Lydia A. (Bradley) Hemingway, members of an old and prominent New England family. Charles Edwin and Ada C. (Hemingway) Bray were the parents of two children: Harry C., married Margaret E. Lang, and is a resident of Clyde, New York, and Dwight Evelyn, married Mildred A. Ross, and they are the parents of two children, Ross Hemingway and Charles Dana. The family have been members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Fair Haven. Charles Edwin Bray died at his home, No. 965 Quinipiac avenue, Fair Haven, March 21, 1917. His

family lost a devoted and loving husband and father, and his associates a faithful friend. He was always loyal to the best interests of the community in which he resided, and his genuine worth was acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact. While he prospered, however, he also gained that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

HEMINGWAY, Willett,

Business Man.

The name Hemingway is found throughout the United States in various forms, Hemenway, Hemmenway and Hemingway. These names were all originally derived from the name Hemingway, as it is spelled in England, and will be found with distinction throughout Connecticut and Massachusetts.

(1) Ralph Hemingway, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and settled early at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Roxbury church as early as 1633, and was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634. He was proprietor of the town. He married, July 5, 1634, Elizabeth Holbrook, who died February 4, 1684, aged eighty-two years. He died June 1, 1678. His will was dated May 4, 1677, and proved July 11, 1678, bequeathing to wife Elizabeth, and children John, Samuel, Joseway, and Elizabeth Holbrook.

(11) Samuel Hemingway, son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Hemingway, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in June, 1636. He settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and later at East Haven, 1660, where many of his descendants have lived. He was a man of considerable education and refinement. The town records which he kept as clerk for a long time show his admirable handwriting. He married, in 1662, Sarah, daughter of John Cooper, a magistrate and early settler.

(III) Abraham Hemingway, son of Samuel and Sarah (Cooper) Hemingway, was born at East Haven, Connecticut, December 3, 1677. He married, November 11, 1713, Sarah Talmadge, his second wife.

(IV) Deacon Abraham (2) Hemingway, son of Abraham (1) and Sarah (Talmadge) Hemingway, was born at East Haven, Connecticut, April 1, 1727. He married there, April 24, 1746, Mercy Tuttle, born April 17, 1730, died January 12, 1812, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Thompson) Tuttle, granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanford) Tuttle and of John and Mercy (Mansfield) Thompson; great-granddaughter of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle, Thomas and Elizabeth (Paine) Sanford, and of John and Priscilla (Powell) Thompson.

(V) Enos Hemingway, son of Abraham (2) and Mercy (Tuttle) Hemingway, was born at East Haven, Connecticut, September 17, 1755, and died in 1845. He was representative to the General Assembly from 1797 to 1809, twenty-one sessions, the longest record in the history of the town. He was a soldier in the Revolution, in the Sixth Company, Captain William Douglas, in 1775, in the Northern Department, under Colonel David Wooster, of New Haven. In 1832 he appears on the list of government pensioners, and again in 1840, when he was living in East Haven and his age then was stated as eighty-five. According to the census of 1790, he was of East Haven and had two sons under sixteen and four females in his family and owned one slave. He married, April 23, 1777, Sarah Hemingway, born May 18, 1758, daughter of Samuel and Mehitabel (Denison) Hemingway.

(VI) Willett Hemingway, son of Enos and Sarah (Hemingway) Hemingway, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, January, 1791. He followed the occupation of farming, his farm being located at the foot of the "Mountain."

(VII) Willett (2) Hemingway, son of Willett (1) Hemingway, was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut, where the family had removed. He was one of Fair Haven's pioneer oyster dealers, in which business he was very successful. He built the residence at No. 965 Quinipiac avenue, where his death occurred June 29, 1896. The Hemingways were a very prominent family in this part of the State, and it is for this family that Hemingwaytown and Hemingway street are named. Willett Hemingway married, May 8, 1845, Lydia A. Bradley, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Dwight E., deceased. 2. Harvey C. 3. Fred B. 4. Ada C., of whom further. 5. Willett A., always known as Colonel. 6. Willis E., known as Squire.

(VIII) Ada C. Hemingway, daughter of Willett (2) and Lydia A. (Bradley) Hemingway, was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut. She received her education in the schools of her native city. Ada C. Hemingway became the wife of Charles Edwin Bray.

COYLE, Charles Thomas,

Lawyer, Real Estate Operator.

For several decades the late Charles Thomas Coyle was an influential and prominent figure in real estate circles in the city of New Haven. His recent death removes from this field a man who was long one of its ablest and most progressive members, and one who did much to advance civic development.

Charles T. Coyle was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1865, the son of the late John and Mary Coyle; John Coyle was a prosperous builder and contractor of New Haven in the latter half of the last century. Young Coyle entered public school early and was graduated with honors. He prepared for col-

lege, and matriculated at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1895. He became associated in practice with former Mayor James P. Martin, of New Haven, with whom he was connected until Mr. Martin entered politics. Shortly afterward Mr. Coyle became interested in property in and around New Haven, and realizing the future of certain undeveloped sections of the city, determined to enter this field and abandon his law practice. His first purchase of property was a large tract of land near the foot of East Rock, where building was at a standstill. In a few years, by the application of progressive methods, he had developed the property into one of the finest residential sections of New Haven. Nearly one hundred fine houses in the neighborhood of Cold Spring street, Everitt street, Whitney avenue, Bishop street, and Canner street, were erected by Mr. Coyle, and today they are numbered among the most attractive in the city. From time to time Mr. Coyle made purchases of central real estate. One of the biggest of his speculative deals and one now amply justifying his excellent judgment in realty matters, was the purchase of the land just southwest of the Hotel Garde and directly opposite the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad station site. He purchased this parcel of land when there was no talk of locating the new station anywhere near it. He figured the location the only logical one for a station, and despite the advice of many men less farsighted than himself, refused to dispose of it. With the decision to build a new depot, the Coyle property took a great rise in value. Upon one section of this land, the Casino was built and a row of stores. The Casino was built primarily for roller polo, but some of the most important boxing bouts held in Connecticut took place in the Casino. Later

when the Arena was built, the Oven Equipment rented the Casino and altered it to meet its requirements.

Mr. Coyle was a prominent figure in political and public life in New Haven, although in no sense of the word an office seeker. He allied himself actively with all movements for the advancement of the city's welfare, regardless of the party which put them forth. As a member of the Board of Compensation he rendered valuable service to the city for many years. He was one of the presidential electors who chose President Wilson for his first term in office. Mr. Coyle was well known and eminently respected in club and fraternal circles. He was a member of the Yale Club and the Catholic Club of New York, and was prominently identified with the Knights of Columbus, in New Haven. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic, and a member of St. Joseph's Church in New Haven. He was a liberal and unostentatious donor to practically every worthy charity which was brought to his notice, and was generous in his support of the charities and benevolences of St. Joseph's parish.

On May 14, 1890, Mr. Coyle married Mary Messett, daughter of James and Mary Messett, of Bristol, Connecticut, and member of a family long established in that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle were the parents of two children: 1. Frank J., of New York City, attorney-at-law; married Alice Johnson, of New York; they are the parents of a son, Frank J. Coyle, Jr. 2. Louise, who resides with her mother in New Haven. Mrs. Coyle survives her husband, and makes her home on Whitney avenue, New Haven.

Charles Thomas Coyle died at his home in New Haven, December 12, 1919. The volume of letters, testimonials, memorials, and resolutions which poured in upon his bereaved family were eloquent evidence of the popularity of the man, and of the im-

portance of the position which he filled in the hearts and lives of the people of his native city. His success in business life had given him a place of honor and respect among the business men of the city. He was known and recognized for a man of parts in whose success the elements of luck and influence had never entered. The place which he finally attained was gained by his ability as an executive and organizer, by his farsighted sagacity, and by his thorough knowledge of the business in which he engaged. Of magnetic personality, sincere and warm in his friendships, quick in sympathy, ordering his life by the golden rule of doing unto others as he would be done by, he won his way to the hearts of thousands to whom his death came as a sincere bereavement and grief.

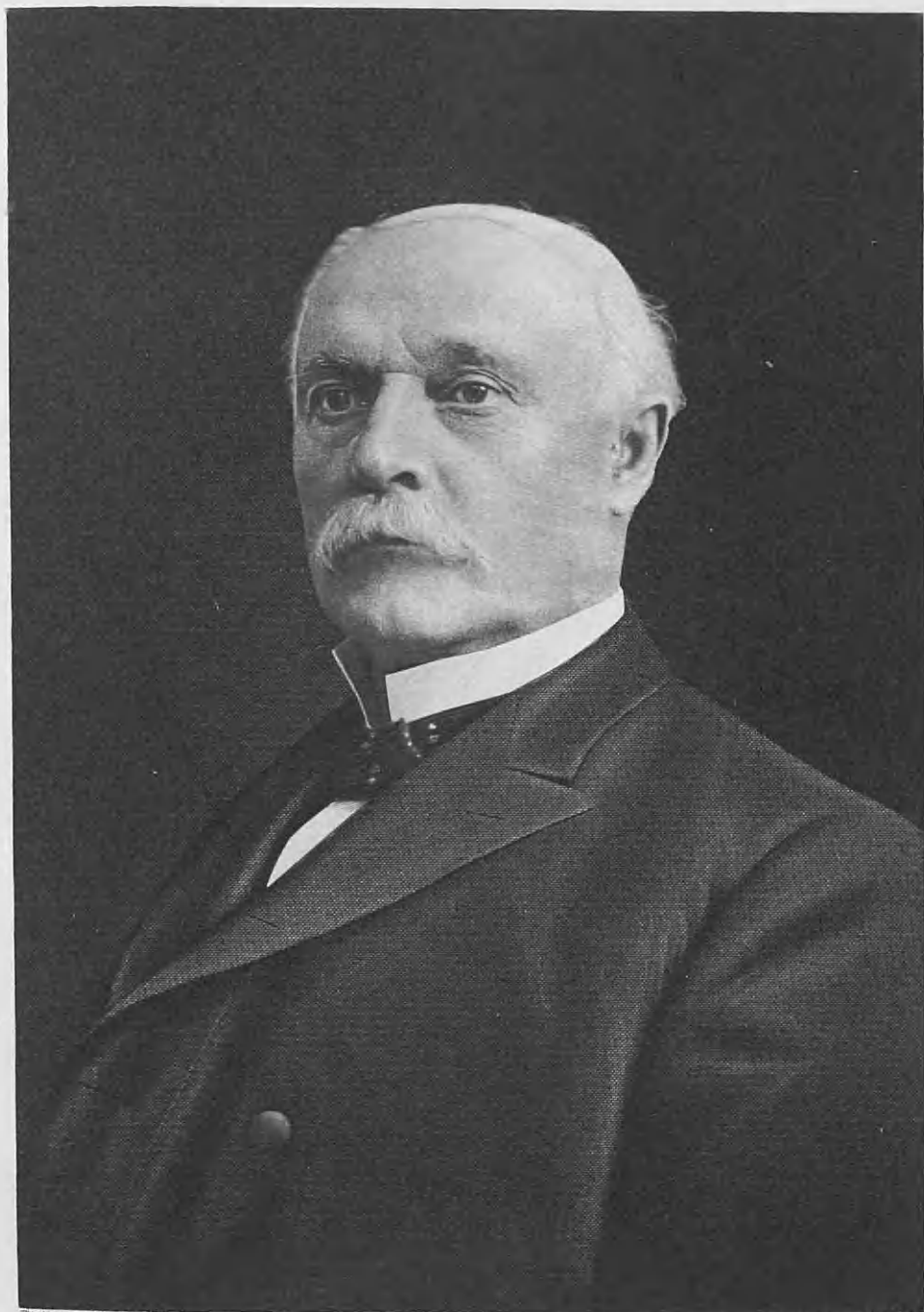
THEOBALD, Peter,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

To stand alone in independent oil refining operations during more than a quarter of a century, throughout a period when almost uncontrolled monopoly maintained, was the record of Peter Theobald, who until his retirement in 1906 was one of the conspicuous figures of the oil industry in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Mr. Theobald first attempted producing oil, without favorable result, but in the refining field found the sphere of operation for which he was eminently qualified. The generous degree of material success that came to him was won fairly in a hard fight, and as the executive head of the Independent Refining Company, Ltd., he gained wide reputation as a business man, keen and resourceful, a courageous and honorable adversary, a true and reliable friend, and, above all, an industrialist implacably opposed to the principle that a small coterie may direct the destinies of a vast industry.

Mr. Theobald was a son of Nicholas and

Katherina (Leist) Theobald, and was born on the home farm near Winderbach, Germany, November 11, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace, and as a youth of fourteen years was brought to the United States by his parents, Wellsville, Allegany county, New York, becoming the family home. Here the elder Theobald again pursued farming, and for some time Mr. Theobald was his father's assistant. In young manhood he came to Titusville, walking the forty miles from Jamestown, New York, and in partnership with Tony Maurer established a restaurant which became one of the most popular places of its kind in the section. Becoming interested in oil production, he travelled extensively over the oil district in search of the best opportunity for investment. He was connected with several well drilling enterprises without profitable result, and then began his long identification with the refining of crude oil. With Mr. Herman and Mr. Daub he formed the firm of Herman & Company, and a refinery was built at the foot of Perry street, the firm afterward erecting the Van Syckel continuous refining plant, the first of its kind in the world. Later the entire establishment was sold and demolished. From the beginning his operations were successful and profitable, and he was one of the few refiners who were able to continue business under the terrific onslaught of the Standard interests when that company increased its holdings in the refining trade from five per cent to ninety-five per cent of the total. In 1881-82 Mr. Theobald, in association with William Teege and Louis Waltz, formed the Independent Refining Company and erected a refinery at the north end of Oil City, Pennsylvania. As the enterprise reached a basis of profitable operation strenuous efforts were made to bring it into the oil combination, but under Mr. Theobald's leadership it pursued its independent course, weathered the storms of financial stress and



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Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Peter Theobald

destructive competition that broke around it, and, as the smaller and independent companies freed themselves from the domination of the trust, stood forth as a leader in its field. An advertisement of the company of a short time before Mr. Theobald's retirement read as follows:

Independent Refining Company, Ltd., Oil City, Pa. Peter Theobald, chairman of the board; Peter Theobald, L. Schwartzcop, D. E. Byles, managers; D. E. Byles, secretary and treasurer. The oldest, largest and most complete refinery in the oil regions. It is outside of all combinations. It manufactures all grades of fine illuminating oil and gasoline, from strictly pure Pennsylvania crude oil, for domestic and export use. A specialty is oliene, the finest 150 test 49 gravity water white oil in the world.

As a part of his activity in independent dealings, Mr. Theobald was an important factor in the consolidation of the pipe lines to the seaboard of the Producers Oil Company, Ltd., the Producers and Refiners Oil Company, Ltd., and the United States Pipe Line Company, which was consummated, April 11, 1894. This relief from dependence on any agencies of transportation other than those controlled by themselves was most welcome to the independents, and was a most powerful weapon in opening the aggressions of the combined interests.

Mr. Theobald was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a musician in the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Infantry. He was a member of Chase Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and in this association found a great deal of pleasure in his later life, in reminiscence of the march, the battle, and the bivouac, with friends who had had the same experiences. Mr. Theobald was a member of the Masonic Order. He retired from business in 1906, his unaccustomed leisure well-earned. Mr. Theobald's extensive business acquaintance was equalled by his social connections, and throughout his section of the State he was

well known and highly regarded. He used his large means wisely for the aid of his fellows less fortunate than he, and in the personal relations of life was kindly, considerate, and generous. His death occurred October 21, 1918. He had been in poor health for several years, but his death came suddenly from heart failure after a half hour's walk with his son, Frank A. Theobald.

Mr. Theobald married, May 25, 1870, Minnie C. Schwartzcop, born in Wells-ville, New York, who, with the following children, survive him: Mrs. John C. Lamont; Frank A.; Edward P.; Mrs. L. P. Clark; Mrs. Ray E. Dickinson; Mrs. W. J. Cassady; and Theodora.

MIDDLEBROOK, William D.,

Mechanical Genius, Inventor.

The surname Middlebrook is of early Dutch origin, and the first of the name undoubtedly came from the Netherlands, with the incursion of Teutonic tribes who crossed the North Sea to the British Isles, and settled for the most part in the north of England, particularly in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, where the family is well represented today. The ancient spellings of the name differ slightly; early records in Holland and Yorkshire give it as Middelburgh, Midelbrugh, Myddelbroughe, Mydelbrough, Mydelbrok, Middlebroke, and Middlebrooke. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century it is generally recorded as Middlebrook.

Joseph Middlebrook, immigrant ancestor and founder of the American family of the name, was born in England about 1610, and came to Concord, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in October, 1635. In the summer of 1644 sixteen families from Concord, owing to dissatisfaction on account of excessive taxes, removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and among them was Joseph Middle-

brook. He settled in the Pequonnock district, where on January 8, 1649, he was granted a home lot of two and a half acres. He died at Fairfield in 1686, survived by one son, Joseph, through whom the name was perpetuated, and a daughter Phebe, who married Samuel Wilson. His descendants have not been numerous, but have figured honorably in Connecticut history for two and a half centuries. The late William D. Middlebrook, well known inventor and mechanical genius of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of Joseph Middlebrook.

William D. Middlebrook was born in Newtown, Connecticut, March 19, 1846, son of Sidney S. and Adaline (Wooster) Middlebrook. He was educated in the public schools of Fairfield. While still in his teens he removed to Naugatuck, New Haven county, Connecticut, where he learned the machinist's trade under John L. Isbell, of Union City. On completing his apprenticeship he removed to Waterbury, and here entered the employ of the Oakville Pin Company, in a capacity of comparative unimportance. He rose rapidly, possessing inventive genius of the highest calibre, and within a short period was made master mechanic and consultant for the company. Many if not all of the latest machines in use by the Oakville Pin Company were the product of his brain and his skill. For thirty years he was identified with the Oakville Pin Company, and within this period was widely known in industrial and manufacturing circles in the city. As an inventor in the field of milling machinery, he had no peer in Connecticut. He was constantly studying machinery with the purpose of modifying it or developing it for greater efficiency, and some of his inventions have come into use throughout the country.

During the early years of his connection with the Oakville Pin Company, Mr. Middlebrook resided in Waterbury. He later re-

moved to Oakville, however, and settled in the town of Watertown, where he made his home until his death. Although always deeply interested in national and local issues, he remained aloof from political affairs, and beyond fulfilling his duties as a citizen took no part in public life. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He belonged to Shepherd's Lodge, No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons, of Naugatuck. A man of quiet, unostentatious tastes, sincere in purpose, steadfast in his friendships, he had endeared himself to hundreds to whom his death came as a deep shock and loss.

Mr. Middlebrook married, in Naugatuck, Connecticut, Phebe Morey, who was born in Lithgow, New York, daughter of John and Susan (Anson) Morey. Mr. and Mrs. Middlebrook were the parents of two children: 1. Floyd, died aged thirty-two years, 2. Florence, married Dr. Herman L. Shulke; their daughter Justine, who graduated from St. Margaret's School of Waterbury, became the wife of Kenneth Mintie, of Waterbury, and the mother of one child, Esther Mintie. Mrs. Middlebrook survives her husband and makes her home in Waterbury. She is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and for many years has been active in its charitable and benevolent work. William D. Middlebrook died at his home in Oakville, August 29, 1914, aged sixty-eight years.

MURR, Lewis,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

From the age of seventeen until his death, Lewis Murr, one of the pioneer dye manufacturer of America, was a resident of the United States. A native of Germany, he was one of the most bitter opponents of German autocracy, and his American citizenship, which he sought as soon as permitted, was his most prized possession. He had been a student of dye making in Ger-



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J. M. Whitney

many, and for several years after coming here he sought to solve the dyeing problems which confronted dye makers at the time, and some of the most intricate he did solve. He succeeded in establishing fast dyes, and is credited with being one of the first, if not the first, to introduce fast colors in this country.

Lewis Murr, son of Alexander and Yetta (Goods) Murr, was born at Ulm, a town of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the left bank of the Danube, November 24, 1848, and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919. His parents never came to the United States, nor did any of his immediate family save himself, the youngest and also the last survivor. His father was a dry goods merchant of Ulm, and the business he founded is still carried on by a grandson. Lewis Murr attended German schools until seventeen years of age, then came to the United States, continuing his studies in the chemistry of dyeing, a branch of study he had well begun in Ulm. Upon his coming to the United States, he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned American dyeing, and continued his study and his experiments until he had discovered a fast black, being perhaps the first dyer to reach that much desired result. After becoming established in Philadelphia as a dyer, he was called upon to furnish dyes to Philadelphia's great carpet manufacturers, but when well started in business a disastrous fire swept everything away that he possessed.

After the fire, Mr. Murr did not again enter the dyeing field, but began experimenting with leather and shoe manufacture, his inventive mind evolving machines for special operations, of great value to the shoe manufacturing industry. He started in a small way in Philadelphia, with a custom shoe business, but after a few years transferred his headquarters to the Pacific coast, there remaining several years as manufac-

turer and jobber of shoes. He then came East, locating in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he became a well known shoe manufacturer and inventor of special machines. One of his inventions was a machine for inserting pliable insoles, and one of his valuable discoveries was a process for tanning pig skins which made it possible to utilize skins once regarded of little or no commercial value. In this line of business Mr. Murr had traveled all over the world, there being scarcely a country he had not visited. He was a Republican in politics, and in Lynn a member of the Country Club. He had risen to good position through his own efforts, and he reviewed his long life with its successes and its failure with a good deal of satisfaction, for he had left the world a better place to work in than he had found it.

Mr. Murr married (first) Bertha Silverberg, who died, leaving a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Joseph Samuels, of Providence, Rhode Island. He married (second) June 3, 1896, Getta Abrams, daughter of Solomon and Henrietta C. (Frowenthal) Abrams, her father a dry goods merchant of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Murr survives her husband with two daughters, Irene and Marion.

WHITNEY, Henry Norris,

Man of Affairs, Lover of Art.

For Whitney as a surname, one must go back to the ancient parish of Whitney, on the western border of Herefordshire, near the boundary between England and Wales.

From Henry Whitney, the American ancestor, the record shows twenty-one generations direct to Sir Daldwinus de Whitney, and from him five generations to Exrog, Earl of Eygas and Ergom, whose son, Sir Pledge Exrog, lived in his castle at Coedmore, in Cardiganshire, and was "A Knight of Ye Round Table" in King Arthur's time.

The founder of the Whitney family in New England, Henry Whitney, was born in England about 1620. The first record of him is October 6, 1649, when with two others he bought three-quarters of William Salmon's land at Hashamominock, in Southold, Long Island, New York. Subsequently, we find him a resident of Huntington, Long Island, when, on August 17, 1658, he bought "three whole necks of Meshepeaks land for the use of the whole towne of Huntington." As late as January 25, 1661, the Huntington records show him the purchaser of a home lot in Jamaica, Long Island. Then, on July 24, 1665, he appears in the records of Norwalk, Connecticut, agreeing with the town to "make, build and erect a goode and sufficient grounde corne mill." He is named in "A true and perfect list of all the Freemen appertaining unto the plantation of Norwalk. Taken this eleventh day of October, 1669, and to be presented unto the honorable court assembled." The exact date of his death is unknown, though it is believed to have been in the fall of 1673. Nothing is known definitely of his two wives, but the second was doubtless a widow Ketcham—probably the same who survived him. His will of June 5, 1672, revoked all former wills, and bequeathed to "My beloved wife and son John" his personal estate, inventoried at £255, and taken November 8, 1673.

From Henry Whitney the line is traced through John Whitney, born in 1665, died in 1720; Henry Whitney; Daniel Whitney, born in 1720, died in 1810; Abijah Whitney, born in 1754, died in 1802; Joel Whitney, born in 1788, died in 1858; and Jesse Whitney, born in 1808, died in 1888; to Henry N. Whitney, of this record.

The life of Henry Norris Whitney is a long record of activity and usefulness in the field of finance. Throughout his lifetime he was identified with numerous financial enterprises and institutions, and during the

fourscore years of his life he bore the reputation of a dependable and trustworthy man of large affairs, and his name is honored wherever he was known.

Henry N. Whitney was born in New York City, in 1839. Brooklyn became the family home when he was a boy, and was his residence until 1904. In this year he returned to New York City, purchased the residence at No. 258 West Seventy-second street, and there lived until 1912. From this date until his death he occupied an apartment in the city. Mr. Whitney's business career began with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, about 1860, not long after its founding. During the few years of his employment with this company he became transfer clerk, and in the discharge of his duties met George H. Chase, senior partner of the Stock Exchange firm of Chase & Atkins. Mr. Chase, impressed with the young man and his business abilities, offered him the position of cashier of the firm. Mr. Whitney accepted his proposal, and his long career in Wall street began. This firm had its beginning in the house of Robinson, Cox & Company, established in 1868, succeeded by Robinson, Chase & Company, established in 1870. The latter firm continued until 1876, when Chase & Atkins began active business. Mr. Whitney was the cashier of this firm from its founding. Chase & Atkins was one of the most active of Wall street firms at that time, handling most of the business of the late William H. Vanderbilt, who was responsible for the formation of the firm. Mr. Chase had been treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad, which was controlled by the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and he and William H. Vanderbilt became close friends. Later, Mr. Chase retired from active affairs, and the firm of Kissam, Whitney & Company succeeded the older firm, May 1, 1880. This organization continued the business of Chase & Atkins, and was active as Vanderbilt representatives for many

years. In 1901, Kissam, Whitney & Sons were succeeded by H. N. Whitney & Sons, the present firm. Its members (1920) are: Arthur E. Whitney, Howard F. Whitney, and Charles Dana Draper, all of whom are active in the direction of its affairs.

Among the enterprises with which Mr. Whitney was associated were: the Hamilton Trust Company, the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, and the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, all of which he served as director. From 1896 to 1910 he was a member of the Stock Exchange, and pursued a career of uninterrupted success in financial operations.

Mr. Whitney was a devotee of music, and as a young man, became an accomplished organist. He frequently played the organ in Plymouth Church of Brooklyn during the times when Henry Ward Beecher sent his sermons from that pulpit thundering throughout the country. He was closely associated with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and was always a lover of the opera.

Mr. Whitney married Catherine Shipman, who died in 1907, daughter of Horatio Waldo and Elizabeth (Wadsworth) Shipman, granddaughter of William Stevens and Catherine (Bunce) Wadsworth, and great-granddaughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Stevens) Wadsworth. Reuben Wadsworth (1753-1836) served in the Revolutionary army at Bunker Hill, in the expedition to Canada, and in the Burgoyne campaign, and through his patriotic services Mrs. Whitney held membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were the parents of: 1. Charles Wadsworth, who died in 1907. 2. Howard F., born in Brooklyn, New York, December 1, 1874; married, November 17, 1900, Louise D. Maxwell, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, through whom she is a member of

the Society of Mayflower Descendants; they are the parents of: i. Caroline, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, September 6, 1902; ii. Howard F., Jr., born in Brooklyn, New York, January 8, 1906; he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; iii. Henry N., born in Glen Cove, Long Island, September 23, 1910; 3. Arthur E., born in Brooklyn, New York, October 9, 1876; married, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 7, 1906, Florence Colgate Craig; they have children: i. Margaret Craig, born in Aiken, South Carolina, January 2, 1907; ii. Craig Wadsworth, born in Lakewood, New Jersey, March 6, 1910; iii. Helen Catherine, born in Lakewood, New Jersey, May 4, 1913. The family home is at Garden City, Long Island.

Henry N. Whitney died January 21, 1920. His life story is one of devotion to business, with recreation found in the arts and an ideal home life. He made many friends as he went about his daily affairs, and those whose privilege it was to know him well found inspiration in his friendship that was more than the pleasure of the society of an agreeable companion. His life was well spent in useful pursuits, and his length of years gave him opportunity for valuable service.

PRESCOTT, Henry Willis,

Business Man.

The name of Prescott is of Saxon origin, and is composed by the contraction of two Saxon words, priest and cottage, and therefore signifies priest cottage, or priest's house. The name Prescott has long been known in England. It was given to a street and lane or place in the ancient city of London. Prescott is also the name of a market town in Lancashire, England. Orders of knighthood were conferred upon some branches of the family, and they were among the nobility of England. The coat-

of-arms of the Prescott family is described in the language of heraldry by Mr. Burke, as follows:

Arms—Ermine, a chevron sable on a chief of the second, two leopards' heads or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a bear's head and neck argent, bristled of the first.

It is not possible to trace the direct lineage of the Prescott family who came to America farther back than the time of Queen Elizabeth, yet it is well known that Prescott was known as an ancient family in the town of Prescott before said, and from whom descended James Prescott, one of the gentlemen who were recognized by an order of Queen Elizabeth dated 1564, to keep in readiness horsemen and armor.

Henry Willis Prescott inherited through various lines of the blood of seven generations of Prescotts, numbering among his ancestors some of the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was ever loyal to the best traditions of his family, and gained a reward in life which comes to a man who has been faithful to himself. Mr. Prescott was one of those men who seem to stand out in the community of which they are members. He was an able business man, full of will and power, never timid, but always forceful, honest and determined. He held to his convictions intensely, and supported them with a strength and tenacity of purpose such as are not often met with. His business operations all through life were conducted upon upright principles, unretarded by selfish interests, and his sterling integrity was fully recognized by his fellow-men and business associates. The death of Mr. Prescott, which occurred September 25, 1917, when in his fifty-eighth year, brought a vivid sense of loss to his many friends. There was not a member within the circle of his friends who did not know and feel the loss of the merry spirit which animated him, and they also remembered how it merely reacted on the company about him. His hospitality was with-

out stint, to the stranger led to his gate by chance, as well as to his intimate friends. Many persons of more humble life knew his sympathetic and practical helpfulness, for he did not hesitate to give when wise giving was the only true solution of the difficulty to be solved. To the matters of general welfare in the community in which he lived, Mr. Prescott also gave of his advice, his service, and his means.

The birth of Henry Willis Prescott occurred in Levant, Maine, August 11, 1859. When about five years of age, his parents removed to Boston, locating in South Boston, where the lad obtained his educational training. Upon finishing his studies, Mr. Prescott was eager to enter the business world, and had the advantage of becoming employed by his own two brothers, who were engaged in the wringer and rubber goods business under the name of Prescott Brothers, on Cornhill. Mr. Prescott remained in their employ for some time, learning all the details of the business, and displaying excellent business ability. About eighteen years prior to his death, he decided to engage in business for himself, thus realizing one of the greatest ambitions of his life. In partnership with two cousins, he incorporated the Prescott Company, and continued in the same line of business which he at first had followed, to which a line of house furnishings were added. This business is today being operated in Dock Square. Beginning while with his brothers, and continuing after engaging in business on his own account, Mr. Prescott traveled on the road continuously for twenty-seven years. About the year 1913, he retired from all active business affairs, and bought a farm in Danbury, New Hampshire, which was a source of great pleasure and contentment to him, until he met with the unfortunate circumstance of losing his eyesight.

Mr. Prescott was not only a success in business life, but also achieved prominence in social circles, as well. He was a member

of Forrest Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts; of Norwood Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Quarter Century Traveling Men's Association; of No. 44, U. C. T.; White Mountain Commercial Travelers' Association, and of the Cape Cod Travelers' Association. When a man belongs to such a number of social and fraternal organizations, it proves that he was a good mixer, jolly and genial. Mr. Prescott possessed these attributes, and many other qualities which drew others toward him. He was also a prominent member of Codman Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Henry Willis Prescott was united in marriage with Mrs. Ella F. (Kemp) Collins, the widow of Captain Shubael T. Collins, and a daughter of William H. and Cornelia A. (Johnson) Kemp, of Harpswell, Maine. It was within the circle of his own fireside and his intimate friends that Mr. Prescott's innate nobility and refinement of nature were revealed at their best. His career forms a striking illustration of what can be accomplished in the business world with fair and honest dealing. His general bearing made him much sought after in social as well as in commercial circles. Through industry and integrity in his business methods, Mr. Prescott realized a gratifying success in life. He was always considered as one who could be trusted, and he never allowed the confidence placed in him to be abused. He was indeed a splendid type of man, and those who were so fortunate as to have been associated with him in any way will feel his loss keenly.

COLLINS, Shubael T.,

Old-time Mariner.

Arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest—A demi-griffin sergeant or, collared with a bar gemelle gules.

There is probably no people in the world so famous for their prowess as sailors of the open main as the hardy maritime folk developed in New England States. These sturdy men, who feared no weather, have made their names and the name of their home region famous throughout the lands and seas of the world. It was of this strong race that Captain Shubael T. Collins was sprung, of a family long identified with the very calling in which he was later himself to take a part. In 1910 Captain Collins passed away, leaving behind the memory of a man of skill, courage and the highest integrity. His character was an unusually strong one, and an unusually direct one also. He belonged to that class of representative Americans whose labors resulted not alone to their individual prosperity, but were far-reaching in their valuable influence and public aid. Faithfulness to duty, and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life, will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Of this class was Captain Collins a representative. His friends were many, and those nearest to him knew in him the gentleness and tenderness that goes with a strong nature and character.

The Collins family of New England, whose progenitor was Henry Collins, came from England and settled in the State of Massachusetts in the pioneer days, as evidence clearly shows. Henry Collins resided on Tatchell Highway, in the parish of Stepney, in the eastern part of the city of London, England, and worshipped at the old Parish Church of St. Dunstan, in that place. Henry Collins was born in England in 1606, and died in Lynn, Massachusetts,

in 1687, at the age of eighty-one years. The facts of Henry Collins bringing servants, and the references to him in the public records of Lynn, prove that he was a man of importance in the community. He was frequently called upon to perform duties of public trust and confidence, and sometimes acted as an advocate in court trials. From this worthy sire, Captain Shubael T. Collins was descended.

Captain Collins was born in Truro, Maine, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Collins. His father, Joseph Collins, was a native of Truro, Massachusetts, and was in business for himself for many years as a ship caulker. Later he removed to Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he continued to follow that trade. When Captain Collins was a boy, his parents moved to Provincetown, where his education was obtained. Provincetown was at that time an important center of the shipping and shipbuilding industry, and there was plenty to stimulate the lad's imagination. The father's taste for the more quiet surroundings of the dry land found expression in his desire that his son should not follow the sea for a livelihood. He rather preferred to see him settled in life in some business or profession that would not take him so far afield. As so often happens, however, the father's ideals for the son were far from being the latter's intentions for himself, and in the end the youth had the shaping of his own destiny. Captain Collins, all during his school days, had been dreaming of the sea, and at an early age he began going to sea. For twenty-eight years he took long voyages, during which time he had performed many excellent feats of seamanship. When he retired from the arduous sea life, Captain Collins removed to Boston, where he worked on the old water boat, which was owned by his uncle, from whom Captain Collins later purchased the boat, owning and operating it as long as he lived.

Captain Collins was a man of an extremely independent mind, and could never agree to have his conduct regulated by anything other than the operation of his own judgment and reason. He consequently found it impossible to ally himself with any political party which would involve a certain undue and artificial uniformity in the support one must render at the polls. He therefore remained aloof from such connections, and voted as his own conscience directed on every issue, deciding every question simply upon its own merits. There is but little doubt that it was this and this only that prevented him from occupying many public offices in his adopted community, for his talents were peculiarly fitted for such activity, and he was an extremely popular figure there. As it was, however, this extreme independence effectually prevented him from any such career.

Captain Collins did not, however, shut himself off entirely from the ordinary social intercourse which most men enjoy so greatly, nor, indeed, did he fail to enjoy it himself under certain conditions. He was a member of Balboa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he had taken the council degree. He was also a member of the Eastern Star Lodge; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of East Boston, and was past captain of the American Volunteer Harbor Steamboat Pilots. Both Captain and Mrs. Collins were members of the Unitarian church of East Boston.

Captain Shubael T. Collins was united in marriage with Ella F. Kemp, a daughter of William H. and Cornelia A. (Johnson) Kemp, of Harpswell, Maine. The union of Captain and Mrs. Collins was blessed with six children, as follows: 1. Alice Parks, who became the wife of William Leighton, and they are the parents of two children: Mary, and Leslie Collins Leighton. 2. Marion Kemp, became the wife of Apthorpe R. Heath, and they have one child, Phillip



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Heath. 3. Clarence Bailey, who was united in marriage with Bessie Doole, who bore him one daughter, Elsie Collins. 4. Susie Perkins. 5. Harriet Prescott. 6. Gertrude Elizabeth. Mrs. Collins later became the wife of Henry Willis Prescott, a sketch of whom precedes this one.

Captain Collins had a very wide acquaintance in the shipping circles of Boston. The attractions that won him so many warm friends were not of the surface merely, but had their basis in the strong and sterling virtues of the typical New England character.

CARTER, Col. John Joyce,

Man of Affairs, Civil War Veteran.

The Emerald Isle, famed in history for beauty of lake, river and landscape, was the birthplace of John Joyce Carter, his native place Westport in the County of Mayo, a town located at the head of Westport Bay in the west of Ireland. Ships came into that bay from the Atlantic ocean for the purpose of securing trade with the producers of woolen and linen fabrics and the art work in beautiful laces, results of the industry of the people of that locality. His father, John Carter, a merchant in Westport, acquired a full share of the trade with the residents of the town and surrounding country, the result being that he gained a competency and was considered a man of wealth. The mother of Mr. Carter, Cecelia (Joyce) Carter, belonged to the Joyces of the adjoining County of Galway.

These two families were among the most ancient clans of Ireland. They sprang from the Milesians who, according to the Bardic tradition, conquered the country about 1700 B. C. These Milesians had their origin in Scythia, and, having first migrated to Egypt, next moved to Spain, became the rulers of that country, and there remained until the richly fertile island which lay in the Atlantic

ocean to the westward attracted their ambition.

The Carter family sprang from M'Carthy, Prince of Muskerry, Earl of Clantharthy, and Viscount Mountchassel. The Barony of this family was located very near the center of the County of Cork. It was bounded on the north by the Blackwater river, and south, east and west by other clans. The rise of this family was of the period of several centuries ago. Like many ancient families there were changes in spelling, and with the modernization of languages this clan became Carter.

The Joyce family, from which came the mother of Colonel Carter, was also very ancient in its origin, and was coeval with the Clan Carthy. Joyce was a chief, and his country lay in the northwest border of the County of Galway, western Ireland, and, like the Carthys, assumed prominence in the affairs of neighbor clans.

Such were the antecedents of Colonel John Joyce Carter, a man of wonderful force and personality, whose career is herein traced. He was born at Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, June 16, 1842, and died at the Hotel Gotham in New York City, January 3, 1917, being suddenly stricken with pneumonia while on a holiday visit to New York with Mrs. Carter. The mother of John Joyce Carter died when he was but eighteen months of age, leaving also a daughter approaching youthful womanhood. The mother's place in the Carter home was in a measure filled by a great aunt, who with carefulness ministered to the welfare of the two children. Three years later the father met with an accident which caused his death. He had, as he supposed, left a competency in the form of ample property to provide for his son and daughter. The boy, John J., and his sister, Honora, went to live with their maternal grandmother, there remaining about a year. The property left by John Carter had by him been placed

under the charge of the parish priest, who proved recreant to his trust, and with the aid of his co-executors, the estate was wasted, and they never received the legacy prepared for them. Part of the plot was to remove living witnesses from the scene, and to this end a marriage was arranged for the sister, Honora, which was consummated in the latter part of 1846, the young couple then coming to the United States, bringing the child, John J., with them. They arrived in New York in the spring of 1847 and found a home in Troy, New York. In 1848 the family moved to Buffalo, New York, thence to Cleveland, Ohio, and in the summer of 1850 to Portageville, Wyoming county, New York. Shortly afterward the husband died and sister and brother were again left alone.

In Portageville, John J. Carter began his school attendance, later going to a school in Buffalo, where he was thoroughly instructed in Latin among other studies. He then spent several years with a family in Caseville, Allegany county, New York, attending school in the winter and aiding his benefactors in their work during the summer. In 1854 he became acquainted with Cyrus Rose, of Livingston county, New York, who took an interest in the boy, making him a member of his family, and rendering most generous kindness toward him. In the winter of 1854 he began study at the Nunda Literary Academy Institute, there remaining four years. A short time before completing his classical studies the Academy burned, but the school continued at Holmes' Hall under the charge of Asher B. Evans, A. M., and there for more than a year he studied Greek, Latin and mathematics.

In the winter of 1859-60 it was announced by the Congressman from that New York district that a vacancy existed at West Point, and that the applicant who stood highest in the examination should have the appointment. Young Carter entered the

contest and easily won the highest mark, but the man at Washington failed to keep his word and another received the appointment. Young Carter, however, was offered a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but this he refused, and continued to pursue his course of college preparation. Having chosen the University at Rochester, New York, he walked all the distance from Nunda to that town, passed the examination, and was admitted to the freshman class. But, finding that his funds were insufficient to liquidate the expenses of his first year at the University, he decided to go back to his home, and there earn a sufficient amount to add to what he already possessed. In return he traveled on foot that he might save every cent possible, and when he arrived at his adopted home the full sum of money in his purse amounted to \$45.00. He began teaching at Mount Morris, New York, in the fall of 1860, and continued during the winter of 1861, ending the term the last of March. After closing the school he resumed his studies at Nunda Academy, hoping to be able to enter the sophomore class at Rochester University in the early fall of 1861. He only spent a few days in study at the Academy when, on April 12, 1861, the Civil War between the States was begun with the firing upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

On April 19, 1861, the day upon which the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was assaulted in the streets of Baltimore, Maryland, John J. Carter, nineteen years old, at about the hour of noon, signed the recruiting roll, the first volunteer in Nunda and in the county of Livingston, New York. It only required twenty-eight days to fill the proposed company with the complement of recruits which was destined to become a part of the Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. The company having organized, and selected James McNair for captain, the men, on the morning of May 18,

1861, assembled in Nunda to answer roll call, then, at the word of command, the company proceeded up town where Miss Linkletter appeared and presented the command with a beautiful national silk flag. The company then boarded a train for Elmira, New York, arriving at half past three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. On May 22, 1861, the regiment elected for colonel, Robert F. Taylor, of Rochester; lieutenant-colonel, Calvin Walker; major, Robert J. Mann; adjutant, Charles T. Sutton; quartermaster, H. L. Suydam; chaplain, Rev. G. N. Cheney; surgeon, S. S. Mulford. Training continued until July 3, 1861, when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for the period of two years, dating from May 22, 1861, but nearly two months were consumed at Elmira in making the Thirty-third ready for the field. On the 6th and 7th of July the regiment was equipped for service, and on the 8th took train for Washington and, after marching out a mile and a half on Seventh street, went into camp. On August 6, 1861, the regiment left Camp Granger on Seventh street, Washington, and marched through Georgetown, taking up position near the Chain Bridge which spanned the Potomac river, the Thirty-third New York being brigaded with the Third Vermont and Sixth Maine regiments, under command of General W. F. Smith. While in that camp the Thirty-third had its first call to face the enemy, and during the latter part of August did some skirmishing. From this month on until the end of the two years' service the regiment took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

On September 1, 1861, young Carter, not yet twenty years of age, was promoted from the ranks to be quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, serving until July 10, 1862, when he was transferred to the position of commissary sergeant. He served the regiment until November 26, 1862, when he was

mustered out of the United States service as an enlisted man that he might accept the position of lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment under commission from Governor E. S. Morgan, of the State of New York. His commission bore date of June 24, 1862, and he continued with his company until mustered out at Geneva, New York, June 2, 1863, after the regiment had completed its term of two years in the army.

But Lieutenant Carter was not yet to furl the flag of his country and retire to private life. Very soon after the disbanding of the Thirty-third Regiment, its colonel, R. F. Taylor, and a number of officers who had served with him, began enlisting recruits to form the First New York Veteran Cavalry. Into this project Lieutenant Carter entered with all the spirit of his years, twenty-one. The governor of the State of New York authorized him to raise a company to become a part of the proposed cavalry regiment. He began enlisting men, and within the period of thirty days had a full company ready for service. While recruiting his company, Lieutenant Carter purchased a number of the finest horses to be found in Western New York. One of these animals, a fine black charger, he rode himself, and it was the remark of everybody who saw him that he made a splendid appearance. With the exception of the one he chose for himself, he sold all the others to officers of the regiment. On October 10, 1863, he, with his company, was mustered into the United States army. His commission as captain dated from September 18, 1863, and the company was designated "D" in the regiment.

Returning to the seat of war, Captain Carter found much strenuous duty to perform, and for brave and faithful duty he was on February 22, 1864, by Special Order No. 43 issued from Headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland, Department of

West Virginia, appointed acting ordnance officer of the First Separate Brigade and assigned to headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia. Before, however, entering upon the duties of this office, he was detailed as judge advocate to convene on February 24, 1864, a general court martial at Charleston, West Virginia. The duties of this appointment were hardly completed when on April 20, 1865, he was appointed commissioner of parole of West Virginia to go to Gauley Bridge and there accept the surrender of any forces of Confederates who might appear in that locality. He was to extend to them the same terms as were given by General Grant to General Lee at Appomattox.

Completing this official service, Captain Carter assumed the position of ordnance officer with his regiment until July 1, 1865, when, by General Order No. 94 issued from the Adjutant General's office at Washington, the First Veteran Cavalry of New York was ordered to be discharged. On learning of the order, Carter asked that he be relieved as an ordnance officer, that he might be mustered out of United States war service with his regiment. He was discharged from the army at Rochester, New York, August 2, 1865.

During his service in the army, which extended over the full period of the Civil War, John J. Carter achieved a record for leadership and for bravery that won conspicuous place in the history of the two regiments upon the rolls of which his name was written. During the Peninsular campaign of 1862 he was promoted to second lieutenant because of gallant acts at the battles of Williamsburg and Golden's Farm. At Antietam, General W. F. Smith, in his report of that sanguinary engagement, said: "I beg leave to mention the following named officer belonging to this (Third) Brigade whose conduct was particularly gallant under my own observation—Lieutenant John J. Carter, Thirty-third New York Volun-

teers." As a result of this recommendation Congress voted him the Medal of Honor, which carried with it membership in the Loyal Legion of Honor. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Carter at the head of his company entered the Confederate works on Marye's Heights and there drove the artillerymen from their guns. On the morning of May 4, 1863, he gave timely warning to General Sedgwick's Sixth Corps of the approach of Confederate reinforcements in the rear of Marye's Heights. Later in the day he caused the flag of the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment to be surrendered to his command. As a cavalry officer he received two wounds while in action, and lost five horses killed under him. In four engagements he led the cavalry charges. At the battle of Piedmont more than twice as many prisoners were captured as were men in his charging column.

Aside from many skirmishes and outpost duties, John J. Carter participated in the following named general engagements of the Army of the Potomac: In the Peninsular campaign of 1862 he was engaged at Williamsburg, April 11th to May 4th and 5th; at Mechanicsville, May 22nd; at Golden's Farm, June 28th; at Savage Station, June 29th; at White Oak Swamp, June 30th. In the Maryland campaign of 1862, at Crampton's Pass, September 14th, and at Antietam, September 17th. In the Rappahannock campaign of 1862-63 he took part at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and the Burnside "Mud March" of January 20, 1863. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, he was in the storming of Fredericksburg Heights, May 3rd, and Marye's Heights the same day, and on May 4th took part in the engagement at Salem Church and Bank's Ford. In Shenandoah Valley and Maryland campaigns of 1864 he was at New Market, May 13th, Piedmont, June 5th; Kernstown, July 24th, and Martinsburg, July 25th.

Later Colonel Carter was a companion of

the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Medal of Honor Association of the United States, and at one time commander of the Titusville Citizens Corps, an independent organization chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1873.

The Civil War having been brought to a close, with the authority of the government maintained in every section, young John J. Carter, then twenty-three years old, put off the blue coat of the soldier and arrayed himself in the plain clothes of the citizen. He had given four years of his life to the exacting services of military duty, a period that he intended to have spent in college. He felt that he was too far advanced in age to take up study, and that he must turn to some civil pursuit that would offer business success.

During the period of his service in the war between the States of the Union, Colonel Carter had accumulated \$5,000 from his salary, he having occupied official positions almost from the time of his enlistment. With this capital he associated with himself a partner, J. W. Alexander, and, on October 4, 1865, the new firm, Carter & Alexander, established a high class clothing furnishing house in the Fletcher block on Franklin street, Titusville, Pennsylvania. At about the close of the first year of their partnership, Mr. Alexander withdrew, leaving Colonel Carter alone to carry on the increasing trade. Remaining on Franklin street for nearly three years, he then removed to Spring street, just west of Franklin street. At this location Colonel Carter conducted the business until about October, 1870, when he formed a new partnership, John J. Carter & Company, his partners, J. W. Alexander, who was the first partner in the house when it was founded in 1865, and A. W. Rollins from New York City, a man familiar with the clothing business of the

metropolis. The partnership as formed in 1870 continued until about the beginning of 1872, when Colonel Carter again assumed control of the business in his own name, and so continued until he sold the stock of clothing to his employee, W. A. Rix, and ceased to be a merchant, retiring from mercantile life.

Although from the very beginning Colonel Carter was busily engaged in conducting the affairs of his mercantile enterprise, yet he found time to help carry forward the educational and civil development of the town. In 1870 he was elected from the Third Ward a member of the school board of Titusville and served a full term. He next served the city a term as councilman, and later was again a member of the school board and its president. During this term he built and presented to the schools of the city the Carter Athletic Play Grounds.

On March 27, 1868, the Commercial Club of Titusville was organized, composed of oil men, merchants, bankers, railroad men and lawyers. Colonel Carter continued a member until the organization came to an end in 1878. At the time the Oil Exchange for buying and selling oil was established in Titusville in 1871, Colonel Carter became a member and continued a member during its existence. He contributed towards the fund to build the new Exchange Block on Spring street, which, when reconstructed in part, became the Commercial Bank block. He was also a member of the Bradford, Pennsylvania, Oil Exchange.

During the early years of Colonel Carter's residence in Titusville and up to the time of closing mercantile pursuits and engaging permanently in the business of producing petroleum, he stood in the front rank of promoters of the propositions which best developed the town as a city. Not only was he among the advance thinkers and leaders but he was invariably found at the head of public affairs which displayed the patriotism

of the community. If there were military assemblages of veteran Civil War soldiers or civic processions to move in celebration of important events, Colonel Carter, if not otherwise engaged, was almost sure to be called upon to command.

Although Colonel John J. Carter's first business venture in the Pennsylvania oil region was that of merchant, dealing in useful commodities, yet from the very first engagement in that enterprise it seems that he preferred the excitement of an oil producer rather than to remain behind a store counter. He drilled his first well in the then flourishing Pleasantville field, which lay about six miles to the eastward from Titusville, in the year 1868, and it proved to be dry. From that year on he was interested in oil wells, although it was not until eight years afterwards that he closed his connection with mercantile life to actively engage in oil production. The "Upper Bradford Oil Field" in McKean county, Pennsylvania, began to yield petroleum in quantity in 1875-1876. The first wells having proven profitable, Colonel Carter entered the region in August, 1877, to explore it and determine his future action in that new oil Eldorado. His observations soon led him to conclude that there was a large area of surface territory underlaid with sandrock that would yield wealth in oil. He bought the Whipple farm on Kendall creek, alongside of which Sawyer City was built, a newspaper item dated August 13, 1877, making the statement that "John J. Carter is building a rig near Sawyer City." At the time he purchased the Whipple farm it contained three hundred acres, and four producing wells had been drilled upon the property. Upon this farm Colonel Carter drilled his first well in the Bradford district. On November 18, 1877, the report was that "John J. Carter's No. 2, Whipple Farm, was tubed yesterday."

Having tested a part of this property and

found it yielding remunerative profit, he increased his holdings in leased and purchased oil lands. His first venture after the Kendall creek property was to take a lease on the Lower Herdic farm on Foster brook, where Derrick City was built. He there operated with his usual perseverance, and on September 18, 1878, a letter from Bradford, Pennsylvania, to the Titusville (Pennsylvania) "Herald" stated that "Colonel John J. Carter's well No. 5 on the Lower Herdic farm, Foster Brook, was down 250 feet."

The production of oil from these two first investments animated Colonel Carter with the ambition to prospect in other sections of that prolific region. He secured leases or bought lands at Bell's Camp, Ridersville, West Branch, Rew City, State Line, Rixford, and secured oil property in Elk county, which adjoins the Bradford-McKean county field. At the time the foregoing properties were yielding ample returns, Colonel Carter organized the whole into The State Oil Company, with headquarters at Titusville, Pennsylvania, that company at one time owning several hundred wells in the McKean county region.

Early in the year 1878 the oil producers of the Bradford field came to the understanding that a union of interests was necessary. At various times consultations were held, when, finally, on July 19th of that year, a Producers' Association, Limited, was organized with David A. Wray, John J. Carter, George Gilmore, I. G. Jackson and R. W. Evans appointed as managers. At this meeting \$5,000 was subscribed to be set apart as a nucleus of capital stock, with the proviso that the amount be increased by further contributions. The purpose of this association was to maintain a union of action in relation to storing and marketing petroleum as it came from the wells. On September 4, 1878, a meeting of the Producers' Association was held at Bradford for the

purpose of choosing a board of directors. W. Codrington, John J. Carter, H. P. Smith and S. G. Shake were the oil men selected. Colonel Carter having so recently entered the field of oil producers, his election as one of the directors of the association is conclusive evidence that he had impressed his associates with his true worth and that he was highly competent to carry forward the measures which would win favorable results and receive fair consideration from storage, pipe lines and railroads. At the time producers' unions were formed at Derrick City and Custer City. These oil towns were in the Bradford field.

While Colonel Carter was giving close attention to regulating conditions for storing and marketing oil, he was busy also with the work of drilling wells located upon his different properties. These here noted are only a few among the many. On October 21, 1878, a well was finished on the Herdic, with the hole full of oil. On July 29, 1879, the producers and oil tankers held a meeting at Olean, New York, at which Colonel Carter presided. Among other proceedings it was resolved that a committee be appointed "to procure legal advice, to confer with the pipe line officials and to demand their rights."

Although Colonel Carter carried forward a vast amount of business during his active years in acquiring territory and drilling oil wells in the Pennsylvania oil region, yet the marketing of the product was a problem that was of first importance after the oil had been brought to the surface. The price received for the commodity was not largely remunerative, hence the small margin of profit required the most careful economy on the part of the producers. In the latter part of 1883 and early 1884 there arose a critical question regarding pipe lines, tanks and storage charges. At that time two systems of pipe lines were in existence and owned by the Standard Oil Company. These lines

were known as the United Pipe Lines and National Transit Company pipe lines. The owners of these systems of oil transportation had decided that on April 1, 1884, they would consolidate both under one name—The National Transit Company. The then different oil exchanges in Bradford, Titusville, Oil City, Franklin, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, became alarmed regarding what might be the outcome of piping, storing, and the cost of such service, should the consolidation take place. On the 10th of March, 1884, a conference of exchanges was held at Oil City, Pennsylvania, at which meeting it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to inquire into "all matters pertaining to the transfer of the business and property of the United Pipe Lines on April 1, 1884, to the National Transit Company." The whole committee of seven then held a meeting and appointed three of their number to take the question under advisement, as follows: John J. Carter, of the Titusville Oil Exchange, N. F. Hilton, of the Oil City Exchange, and Joseph Seep, of the Bradford Exchange. Colonel Carter, as chairman of the committee, and his associates, proceeded to exercise the duties as laid upon them. They had interviews with the officers of the pipe lines, and, after due consideration, made a report embodying all the facts elicited. The summing up of their conclusions was to the effect that the coming together of the two pipe lines would result in benefit to the oil industry. The leading part of the work of this committee was carried forward to completion by Colonel Carter, and the report was accepted by the exchanges as the conclusion of a vitally important question.

In addition to the many exacting duties falling upon him in those years of the early '80's, Colonel Carter built the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua narrow gauge system of railroad, connecting Bradford, Pennsylvania, with Kane, Smethport, Rew City,

Pennsylvania, and Olean and Wellsville, New York, and for more than ten years was president and general manager of the system.

In the year 1887, in fact for more than three years, the men engaged in producing crude oil in the Pennsylvania fields began to earnestly realize that, as conditions then prevailed, there was but very small profit accruing to them as the result of their effort to bring the commodity to the surface. Therefore the problem was clearly demonstrated to those engaged in the industry that some move must have the serious consideration of the best thought and exercise the most clearly defined ability to bring at least some degree of relief, or else bankruptcy would be the ultimate end of the great petroleum enterprise. It was finally decided that one of the obstacles that lay in the way of prosperity, and in part to be overcome, was high rates for pipe line transportation, storage tank charges and percentage taken for evaporation. The Pennsylvania Legislature had assembled in 1887 and its membership contained men whose interests lay in the regions where crude oil was produced and there extensively refined. Not long after the session began, a measure was introduced in that body, bearing title of the Billingsy Bill. This bill, if it became a law, would greatly relieve the burden under which the producing element was laboring. The intended law proposed to reduce the charge per barrel on oil transportation through pipe lines, and also the cost of storage as well as evaporation or shrinkage rates. At that time the Standard Oil Company of New York owned all the pipe lines and storage capacity aside from what was under control of the Tide Water Company. These lines had established rules for taking and holding the producers' oil, which, under the low value of selling conditions, left oil men without profit after they had assumed all the risks in exploring and searching for oil.

At this time Colonel Carter became interested in the question, as he was one of the larger producers in the Bradford oil district. He did not agree with the theory of action proposed by the Billingsy bill. So he called a committee of oil men to meet with him in New York City to there have audience with the Standard Oil Company people and ascertain what kind of a compromise could be brought into existence to relieve the oil industry burden without the aid of a Pennsylvania legislative mandate. On Thursday and two following days, March 15, 16, 17, 1887, this committee held its sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Twenty oil men were present, and Colonel Carter was made chairman of the meeting. He conducted the deliberations in so consummate a manner that the Standard people conceded almost every point demanded during the three days' session. The Billingsy bill was defeated and the compromise went into effect. With truth it may be said that the result of the oil men's committee meeting with the Standard Oil Company representatives and the gratifying results achieved was the work of Colonel Carter as leader. As a further matter of truth, Colonel Carter seldom failed in any proposition he undertook during his long, busy, industrial life.

Upon another occasion Colonel Carter played a conspicuous part in not only protecting his own interests from extortion in the Bradford oil field, but hundreds of other operators under similar conditions. Early in 1894 a suit was brought by one James E. Blair for damages because of gas for fuel being piped to adjoining farms. This Blair, it seems, had originally owned the land which Carter had sub-leased by assignment and upon which he was operating. If the court decided that a producer could not use the gas from his own wells without paying for it to the original landholder, then every oil man in the region would be subject to liquidate heavy

cost for natural gas fuel. Colonel Carter set up reply to the claim that it was merely an interchange of gas between farms, and accompanied by a large number of producers, on April 18, 1894, journeyed to Smethport, the county seat, and there contested for right interpretation from the court. The decision was rendered in his favor. But there being two counts in the suit, one for gas used, and the other for timber, Colonel Carter allowed the timber count to maintain in the sum of \$64.00, and an account of \$17.00 for gas which had been sold from the leased premises. He also paid the costs of the suit, the whole amount for timber, gas sold and court expense being \$190.91. The court closing late, Colonel Carter chartered a special train to carry the large party of attendants back to Bradford.

But the "Upper" Bradford oil field was not destined to absorb all the energy of Colonel Carter's ambition in the production of petroleum. He not only was interested in oil, but he engaged in other lines of original business enterprise. In 1886 he bought the Dr. G. Shamburg oil property which lay at West Hickory on the west bank of the Allegheny river, in Forest county. He there continued to operate for oil on all parts of the property, and to gratify a longing desire to enjoy the pleasures which arise from agricultural pursuits he established "Riverside Farm," stocking it with improved herds of horses and cattle. From the farm to Titusville, a distance of some fifteen miles, he built a privately owned telephone line.

At the time Colonel Carter purchased the West Hickory property, he opened a permanent business office in the Oil Exchange building in Titusville, now the Commercial Bank building, and there maintained his general headquarters during the remainder of his life. During the period of nearly seventeen years Colonel Carter retained the West Hickory holdings, incorporating the oil production from that property into the

State Oil Company. On April 25, 1903, he sold the farm consisting of more than 3,000 acres of timber to a Warren, Pennsylvania, company.

A second period in Colonel John J. Carter's energetic life as a successful oil operator began in 1893. At the time it was sixteen years since he drilled his first well in the Bradford field. He now had not only a thorough experience in how to search for oil in the hidden recesses of sand rocks, but he had made a study of the geological formations of the earth's stratas, which made him familiar with a scientific knowledge necessary to be exercised when choosing locations for oil operations. Concluding that there were yet pools of petroleum to be discovered by means of the derrick and drill, he on that occasion decided to make a move toward the oil fields of the West or South. He said to John F. Eckbert, a young, energetic man then in his employ, and one familiar with all the details of oil field work and for choosing territory: "You go to the Ohio oil field and there ascertain what can be leased or purchased that has a prospect of yielding fair returns from the capital required for development. If Ohio proves barren of hope in your estimate, West Virginia at present offers some inducement. Go there and examine that region. Report on whatever you find."

Mr. Eckbert proceeded to Ohio, and after careful observation concluded that there was no warrant for profitable returns upon the investment required to prosecute operations. So he took train for West Virginia, reaching the then very new oil section, Sistersville, toward the last days of January, 1893. Examining various parts of the field that lay within the vicinity of the town, Mr. Eckbert explored the John Shay property, at the time a productive piece of land, having forty-two wells yielding about fifty barrels of oil each per day and a prolific volume of salt water. From his practical knowledge,

after observing the nature of the oil as it came from the wells—its lively appearance—he was led to the conclusion that, if there was a possibility of exhausting the water, a large flow of oil would be the result. Upon receiving Eckbert's report, Colonel Carter immediately proceeded to Sistersville and went over the ground himself. His practical knowledge of what might be accomplished with proper machinery and other appliances to raise the salt water from the oil-bearing rock determined him to purchase the Shay farm without delay. Following this purchase and within the period of thirty days Colonel Carter bought the William Johnson farm, which also lay in the Sistersville field, and within a very short time, by purchase, came into possession of the Victor property. The "West Virginia Oil Review," published at Sistersville, West Virginia, gave the following details of the transaction, the editor having had an interview with the new owner:

The sale was closed in the city of Pittsburgh and the price paid, in round numbers, was \$470,000. The number of acres transferred was 2,083. The production is 1,300 barrels a day. There are 99 producing wells and two are being drilled. The sale includes all the property of every kind in this field owned by the Victor Oil & Gas Company, including the two offices and work shops on the T. N. Wells property. The Carter Oil Company now has full possession of the entire property and will go to work at once to get every barrel of oil there is under this ground out and as fast as possible. The Carter Oil Company now owns the principal production on this (West Virginia) side of the river, and its property here is worth at least a couple of million of dollars.

With the purchase of the Victor Oil and Gas Company, Colonel Carter also bought the Wells Farm Oil Company, Murphy Brothers, McFadden and Bruner oil properties. Computing the value of all these oil lands, more than \$800,000 had been expended. Having now secured these very large holdings and confident that the output of oil would return profitable dividends on the

capital involved, Colonel Carter made another move that would accrue to his benefit. On the first day of May, 1893, he organized the West Virginia property into a corporation, naming it The Carter Oil Company, and placing the capital stock at \$1,000,000. Upon arranging the organization upon a working basis, Colonel Carter became the leading factor in the oil development of the West Virginia property, and, under the manager's broadly comprehensive control, he saw it grow in financial importance until, at the end, when he closed his connection with it, the property had increased in value, and now the Carter Oil Company is the largest producing organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It is capitalized at \$25,000,000 and its broadly dispersed operations extend from West Virginia to Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Texas. After the company became a factor in the field of operations in West Virginia, Colonel Carter began to expand his ownership in oil lands. He bought more property in West Virginia. Then he crossed the boundary line between the two States and purchased some choice property which lay in the southeastern border of the State of Ohio.

Another phase of Colonel Carter's nature which grew out of his connection with the business of producing petroleum is worthy of place in these annals. Shortly after becoming a leading factor in the oil fields of West Virginia and Ohio, he began employing young men and giving them opportunity to learn by labor how to apply their energy in the industry of producing petroleum. To carry out the philosophical and generous idea he placed these applicants on the oil property where they could become familiar with every detail connected with the business, and at the same time keeping in personal touch with the applicant's development through correspondence. There they were first given the task of loading and unloading pipe, tools, drilling cables, casing and tubing.

Then they moved machinery, placing it at wells and at pumping stations. While thus engaged they were provided with opportunity to learn how steam boilers were set up; how other kinds of machines about oil wells were erected or taken down; how wells were drilled, cased, tubed and pumped; how to fire boilers and care for rigs in every detail. As soon as one of these helpers was deemed capable of assuming charge of the appliances which were used to pump either single or a number of wells, he was there permitted to have full charge of a unit. He was thereby delegated to keep the wells under his charge in perfect running order, making reports of production and of necessary repairs to rigs and engines, or whatever else that required attention.

The result of this wise course on the part of Colonel Carter was: It gave him a corps of men competent to carry forward every detail of his extensive operations in the production of crude petroleum, and men loyal to the heart to Colonel Carter and the welfare of the company. And what is a further gratifying result: Many of these very same young men ultimately became managers of some of the greater oil concerns in different oil fields of the United States.

To give a complete record of all the different elements of business importance which engaged Colonel Carter's broadly comprehensive mind and active energy would reach far beyond the space allotted to this biography. But there are yet several very important subjects to add to the foregoing, and, without such narrative, this history would be far from complete.

In 1908 Colonel Carter was delegated by the Standard Oil Company to go to Japan and there ascertain if any part of that country contained petroleum in sufficient quantity to pay for operations. With a competent party of workmen and a complete supply of oil well tools and machines, he crossed the Pacific ocean and landed in Japan. After

exploring the region, two wells were drilled, the deepest ever before undertaken in Japan. Oil was found, but the yield was so small it would not pay to continue the experiment. So, disposing of the materials which he had taken to that faraway region, and all the property previously operated by the Standard Oil Company, he began his journey homeward, having spent a year of energetic effort to find a profitable oil field in that country. Previous, however, to leaving Japan, Colonel Carter was ordered to return to California and there examine the oil fields of the Pacific coast. On reaching that prolific petroleum region of the United States, he found that the Standard Oil Company required more of the product for refining and marketing than the territory under the company's control was yielding. He therefore proceeded to the field, examined several properties, and recommended their purchase. One of these properties was the holdings of the California Oil Fields Company, Limited, owned by an English concern. The property comprised eight and one-half sections and was producing 10,000 barrels a day from sixty-five wells. But the management of the California Standard Oil Company turned it down. Colonel Carter was then directed to secure some prospective property which could be developed by test wells. In compliance with this proposition he examined more of the oil field territory, and finally located a carefully selected piece of property in the Midway field. Concluding the purchase of the land, the company proceeded to develop the holdings and the results were large yields of high grade oil. Not only did he select the lands, but he located a number of wells which proved to be large producers.

Colonel Carter also selected and conducted the purchase of a large property which lay south of the Fullerton district, this territory also proving rich in yield of oil. All this exacting work was accomplished within

the period of four months, and here it is not out of place to say that Colonel Carter in all his years of oil producing made but few mistakes in the choice of territory. In 1913 Colonel Carter was commissioned by the Standard Oil Company of New York to proceed to Peru, South America, and there examine a great tract of oil territory belonging to the London & Pacific Oil Company of England. The property consisted of 483,000 acres, and it extended from north to south ten miles, and from east to west from one to three miles. Mr. Carter reported favorably on this property, and a controlling interest was purchased.

Returning from executing the South American commission, Colonel Carter examined the Slick oil holdings in Oklahoma, which he purchased. But the Interior Department at Washington refused to approve the transfer because Standard Oil interests held stock in the Carter Oil Company. Later Colonel Carter succeeded in purchasing the John Markham oil property in Oklahoma for the Carter Oil Company. And thus he rounded out a life of business energy that, without overestimation, was as long in action and successful in results as any man that ever engaged in the busy avocations of merchant, oil producer, banker, builder and manager of railroads.

Colonel Carter in 1915 retired from the oil field, having previously effected a sale of the State Oil Company and the Carter Oil Company to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Titusville Iron Works, which were rebuilt and supplied with abundant capital, he retained his interest in for ten years, then sold. On November 16, 1915, he resigned his office of vice-president and director of the Commercial Bank of Titusville, thus severing a connection which had existed for thirty-four years. This left him comparatively free from business, and the last year of his life was given to his home, family and recreation.

Colonel Carter's private library was most carefully selected, and reflected his love for history, biography, geology and general literature. He spent his leisure hours amid his wonderful collection of books and stored his mind with the best thought of the best writers. He was a pleasing conversationalist and strong in argument. As an extemporaneous speaker he was eloquent and effective, but whenever he wished to deliver an impressive address he carefully prepared himself. His personal appearance, graceful gesture and well modulated voice were greatly in his favor, and as he never spoke save from a full knowledge of his subject, he ranked high as a public speaker.

During his later life Colonel Carter made several journeys across the Atlantic ocean in tour of portions of the old world. His first journey of the kind was in 1876, when he visited the scene of his birthplace in Western Ireland. There, in a parish church at Westport, he found among the archives and records of births, marriages and deaths, the date of his own advent into this world of cheerful hope. His other journeys were made to England and the Continent.

One of his generous contributions was the building of a fine parsonage for the Baptist church of Titusville. This edifice was erected in commemoration of the memory of his first wife, whose life had been one of domestic kindness and philanthropic benevolence. The parsonage, which stands on the corner of West Walnut and North Perry streets, just opposite the church, is an ornament to the locality, the style of architecture being modern and attractive. Another of his acts of a thoughtful and generous man was the building of an edifice for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic at Nunda, New York. It was from that town that Colonel Carter enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65. In 1898 he constructed a commodious playground in the east end of

Titusville and presented it to the school board for the benefit of the school children of the city. Coupled with these public acts were many private deeds of benevolence bestowed in generous aid to deserving persons and objects. His philanthropy was widespread, generous and thoughtful for the well being of others.

Colonel Carter was a lover of the beauty of nature's creation. He admired field, forest and stream. He liked animals, birds in the woods and fish in the streams, and he protected them wherever he could. He held a deep interest in the farm, and found the highest degree of recreation while mingling amid the pleasures which environ the quiet of rural life. He was deeply attached to the institutions of the American Republic, a lover of its people, and an advocate of a perfect state of national defence. And, one of his greatest characteristics was his friendship for youth—children. The final act of Colonel Carter's life work was the purchase of a farm just west of the city of Titusville and the erection thereon of a series of buildings, from residence to barns and out-buildings, which are an ornament to the Oil Creek Valley and to Western Pennsylvania.

Colonel Carter was a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892, and at Chicago in 1916. He was a trustee of Bucknell University, Allegheny College and Drake Memorial Museum of Titusville. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Country Club of Titusville.

Colonel Carter married, July 19, 1866, Emma Gibbs, daughter of Francis H. and Sarah Gibbs, of Nunda, New York. They began married life in Titusville, which became their permanent residence, and there Mrs. Carter died February 6, 1902, the mother of nine children, five of whom died

in infancy. Colonel Carter married (second) December 19, 1908, Alice Neill, who survives him, daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Pennell) Neill. Children of Colonel John J. and Emma (Gibbs) Carter: 1. Charles Gibbs, born April 14, 1867, became a successful lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where, after a short illness, he died May 14, 1909, aged forty-two years, leaving a widow and one child. 2. Luke Berne, born February 15, 1876, resides in Titusville, where he carries on the extensive business affairs left by his father. 3. Emma, born August 5, 1879, married Alexander B. Sharp, of Steubenville, Ohio. 4. Alice, born September 18, 1881, wife of Hugh Herndon, of Pelham Manor and New York City.

CHADWICK, N. Henry,

Business Man, Legislator.

Every phase of the life of Newtonville, Massachusetts, commercial, social, religious and fraternal, was brought face to face with a distinct and irreparable loss in the death of N. Henry Chadwick, which occurred in Newbury, Vermont, August 1, 1910, when in his seventy-second year. Mr. Chadwick was a man respected and honored in the daily walks of life. He was beloved, because he was what he was, genuine, whole hearted, honest, direct, just and prompt in his dealings, considerate and thoughtful always and to all, regardless of time, place, circumstances or people. His was a character founded on the Rock of Ages, unchanged and unchanging as the years passed by. He was always the same sterling, thoughtful, kindly friend to humanity. While his friendships were countless in the great throbbing business and political circles the country over, in the clubs and organizations that knew him, and in all paths where he was a familiar figure, it was the tried and true friends and the loved ones at his own fireside that were life and love to him. Mr.

Chadwick was a man of very conservative ideas, very careful in his methods, and the possessor of the confidence of the community in the many activities with which he was identified. As a friend, he was loyal and true, and once taken into his confidence, his friendship was lasting. Painsstaking in his habits, and genial in his nature, it was only a natural outcome that he would win the esteem of all. He kept well posted upon the affairs of the day in city, State and Nation, and talked entertainingly and understandingly about the questions of the hour. He possessed a retentive memory, which was well stored with recollections of men and events.

N. Henry Chadwick came of good old New England stock, his birth occurring in Bradford, Vermont, in 1838, the son of Nicholas Chadwick. The English family of Chadwick, from which the American Chadwicks are descended, springs from a hamlet named Chadwick in Rochdale, Lancashire. William de Chadwyke, the first of the name, was born about 1355. His descendant, John de Chadwyk, of a few generations later, was the progenitor of the Chadwicks of Chadwick. The coat-of-arms of the family is a very ancient one, and is as follows:

Arms—Gules an escutcheon within an orle of martlets argent.

Crest—A lily argent stalked and leaved vert.

Charles Chadwick, the first of the name to settle in New England, was admitted a freeman of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1631. He was town officer and deputy to the General Court, passing away when in his eighty-sixth year.

N. Henry Chadwick attended the public schools in Bradford, Vermont, the place of his birth, where he proved to be an enthusiastic student. Upon finishing his educational training, Mr. Chadwick started upon his business career, rising step by step, until he became a well known figure in the busi-

ness circles of the city of Boston, Massachusetts. He began at the very beginning, relying wholly upon merit of his work and faithful discharge of tasks to bring the advance he wished. His first occupation was the making of blocks for hat manufacturers, and some time later he engaged in the contracting and building business, becoming associated with Frederick Stillings, the style of the firm being Chadwick & Stillings. As a man of business, Mr. Chadwick was greatly appreciated by his fellow-men. He was thoughtful of those who were in his service, and the kindly deeds performed by him in their interest and for their comfort were innumerable, and many have in their hour of need had cause to be thankful to him and bless him for his good heart. As a business man, Mr. Chadwick believed in and followed a safe, sound and sane business policy.

Besides being the possessor of those virtues which made him a devoted husband, a genial neighbor, and highly respected in business circles, Mr. Chadwick was rich in his public service. He had always taken a deep interest in civic affairs, holding various public offices in Newtonville, Massachusetts, and in 1899 and 1900 he represented Newton, Massachusetts, in the Massachusetts Legislature. The first year in the Legislature, Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the important committee "On Cities," and during his second year he was a member of that committee, and the committee on "State House." In his political views, Mr. Chadwick was a staunch Republican, and was recognized as a keen business man of excellent judgment and in touch with current affairs of the world. He was liberal in his views, however, lending support to the best men and standards rather than to party.

Mr. Chadwick was essentially a business man and a home man, but he was affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of Dalhousie Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New-



Joseph W. Symonds

bury, Vermont. By those who knew him intimately, Mr. Chadwick was highly esteemed. No man was ever bigger hearted or more unselfishly devoted to his family. He was honorable and square in all his business dealings, and lived a clean life in every way. He was both a good listener and conversationalist, and it is within the sacredness of his own home, and among his intimate friends, that the cherished form and speech of Mr. Chadwick will be forever missed and mourned.

Mr. Chadwick was an active member of the Congregational church of Newtonville, Massachusetts, and when the new church was built, he served on the building committee. He was in robust health until a few years prior to his death, and after the first notice of his failing health, he had been most patient and brave, his courage and strong will aiding him in carrying on his ordinary occupations up to the last. His death occurred while on a visit in Newbury, Vermont, and meant the removal from the home circle of a man whom to know was to love and respect. He was a man of rare gentleness, a true Christian gentleman whose kindly influence was felt by all who came into contact with him, and with these attributes he gained a wide popularity. He was beloved not only by the people of Newbury, Vermont, where he traveled as an annual visitor, but by a large circle of friends in Boston and Newtonville, Massachusetts, where his business and home interests were.

N. Henry Chadwick married (first) Ellen Harden, of Mansfield, Massachusetts, who passed away in 1902. On January 12, 1905, Mr. Chadwick married (second) Sarah Amelia Dutton, a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Hazen) Dutton, both of whom were highly respected natives of Hartford, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton were the parents of three children, namely: 1. Ellen, who became the wife of Henry Bailey, died in 1912. 2. Jacob, passed away April 19,

1895. 3. Sarah Amelia, who is the widow of N. Henry Chadwick, in whose memory we are writing. Mrs. Chadwick was educated at the Methodist Seminary in Newbury, Vermont. Since the death of her husband, she has continued to reside in Newtonville, Massachusetts.

The Duttons in America are of Saxon nativity. The ancient family of Duttons assumed the surname from the place of their residence, Duntune, now pronounced and spelled Dutton, which was a township lying about five miles east of Frodsham, on the river Wever, in Cheshire, England. The Dutton family of Vermont are descendants of the Duttons who emigrated to New England about the year 1631, many of whose descendants settled in Connecticut. The Duttons in Hartford, Vermont, are lineal descendants of Thomas Dutton, of Wallingford, Connecticut.

Mr. Chadwick enjoyed life and made it enjoyable for others. There were no flaws in his character, and no stain upon his record. He did more than a man's work and he left to his family and friends a reputation which is to them a precious legacy, because it is that of a man who deserved of his fellow-men only good opinions. If the measure of life is the character which one develops and the good that he does, Mr. Chadwick may be said to have succeeded in rounding out a career of precious memory to all who knew him.

SYMONDS, Joseph White,
Lawyer, Jurist.

As a memorial to a lawyer and jurist, upon whom was bestowed high honor in his profession and the privilege of extended usefulness, this record is dedicated. The field of Judge Symonds' labors was the State of Maine, and as an associate justice of her Supreme Court, and in connection with much important litigation, he spent his

life in holding high the standards of his well loved profession. Judge Symonds was a man of unusually profound knowledge, distinguished by broad culture, and his strong mental powers gave him eminent ranking in his chosen field. The following paragraphs containing a review of his ancestry give, in detail, the facts of his life and work.

The Symonds family is an ancient and distinguished one in England, where it can be definitely traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. The Symonds coat-of-arms also bears witness to their antiquity, consisting of:

Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or.

Motto—*Dum vivo spero.*

The name has been traced in Lancashire through twenty generations, six of which are recorded by Richard Symonds, antiquary and poet, who fought at Naseby. Richard Symonds, of the third generation, was the ancestor of the powerful family of this name in Norfolk, England, while John Symonds, of the eighth generation, was the founder of the House of Symonds, in Cambridgeshire.

(I) John Symonds, the founder of the family in America, and ancestor of Judge Symonds, was closely related to Samuel Symonds, afterwards of Ipswich. The two men appeared together in Boston, in March, 1638, and took the freeman's oath together. About 1650 the coat-of-arms and family genealogy, together with a desk and table brought over by John Symonds from England to this country, were destroyed by fire, but the descendants have kept alive the tradition of the arms with its "three trefoils slipped or," and have counted themselves of the same stock as the governor. The names of estates owned in England by these two men have been perpetuated in the names of towns here, and we find Topsfield and Mid-

dleton associated with places where the Symonds have resided. John Symonds brought with him from England his wife Elizabeth, and a family of three children, but Samuel Symonds, the youngest child from whom the Symonds line with which we are especially concerned is descended, and who is named in honor of his kinsman, Samuel Symonds, was born in this country. John Symonds came to the colonies in 1637-38, and died in 1671. He was called a carpenter after the fashion which obtained at that day, although he merely kept apprentices and did not work at the trade. In a similar manner Sir Richard Saltonstall is called a miller, though it also was merely a nominal classification.

(II) Samuel Symonds, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Symonds, was born November 4, 1638, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died at Boxford, August 14, 1722, in his eighty-first year. He bought land in 1662, and built his homestead in what is now Boxford, near the Topsfield line. Samuel Symonds and Captain Baker, son-in-law of Deputy Baker, held all the first town and church offices. It is a remarkable fact and another indication of the kinship between this Samuel Symonds and the deputy governor of the same name that their signatures are so much alike that they might well be thought those of the same man. Samuel Symonds married Elizabeth Andrew, a daughter of Robert Andrew, of Topsfield, and they were the parents of: Elizabeth, Hannah, Grace, Mary, Samuel, John, who died young; Ruth, Rebecca, who died in infancy; Phebe, who was called Rebecca after her sister's death; Phoebe, Joseph, Nathaniel, and John, of whom further.

(III) John (2) Symonds, youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Andrew) Symonds, was born January 6, 1690, in what is now Boxford. He probably died in 1761. He married, in 1708, Hannah Hazen, a daughter of John and Mary (Bradstreet)

Hazen, of Topsfield, her mother being the daughter of John Bradstreet, and granddaughter of Governor Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet. John Symonds and his wife were the parents of: John, who died in infancy; Hannah, Thomas, Jacob, Alice, who died in infancy; Alice, Sarah, Francis, Lydia, Phoebe, and John, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Symonds, youngest child of John (2) and Hannah (Hazen) Symonds, was born March 11, 1725, at Boxford, and died of smallpox in 1778. He married (first) Ruth Dorman, of Topsfield, who died after bearing him four children. He married (second) Ruth Metcalf, by whom he had: Ruth, Thomas, Francis, Abigail, Nathaniel, of whom further; Hannah, and Huldah.

(V) Nathaniel Symonds, third son of John (3) and Ruth (Metcalf) Symonds, was born in October, 1764, at Danvers, Massachusetts, and died at Raymond, Maine, in 1823. He afterwards removed to Bridgeton, and still later to Raymond, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he was engaged in farming. He married, in 1791, Martha Starbird, a daughter of Moses Starbird, and they were the parents of: Joseph, of whom further; Martha, Hannah, Huldah, Sally, Eliza C., and Henry A. The name of Moses Starbird appears as a private on the Continental army payroll of Captain Smart's company, Colonel Smith's (Wigglesworth) regiment, for service from March 1, 1777, to March 1, 1780, and he is credited to Bradford. Also on a return, dated February 5, 1778, at Camp Valley Forge. After the Revolution, Moses Starbird settled in Raymond, where he built a large old-fashioned farmhouse at Panther's Pond, near the town, which afterwards became the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Nathaniel Symonds.

(VI) Joseph Symonds, eldest child of Nathaniel and Martha (Starbird) Symonds,

was born June 12, 1793, at Raymond, and died in Portland, in 1873. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the latter part of his life was spent at Portland. He married, in 1819, Isabella Jordan, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Humphrey) Jordan, of Raymond, Maine, and a descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. Robert Jordan, the first Episcopal clergyman in Maine. They were the parents of eight children: 1. David J. 2. Lydia M. 3. Rachel J. 4. Elisabeth C. 5. William Law, a distinguished scholar and author, born in 1833, died in 1862; he was educated at the Portland High School and Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter in the year 1854 with the highest honors of his class; he was a man of great purity of character, intellectual maturity and scholarly tastes; he pursued theological studies for two years, and preached for six months at Chicopee, Maine; he then became connected with the staff of the "New American Encyclopedia," and contributed to this valuable work an immense volume of material; the extent and variety of his attainments may be judged from the fact that he contributed twenty-six hundred articles on historical, philosophical and biographical subjects to the Encyclopedia, all of them marked by that taste, originality and erudition for which he was remarkable; some of the most important of these articles are on the subjects, "History," "English Literature," "Philosophy," etc.; he was also contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," and the "Knickerbocker," and was also a writer of brilliant articles for the newspaper press; James Russell Lowell, at that time the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," said of Mr. Symonds' essay, "The Carnival of the Romantic," which appeared in the issue of his magazine for August, 1860, "that it was the best essay that had ever appeared in the magazine;" his librarian instinct was great, and Dr. Cogswell, chief of the Astor Library, left Mr. Symonds in

charge of that institution during his absence for a summer in Europe. Mr. Symonds would have undoubtedly enriched the world with further work of inestimable value had he not been stricken before he had reached his prime, and died at the age of twenty-eight, in 1862; an appropriate epitaph for Mr. Symonds would be that strange saying of the Greeks, "that those whom the gods love died young;" he belonged by blood and tradition to that early New England school of letters, which was marked at one and the same time by a delicate austerity and a philosophic boldness; his death before his thirtieth year deprived this country and the world of the richest fruit of an explicit, hardy and original genius. 6. Cynthia Isabel. 7. Joseph White, of whom further. 8. Anson Jordan, who died in earth youth.

(VII) The Hon. Joseph White Symonds, seventh child of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds, was born September 2, 1840, at Raymond, Maine. He was a small child when his parents removed to Portland, and it was in this city that most of his childhood was spent, and that he attended school. He was a pupil in the grammar grades and high school, and at the latter institution was prepared for college. He exhibited, even as a child, the extraordinary gifts of his family at their highest pitch, and was a brilliant student at an age when most boys are doing their best to avoid such work altogether. After graduating from the high school, he entered Bowdoin College, in 1856, where he maintained his high reputation for scholarship, and where he graduated with the class of 1860, taking his bachelor's degree. From early life his inclinations were towards the profession of law, and he began the study of his chosen subject in the office of Samuel and D. W. Fessenden. He continued it later in that of Edward Fox, afterwards judge of the United States District Court for Maine, to such good purpose that in 1863 he was admitted

to the practice of law in Cumberland county, and at once opened an office in Portland. In the same year Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Judge Symonds was not the only brilliant member of the class of 1860 of Bowdoin, which indeed was famous for the number of distinguished men which it included, and among which should be mentioned the Hon. W. W. Thomas, the Hon. Amos L. Allen, Judge Horace H. Burbank, Samuel L. Came, A. W. Bradbury, and Thomas Brackett Reed, with the last of whom he was a close friend for many years. For five years young Mr. Symonds remained in practice by himself in Portland and then, in 1868, was elected to the post of city solicitor, which he held until 1872. In 1869 he formed a partnership with the Hon. Charles F. Libby, and the firm of Symonds & Libby became well known in legal circles immediately. The association was necessarily broken up when, in 1872, Mr. Symonds was appointed by Governor Perham to the bench of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, Maine. In 1878, when he was but thirty-eight years of age, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, where he remained six years, and then retired to private practice, the old firm of Symonds & Libby being reformed. This association was once more dissolved, in 1891, and two years later Judge Symonds became the senior member of the firm of Symonds, Snow & Cook. This firm, enlarged a few years later by the addition of a new partner, Mr. Hutchinson, under the name of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, and still later by the addition of Stuart O. Symonds, and Roger V. Snow was his final association.

In addition to his legal activities, Judge Symonds held at various times a number of offices. During his entire life he was a staunch Republican, but he systematically and consistently avoided public honors, and



Stuart O. Symonds

often retired of his own free-will upon occasions when other names as well as his had been mentioned in nomination. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him, in 1894, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a Unitarian in his religious belief and attended the First Parish Church of that denomination in Portland. He was also a member of the Cumberland Club and the Fraternity Club, and was a conspicuous figure in social circles.

Judge Symonds married, in May, 1884, Mary Campbell Stuart, of Huntington, New York, and they were the parents of one son, Stuart Oakley, of whom further in a narrative which follows this.

Judge Symonds was one of those rare individuals who seem, so far as their feelings are concerned, to have drunk at Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain and gained the secret of eternal youth. His heart never grew old, and to the last he always preserved a fresh, optimistic, youthful outlook that was extremely attractive. His enthusiasm was youthful, as were his sympathies also, and his heart made that spontaneous and warm response to the advance of others which passes with most men with the destruction of their illusions. Another point in which this seemingly perennial spirit manifested itself was in the keen love of nature and out-door life always displayed by Judge Symonds. Notwithstanding his youthful heart and mind, Judge Symonds did not lack those qualities of mature development which are essential to the success of a man upon whose shoulders large responsibilities and the conduct of important affairs rest. His foresight was clear, judgment unclouded, and he never allowed personal proclivities and prepossessions to interfere with the application of those principles of practical life which he knew perfectly well were essential to its proper conduct. Given this

saving reservation, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of his feelings and manners were rather a strength than a weakness, since they inevitably called forth the same feelings in those he dealt with, with the result of placing everything on a frank and friendly footing which greatly facilitated legal decisions of all kinds. His manners were genial and kindly, and he was altogether as universally liked as he was respected for his position and influence.

SYMONDS, Stuart Oakley,

Lawyer, Public Official.

With the heritage of an ancient and distinguished family record, Stuart O. Symonds received the legacy of a love for the legal profession, and the opportunity of following in that calling the way shown by his honored father, Judge Joseph White Symonds. Mr. Symonds' activity in the law dates from 1912, and in addition to his private practice he has entered public life as the representative of his ward in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of the City of Portland. The place that he has come to fill in the legal profession is one that he has gained in his own right, and one that he holds through close adherence to the loftiest principles of his calling.

Stuart O. Symonds, only son of Judge Joseph White and Mary Campbell (Stuart) Symonds, was born at Huntington, New York, August 3, 1885. He was brought to Portland by his parents in early youth, and here he prepared for college in private and public schools. A love of study and ease in the mastery of scholastic tasks were early characteristics, and as a youth of sixteen years he entered Bowdoin College. He was graduated in the class of 1905, and, definitely determined to make the law his career, he began reading in the office of his father's firm, Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, in which he later became a partner. Mr.

Symonds was admitted to the bar, February 29, 1912, and since that time has engaged in professional work.

Mr. Symonds finds time from demands of a constantly increasing practice for association in numerous interests of the city. In 1915 he was elected to the Common Council of Portland from the Sixth Ward, and in 1917 to the Board of Aldermen, in which he served two years, also giving of the best of his time and attention to the public service. He is fond of athletic recreations, and is also an ardent automobilist. He is a member of the Economic Club, the Portland Yacht Club, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Club, the Portland Society of Arts, and the Bramhall League.

FITZGERALD, James Redmond,

Exemplary Citizen.

From an early day in the Colonial period to the present time, citizens of Irish lineage have been most conspicuous in the development of the American Nation. In war, in peace, in commerce, industry and the professions, they have contributed to the preservation and development of our great Nation. Among the names that have long been prominent is that borne by James Redmond Fitzgerald.

In 1638, Thomas Russell, of County Clare, wrote the following: "The Fitzgeralds of Ireland were men of approved valour, and were without question descended from the ancient Trojans," and proceeded to trace the migrations of the family through Tuscany, where Florence, Italy, now stands, to England. There they adopted the surname of Geraldine. The ancestor of the family fought with William the Conqueror at Battle Abbey. His descendant, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, was the eldest of the chief leaders sent by King Henry to Ireland to restore the Kingdom of Leinster to Dermott MacMuroghoe. Of him it was

said: "Maurice Fitzgerald, of whom descended all the Geraldines of Ireland, was a mighty man, full of honor and courage; he exceeded all men of his time in martial prowess and chivalry, as several chronicles mention." He was liberally rewarded with lands by the King in recognition of his valiant services. In the Belham manuscript in the British Museum, we find this statement: "The Geraldines may be considered less as a family than a nation descended from one Patriarch; it is almost incredible that so large a tribe should in a few centuries have sprung from a common ancestor. The History of the Geraldines, the Butlers, and the Burkes, may be said to be the history of Ireland, for some centuries."

The manly qualities of this historic family have been forever enshrined in the following ancient verse:

These Geraldines! These Geraldines! rain wears
away the rock,
And time may wear away the tribe that stood the
battle shock;
But, even sure, while one is left of all that hon-
ored race,
In front of Ireland's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's
place;
And, though the last were dead and gone, how
many a field and town,
From Thomas Court to Abbey Feale, would cher-
ish their renown,
And men would say of valor's rise, or ancient
power's decline,
"Twill never soar or never shine, as did the Ger-
aldine.

James Redmond Fitzgerald, of whom we are writing, was prominently identified with the printer's trade in the city of Boston, for a generation, and was a worthy representative of his race. His equipment for the battle of life consisted of a rugged physique, inherited from generations of right living ancestors, and a mind of splendid caliber. He made the most of his opportunities, and by close attention to the details of his work, and by thrift and good business judgment

in the investment of his savings, accumulated a competence. He was the son of James Redmond and Mary (Welch) Fitzgerald, both of whom grew to maturity in Ireland, and were united in marriage in their native land, before leaving for America to seek their fortune in the New World. They located in Boston, Massachusetts, and there James Redmond Fitzgerald, Jr., was born, during the year 1837.

After completing his studies in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Fitzgerald became an apprentice in the trade of printer. He was quick to observe, being the possessor of a retentive memory, and was wilhal eager and ambitious to achieve success in his chosen field of work. He applied himself with energy, considering always the welfare of his employer ahead of his own interests, and reaped the reward that generally follows honest, intelligent directed industry. For nearly forty years Mr. Fitzgerald was employed in the press room of the Boston "Herald," and for the last twenty years of that period he was superintendent of that department. Work in a newspaper plant is done on time schedules, which are figured down to minutes like the running of railroad trains, and that Mr. Fitzgerald held the responsible position of superintendent of the press room for so many years is the best evidence of his high character, dependability, and expert theoretical and practical knowledge of every detail of his trade. He kept himself thoroughly informed of every step in the wonderful advancement that was made in the art of printing during his long career. Having risen from the ranks himself, he had sympathy and a fellow feeling for the men who worked under his direction. He won their confidence, loyalty, esteem and admiration, by the uniformly fair treatment accorded to them. In him were blended the characteristics of a strong man, decision, toleration, firmness, and with all he was approachable,

companionable and lovable. He has gone to his reward, but his splendid spirit and influence remain, and will remain as long as life lasts.

James Redmond Fitzgerald was united in marriage with Henrietta Powers, a daughter of Henry F. Powers, of Boston. This union was blessed with nine children, of whom six grew to maturity, and they are as follows: 1. Charles G., now deceased. 2. James Redmond. 3. Henrietta, who became the wife of Richard K. Grayson, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. 4. Charlotte, who is the wife of Wilbur Mann, and they reside in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Florence G., who resides in Boston. 6. Albert S., who was united in marriage with Helen Fitzgerald, who was not related, and who died, leaving one daughter, Elsie Fitzgerald.

James Redmond Fitzgerald passed away January 20, 1901, and was survived by his widow until January 18, 1918. These wise, loving old-fashioned parents never faltered in their duty toward their children. Their family was ever their foremost thought, and they loved to see them grow to be men and women, honored and esteemed in their community.

For many years Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the Irish Charitable Society, which, upon the occasion of his death, spread a memorial resolution of esteem upon its records, and presented a copy to the family. He was a kind husband, and an indulgent father, and a man who exemplified in his daily life the highest principles of morality and virtue. He was warmhearted and bubbling over with good nature. He was most kindly and companionable, made friends easily, and possessed the rare faculty of retaining those friendships. To the fundamental virtues of honesty and perseverance, Mr. Fitzgerald added the graces of culture and refinement, so that among all his associates, whether in the way of business or the more personal relations of life,

he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him that he would fulfill whatever he engaged to do. His death was a loss, not merely to his immediate family, and the large circle of devoted friends which his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-citizens in general, many of whom had benefited in some way by his splendid life and example. With such a personality James Redmond Fitzgerald won a wide circle of loyal friends, by whom his memory will ever be cherished.

LIBBY, James Small,

Enterprising Citizen, Legislator.

New England's public men and leaders of affairs of a generation past contain in their number no member whose service in his particular field was more distinguished than that of James Small Libby, of Portland, Maine, where his death occurred March 16, 1885. Mr. Libby was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, founded at an early Colonial period.

(I) The Libby family came from England, probably Cornwall or Devonshire, the name being found under various spellings in the early records of that region. The founder of the family in this country was one John Libby, whose birth occurred in England about the year 1602, and who came to the New England colonies where he was employed in the fisheries by Robert Trelawny, who had a grant of land embracing Richmond's Island, and other tracts about Cape Elizabeth, in Maine. The records of the fishing industry show that John Libby was in the employ of Robert Trelawny some four years, or from 1635 to 1639. He was himself the recipient of a great land at Scarboro, Maine, on the bank of a stream, which has since been called Libby river, and where he built a house. It is believed that he divided his time between fishing and ag-

riculture, and in 1663 he is described in an old document as a "planter." He was constable of Scarboro in 1664, and his name stands first of the four selectmen in a town grant bearing the date of 1669. He was one of the sufferers from the Indian wars of that period, and in King Philip's War (1675) lost all his possessions, with the exception of his plantation. We find the following entry in the diary of Captain Joshua Scottow: "Eight or nine deserted houses belonging to Libby and his children were burned by the Indians September 7, 1675." John Libby and his wife, and their younger children, were in Boston, July 10, 1677, and on his petition at that time, his two sons, Henry and Anthony, were discharged from Black Point garrison. He probably returned to his old home at Black Point, Maine, shortly afterwards, and it was here that he acquired a comfortable property and that his death occurred at the age of eighty years. John Libby was twice married, but little is known of the first wife, save that she was the mother of all his sons, excepting Matthew and Daniel, and probably of all his daughters. Of the second wife it is only known that her first name was Mary. The children of John Libby, probably all born in this country except the eldest, were as follows: John, James, Samuel, Joanna, Henry, Anthony, Rebecca, Sarah, Hannah, David, Matthew, who is mentioned below; and Daniel.

(II) Matthew Libby, son of John and Mary Libby, was born in 1663, at Scarboro, Maine, and died at Kittery, Maine, in March, 1741. In the time of the Indian trouble of 1690, he went to Portsmouth and from there to Kittery, in the winter of 1699-1700. His house was constructed of hewn timber and was provided with a projecting upper story, so built that in case of an attack by Indians those within could shoot or pour hot water on them from above. This interesting place was situated at Kittery, and there he lived until his death. Not



Engr. by H. H. Hall, New Rochelle, N.Y.

James S. Libby

long before the second organization of the town of Scarboro, Matthew Libby, Roger Deeming, John Libby and Roger Hunnewell went to Black Point, and there established a saw mill on the Nonesuch river. Matthew Libby, however, afterwards bestowed his interest in this mill on his three sons, William, John and Andrew. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, a prominent citizen of Black Point, and she survived her husband two or three years. They were the parents of fourteen children, as follows: William, Matthew, Mary, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Andrew, who is mentioned below; Sarah, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Samuel, Mehitabel, Lydia, and Elizabeth, all of whom grew to maturity and married.

(III) Lieutenant Andrew Libby, seventh child and fourth son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Brown) Libby, was born December 1, 1700, at Kittery (now Eliot), Maine, and died January 5, 1773, in the seventy-third year of his age. He returned to the early home of his father at Scarboro where he became one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the region, and left behind him a valuable property. He did not take a great part in public affairs, devoting himself principally to his own business, and the only record of his participation in the general life of the town is contained in an entry of 1743, where he is mentioned as one of a committee of three selected "to get a schoolmaster." It is not known from the records where he was in actual service during the French War, but this is exceedingly probably since he was universally known as Lieutenant Andrew Libby. He and his first wife were members of the Congregational church. Lieutenant Andrew Libby married (first) Esther Furber, daughter of Jethro Furber, of Newington, New Hampshire. She died October 1, 1756, and he married (second) in 1757, Eleanor (Libby) Trickey, who survived him, and died September 27,

1781. The children of Lieutenant Libby were all by his first wife, as follows: Andrew, Joshua, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, Henry, Abigail, Joseph, Daniel, Edward, Sarah, Esther, and Simon.

(IV) Deacon Joshua Libby, second son of Lieutenant Andrew and Esther (Furber) Libby, was born March 17, 1734, at Scarboro, Maine, and died January 13, 1814, at the age of seventy-nine years. As a lad he learned the shoemaker's trade, but never followed that occupation. He married Hannah Larrabee, November 2, 1755, and settled on the Nonesuch river about three miles north of Oak hill, where he became a successful farmer. In addition to his extensive farming, he engaged in shipbuilding and the West India trade and became one of the richest and most influential men in the town. He was chairman of selectmen in 1792-93-94, and town treasurer from 1800 until his death on January 13, 1813. He and his wife became members of the Congregational church in July, 1792, and he was afterwards chosen deacon and filled that position at the time of his death. He and his wife, whose death occurred December 13, 1818, were the parents of eight children, as follows: Esther, who died in infancy; Sarah, Matthias, Lydia, Joshua, who is mentioned below; Theodore, Hannah, and Salome.

(V) Captain Joshua (2) Libby, son of Deacon Joshua (1) and Hannah (Larrabee) Libby, was born August 31, 1768, at Scarboro, Maine. He succeeded to his father's homestead, where he resided during his entire life, and died October 23, 1824, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a prosperous farmer and a man highly respected in the community, being of a conservative disposition and of excellent judgment, so that his fellow-citizens reposed great confidence in him. He was a selectman of Scarboro in 1822-26 and 1827, and was town treasurer from 1817 to 1827. He married, February 16, 1791, Ruth Libby, born October 16,

1773, a daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson) Libby, of Scarboro, and her death occurred November 24, 1831. They were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Sherborn, Joshua, who is mentioned at length below; Simon, Johnson, Addison, who died in early youth; Addison and Hannah (twins), Woodbury, Francis, Matthias, Ruth, George, and Esther.

(VI) Joshua (3) Libby, second son of Captain Joshua (2) and Ruth (Libby) Libby, was born at Scarboro, Maine, July 10, 1793, and died March 5, 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Libby was a man of high moral character and strong religious convictions. He lived on his father's farm and administered his acres after the thrifty manner of most Maine land holders in the "twenties," "thirties" and "forties." He left enough property to make two large farms, both of them richly wooded. One of these became the estate of James Small Libby, and is now in the possession of his daughters. The other part his brother, Johnson Libby, inherited, and it is now owned and occupied by Eugene H. Libby, his son. The Joshua Libbys were all buried in a cemetery on the old farm, but their graves were removed to the Black Point Cemetery in 1886. Joshua (3) Libby married, in 1816, Mary Small, born April 30, 1792, a daughter of Captain James and Mary (Fogg) Small, of this place. Mrs. Libby, the mother of James Small Libby, was an ideal mother and won hosts of friends by her remarkably sunny and genial disposition. Her father, Captain James Small, was a son of Samuel Small, Esq., and his wife, Dorothy (Hubbard) Small. Captain James Small was born at Scarboro, Maine, in 1757, and served five years in the Revolutionary War. He was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne, and after the close of hostilities returned to Scarboro and married a daughter of the colonel of his regiment, Colonel Reuben Fogg. Captain James Small was

named for his grandfather, Ensign James Heard, of Kittery, Maine. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and attended the dedication of Bunker Hill monument. His death occurred in 1845, while on a visit at the home of Joshua Libby, at the age of eighty-eight years. Samuel Small, Esq., father of Captain James Small, was a native of Kittery, Maine, where he was born in the year 1717, and his father, Samuel Small, Sr., came to Scarboro about 1729. He, in association with Joshua Hanscom and Zebulon Trickey, bought land when they first came from Kittery. These two Samuels were men of large prominence in Scarboro, and Samuel, Jr., usually known as Samuel, Esq., was deacon of Black Point Church for many years. He was also town clerk for more than four decades, land surveyor and justice of the peace (his commission is still held by a descendant of his, and is signed by John Hancock). He was appointed member of nearly every committee of importance in Scarboro, both ecclesiastical and civil, for a period of almost fifty years. When the regiment sent from old Scarboro to serve in the Revolutionary War left for Cambridge to join General Washington, they assembled in the Samuel Small door-yard and marched the entire distance. Samuel Small, Esq., died in 1791, at the age of seventy-four years. His great-grandfather, Francis Small, was the founder of this family, together with his father, Edward Francis Small, in this country, and the two men came from Devonshire, England, about 1632. Edward Francis Small was styled "the great landowner," and one historian claims that he unquestionably owned more land than any other person in Maine. He bought this great estate from the Indians, and all of the towns in Northern York county were owned by him, as well as large tracts near Portland. He was for a time at Cape Small Point, and the place took his name from him. He died at

Truro, Cape Cod, about 1714, at the age of ninety-four years. Joshua (3) and Mary (Small) Libby were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth M., Johnson, who died in early youth; James Small, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Benjamin, Johnson, Sarah, Maria, Emily, Francis, Washington, Joshua, Mary, Frances, and Reuben Crosby.

(VII) James Small Libby, son of Joshua (3) and Mary (Small) Libby, was a native of Scarborough, Maine, born July 19, 1820, and died in Portland, March 16, 1885. He was born on the ancestral homestead, to the possession of which he succeeded after the death of his father, and although he removed to Portland in 1870, the old place was always retained by him and always thought of as his home. Indeed, he added a number of parcels of land to it from time to time and always kept it in a high state of cultivation and repair. For many years Mr. Libby carried on an extensive contracting business at Portland, and was intimately identified with the construction of many railroads in this part of the State, and of various public works. He was one of the principal contractors in the construction of the Ogdensburg Railroad, and the Kennebunkport Railroad, and in these and other operations gave employment to a large number of men, and contributed materially to the development and upbuilding of the city. He was a man of shrewd business ability, and in the management of his affairs was notably prompt and decisive, gaining the respect and esteem of all his associates in the business world, as well as of his great host of personal friends. Mr. Libby's life was one of unusual activity and success, and his sterling integrity and the high sense of honor which were always maintained by him in every relation of life gained him a reputation second to that of no one in the community. He was very active in the public

affairs of Portland and Scarborough, and represented the latter place in the State Legislature in the years 1858 and 1859, being a contemporary in that body of General Neal Dow, the Hon. William McCrillis, of Bangor, and the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta. He was a political opponent, however, of the last named of his great colleagues and ardently supported Democratic principles throughout his career. If his ability made him a formidable competitor in business, his comprehensive knowledge of men and things afforded him a high sense of duty towards others less fortunate than himself, and he was notably apt and ready to give aid whenever it was needed, both to individuals and to any movement undertaken for the general welfare of the community. Many of his friends and acquaintances still speak feelingly of favors and assistance rendered by him and his great liberality in every worthy cause. Mr. Libby was a Congregationalist at heart, and although he made no great outward display of his religious convictions, his life itself in many respects might well be called a noble Christian epic.

James Small Libby was united in marriage with Jane R. Wescott, a daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Jordan) Wescott, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Mrs. Libby's death occurred in the year 1897. They were the parents of three daughters, who survive them, as follows: Ella Wescott, Mary Abby, and Josephine Wescott, who spend their summers at the old Scarborough homestead.

James Small Libby was one of that group of successful men whose careers were closely identified with the greatest development of his city and whose earnest labor brought benefit far beyond Portland's confines. He was a man of broad public spirit, who gave unselfishly of his efforts for the general good of his fellows. When such a man appears

at any time there are always those who appreciate and laud his works, but only with the perspective of time can the merit and deep-seated value of such a life as that of James Small Libby be realized.

THOMPSON, William Reed,

Leader in Community Affairs.

William Reed Thompson was born in Allegheny (now the North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) March 30, 1845, and died in New York, June 18, 1906. On both sides he was descended from rigid Scotch Presbyterians of Pennsylvania. From his parents he inherited strong religious traits, and a high regard for the best in literature and art. His father, Andrew Purdy Thompson, in his desire for an education, walked from Carlisle to Canonsburgh to enter Jefferson College, and in after years became principal of the grammar school held in the basement of the United Presbyterian church on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Donaldson, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1847, with his wife and infant child, William R., journeyed by sailing vessel to Trinidad, West Indies, where he served as a missionary at Port Au Spain until 1849. His missionary principles and sympathy for the negro led him to a deep interest in the anti-slavery movement and an unceasing activity in assisting slaves to reach Canada by the "underground railway."

From the instruction of his mother, the son, William R. Thompson, entered the Fourth Ward Public School, then under James R. Newell, a graduate of Dublin University. The limited finances of the family made it necessary for the lad at the age of twelve to become an errand boy and salesman in the United Presbyterian book store, then located on Third street near Ferry. There, under the superintendence of Dr. Rodgers, he lived for years among

books, gathering knowledge and cultivating a taste for the best literature, which gave him through life a great happiness. The hard school of necessity prevented an early acquaintance with art. The boy loved music, and his voice and personal charm were nature's gifts. His father was precentor in the United Presbyterian church on Stockton avenue, leading the worship of song with a tuning fork.

In the summer of 1865, Mr. Thompson joined Knapp's Independent Battery, and stationed in the swamps of the Potomac at the old Seventh street bridge guarded Washington City. At the close of the Civil War his ambition to enter West Point, or Washington and Jefferson College, was frustrated by circumstances. He entered the banking business as a clerk, first with Hart, Caughey & Company, and in the seventies became cashier of the Mechanics National Bank on Fourth avenue, and later its president. During the railroad riots in 1877, the securities of the bank were taken by him as cashier from the vault and buried in the ashes behind the building, remaining thus hidden for several days. In 1881, Mr. Thompson purchased the interest of John B. Jones in the banking house of Semple & Jones, and conducted the business under the firm name of William R. Thompson & Company at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street until April 1, 1900, completing thirty-five years on the Wall street of Pittsburgh.

With easier conditions of life came opportunities for travel, which not only brought mental rest and recreation, but the enjoyment of a wider view of the world and an illumination of his knowledge of books and peoples. In 1882, Mr. Thompson went to California, and later spent three summers in Europe. In 1900, he journeyed to the land of the midnight sun, and met William Hohenzollern, at that time German Emperor, on his yacht. After 1894, he spent the



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Very truly Yours
Wm R Thompson x

greater part of each year with his family in his country home in Rockland county, New York, an estate overlooking the Hudson, opposite Irvington.

Mr. Thompson's developed character and religious training did not permit him the enjoyment of a merely selfish leisure. He yielded to the impulse to public service, and recognized the responsibility to use his talents and privileges for the welfare and happiness of others, and the higher citizenship. His interest in the arts led him to serve for eight years as president of the Art Society the forerunner of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and International Salon. He willingly acted as treasurer of the Charleston Earthquake Fund, and of the Johnstown Flood Relief in 1889; of the Russian Famine Fund and of the relief of the unemployed in the city parks, 1893 and 1894, while from time to time conserving many local funds, work appealing to his sympathetic nature. As a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, he built a library for the College as a memorial to his mother, and it is interesting to note that this institution received its first endowment for books by a gift of £40 from Benjamin Franklin.

Of the marked religious character and ideals of Mr. Thompson this only may be noted here that, after 1886, he was for many years the superintendent of the North Church Mission School in Allegheny. In deference to his father's prejudices, he joined no clubs, but sought in his library and home the enjoyment of his leisure hours. There his musical talent led him to write to a Welsh tune the song "Pennsylvania," sung at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society in New York City.

In April, 1896, Mr. Thompson was one of three Pittsburgh delegates to, and one of the three secretaries appointed at, the American Conference on International Arbitration, which met in Washington, D. C., and was presided over by John W. Foster and

George F. Edmunds. At the dinner given by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Lincoln in June, 1897, commemorated by a bronze medal, Mr. Thompson acted as toastmaster and happily distinguished the occasion by welcoming the South American delegates with a few words in Spanish. He served on the committee to report at Tampa, Florida, on our coast defenses before the Spanish-American War. This sense of public responsibility as a citizen, along with his strong moral convictions, favoring every true reform, led him as an Independent Republican to oppose the political "Ring" and cheerfully act as the candidate of the Citizens' party in 1897 for the office of treasurer of the commonwealth. Although defeated, he was satisfied to have drawn public attention to the misuse of the finances of the State of Pennsylvania.

This brief record of Mr. Thompson's life cannot describe the high regard and affection felt toward him by all who intimately knew him, but it may serve as an illustration of how possible it is for one born in limited conditions and without special opportunities to develop a steadfast character, to attain large usefulness in church and state, and to offer an encouraging example to every youth who in our land seems without favoring circumstances or assisting friends.

PARDEE, Stephen Dickerman,
Financier, Influential Citizen.

The surname Pardee is thought to be a contraction of the French *Per Dieu* or *Par Dieu*. In a codicil added to his will on the 15th day of April, 1700, George Pardee, the immigrant ancestor of the family, signs his name George Pardoo. This last even more nearly approximates the French "*Par Dieu*" than the form Pardee, which is now in use, and would seem to confirm the correctness of the assumption of the origin of the name.

The Pardee family was established in America in 1638 or 1639, by George Pardee. The date of his birth is not authentic, but is given according to some accounts as 1619, and his birthplace as England. The family traces its ancestry to French Huguenot stock, and George Pardee was a member of one of the numerous French families who fled to England in the latter part of the sixteenth century to escape the horrors of religious persecution in France. The Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, on the twenty-fourth of August, 1572, planned by Catherine de Medici and carried out by her Catholic supporters, ranks among the most hideous of all the religious massacres of history, and was the cause of a partial exodus of Protestant families from France to England.

(1) George Pardee, progenitor of the family in America, was among the Englishmen and Huguenots who settled in New Haven in 1638-39. Upon arriving in America they were penniless and destitute, and for a livelihood took up the trade of silk and woollen weaving, becoming so skilled and materially successful in their work that they were ranked soon after their arrival with the landed proprietors. In 1644 George Pardee was apprenticed to Francis Brown to learn the trade of tailor, under the following contract: "for five years, to Francis Brown," who was "to do his endeavor to teach him the trade of taylor." In 1649 he was made a freeman. In 1650 he was granted permission by the town to run the ferry at Red Rock. The ferry had previously been operated by Francis Brown. George Pardee was later allowed to build a house there at his own expense, and the place became known as the "Ferry Farm." This was granted to him in 1670, and was given by him to his son George, through whom it was handed down through successive generations until 1870, when it passed out of the family and was laid out

in residence lots and sold. In 1660, upon the establishment of a colony school in New Haven, George Pardee was made master of the "towne schule," contracting "to teach the children English and to carry them on in Latin" so far as he could. Twenty pounds of his salary was paid out of the town treasury, and the rest was "paid by the parents, who sent scholars to the schule, as he and they should agree." This school was the foundation of what is now the Hopkins Grammar School.

On July 18, 1678, George Pardee purchased of the Rev. John Whiting, of Hartford, thirty-three acres of the old Gregson estate, at Solitary Cove, now known as Morris Cove. This land was granted to Thomas Gregson in 1644, and after his departure and loss in the ill-fated "Great Shippe" in 1647, became the property of his widow, who deeded it to her daughter Phoebe, wife of the Rev. John Whiting. In 1678 George Pardee moved to this estate, and there maintained an establishment fitting in character his position as one of the foremost men of the town. The farm was originally one hundred and thirty-three acres in size, and in 1716 George Pardee, Jr. bought the remainder, which remained in the family until 1824. On October 20, 1650, George Pardee, Sr. married (first) Martha Miles, daughter of Richard and Katherine Miles, the former named a very prominent citizen in Milford and East Haven. He was a judge, and a large landowner in Milford and East Haven. Stone No. 4 in the "Memorial Bridge of Milford" is in memory of Richard and Katherine Miles. George Pardee and Martha Miles were married by the governor. This is explained by Hollister as follows:

Marriages were not solemnized by a minister of religion, but, according to the Puritan view of propriety, by a magistrate. The requirement that marriage should be contracted before an

officer of the civil authority, was a protest of the position that marriage is a sacrament of the Church, which the Church of England believes; and at this early date a minister had no legal authority to pronounce a couple husband and wife, though the bride be his own daughter.

George Pardee married (second) Rebekah Lane. He died in 1700.

(II) Joseph Pardee, son of George and Rebekah (Lane) Pardee, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 27, 1664. He was a lifelong resident of New Haven, prominent in civil and religious affairs. On January 30, 1688-9, he married (first) Elizabeth Yale, who died September 19, 1701, sister of Elihu Yale, for whom Yale College is named. He married (second) December 2, 1703, Elizabeth Payne.

(III) Daniel Pardee, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Payne) Pardee, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 28, 1706. On December 19, 1734, he married Lydia Potter, and among their children was Stephen, mentioned below.

(IV) Stephen Pardee, son of Daniel and Lydia (Potter) Pardee, was born in New Haven, and was a life-long resident there. He married, in 1768, Abigail Smith, who was born February 3, 1747, daughter of Captain John and Eunice (Russell) Smith. Stephen Pardee served with the Connecticut forces during the American Revolution, enlisting from Mt. Carmel on January 13, 1777, under Lieutenant Joel Bradley. After the war he lived in New Haven. Stephen Pardee was one of the original founders of the Episcopal church of Mt. Carmel, and the first meeting was held at his house, April 8, 1790. Like his son Jesse, he was lost at sea.

(V) Captain Jesse Pardee, son of Stephen and Abigail (Smith) Pardee, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1773. He followed the sea during the greater part of his life, as master mariner, and was lost in January, 1817, aged forty-four

years. On August 10, 1802, he married Abigail Dickerman, who was born in 1776, and died April 23, 1859, daughter of Stephen and Eunice (Tuttle) Dickerman.

(VI) Stephen Dickerman Pardee, son of Captain Jesse and Abigail (Dickerman) Pardee, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in October, 1803. He left school soon after the loss of his father at sea, and at an early age began to learn the banking business. He rose rapidly to a position of prominence in banking circles, and for several decades was one of the foremost bankers in New Haven. Mr. Pardee was treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank at the time of his death. He was identified in various capacities with various banking institutions and financial enterprises throughout the State, and was frequently called upon to act as administrator or trustee of large estates. He was trustee of the well known St. John estate for many years.

Stephen D. Pardee was a well known and influential figure in public life in New Haven for decades. He took an active part in politics, but would not accept office. He was a Republican in political belief.

Mr. Pardee married Jane Stevens, member of a prominent Connecticut family. Their children were: 1. Benjamin Sherman, a journalist. 2. Mary J. 3. Henry Clay, associated with his father in the banking business; he married Susan Mary Dexter, who died October 26, 1915, at Westville; their children were Anna M., Jane Catherine, wife of John C. Clark, of New Haven; Charles Dickerman, died young. For thirty-five years before his death, Henry Clay Pardee made his home in Westville. 4. Stephen, who settled in the West. 5. John, secretary to Admiral Gerry; died at sea.

Stephen D. Pardee died at his home in Westville in July, 1878, aged seventy-five years.

BUTMAN, George,***Man of Enterprise.***

It is always interesting to follow the records of such men as the late George Butman, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and doubly so when we know them to have been members of distinguished families, the members of which for many years have held prominent positions in the affairs of the communities wherein they have resided. There is a disposition today to look upon the attainment of success with suspicion, and to regard those who are thus favored in a special degree as having been born under a lucky star, but such is not always the case, however, either in public opinion or in fact, as an examination of the records of such men as Mr. Butman, and those connected with the rise of the great American industries during the generation just passing most clearly shows. In that period were great men whose names are associated with the development of many of our greatest industrial, commercial and financial houses, and many were strongly imbued with the true patriotism which works, not alone for personal aggrandizement, but for the benefit of their respective communities, and displayed in this the true wisdom which has given voice to such sayings, as "Honesty is the best policy," and recognized the fact that only the success that is based upon virtue and the corresponding good fortune of those about them can in the long run assure happiness and satisfaction. For worldly wisdom and the strong altruistic instincts which alone entitle men to be regarded as civilized, are much more nearly related than is popularly supposed, and both tend to the same ends and objects.

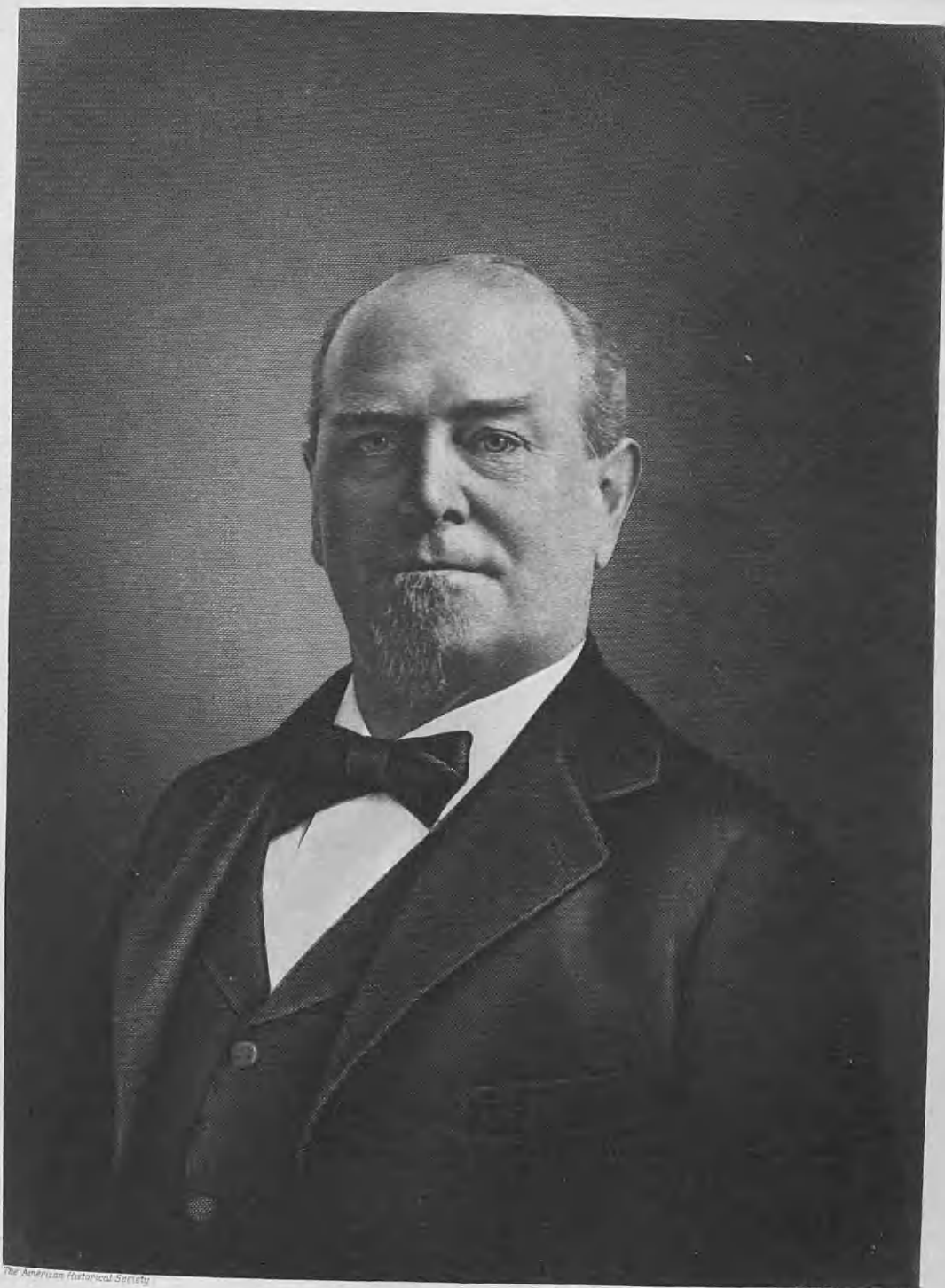
The death of Mr. Butman, which occurred at his summer home on his farm in Contoocook, New Hampshire, November 17, 1916, while in his eightieth year, was a

severe loss to the business world of Beverly, as well as to his many friends and neighbors both in Beverly and in New Hampshire, as he was held in the highest respect by many prominent and influential men in the business world, as well as by all those who knew him, no matter what walk of life they may be in. Mr. Butman numbering his friends among all classes of citizens. Death, no matter when it comes, always brings and leaves sorrow and regret in its wake, and especially so in the case of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir, and who was renowned for his fair dealing and integrity. Commercial honor meant much to Mr. Butman, and all those who came in contact with him instinctively felt a deep trust in him. His personality was one which will not be quickly forgotten by the great host of those whom he called friend, as he was a man who always held the affairs of the community ever uppermost in his mind, and at the same time was most devoted to his own family, being in all ways a faithful husband and a wise father.

George Butman was born January 10, 1837, in the old Butman homestead on Cabot street, Beverly, Massachusetts, the old homestead then standing on the present site of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Beverly. He was a son of Captain John G. and Betsie (Trask) Butman, both representatives of old New England families.

Jeremiah Butman, the immigrant ancestor, was an early settler of Salem, Massachusetts, having been living there as late as 1673. He was a fisherman, and was prominent in the early affairs of Salem. He married, October 8, 1659, Esther Lambert. In the early records the name is frequently spelled Bootman and Buttman.

Joseph Butman, son of Jeremiah and Esther (Lambert) Butman, born in Salem



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Geo Butman,

in 1669, as a young man moved to Beverly, being the first of the family to locate there.

George Butman was also a descendant of the Larcom family, one of the most notable of the old New England families, which family numbered among its members Lucy Larcom, the poetess of Huguenot extraction, and many other of the most prominent men and women of New England. This family was founded in America by Mordecai Larcom, a very early settler of Ipswich, whose son Cornelius became a very early settler of Beverly. David Larcom, a son of Cornelius Larcom and a grandson of Mordecai Larcom, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 28, 1701, and died there in April, 1775.

The life of Captain John G. Butman, the father of George Butman, is one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the seas. He was probably the last sea captain to be captured by pirates. He was in command of the brig "Mexican," with a valuable cargo and also a fortune in Mexican silver dollars, when his ship was overtaken by a band of murderous sea outlaws. Captain Butman and his crew were ordered below and the hatches were fastened down. After dismantling the ship, the pirates set fire to it and made away with their prize. Fortunately the captain was able to regain his deck, but as the pirates were still in sight, he was compelled to let the ship burn for some time, or until the pirates were at such a distance as to make it impossible for them to notice that efforts were being made to save the ship. After experiencing many hardships the captain and his crew reached land. The pirates were later captured off the coast of Africa by a British crew, and were brought to Boston, where many of them were hanged. In 1849, Captain John G. Butman went to the gold fields of California, where he contracted fever. He returned to Beverly, where he died at the age of fifty-three

years. His wife, Betsie (Trask) Butman, lived to the ripe old age of eighty. Of their children three reached maturity: 1. John, better known as Captain John, went to sea against the wishes of his parents, became master of his ship at the age of twenty-five, and died, as is the wish of most seafaring men, at sea. 2. Charles, deceased, was formerly a shoe manufacturer of Beverly. 3. George, of whom further.

George Butman, youngest son of Captain John G. Butman, was reared and educated in Beverly, attending the public schools of his native town until he was twelve years of age. He was an exceptionally bright lad, and all through his life he continued his studies by the reading of good books and associating with people of culture and education, and it was often a matter of surprise to people who had come to respect his active mind and sound opinions to learn that he was not a university graduate. He was a great student of astronomy, making a special study of the stars, perhaps inheriting this trait from his father. He was also exceptionally good at mathematics. He was always very quick to grasp an idea and had a remarkable mind, and to the last a remarkable memory. It was a custom, in the early days, to toll the church bells during a funeral. This duty fell to George Butman, then a boy. This afforded him many opportunities to climb around over the rafters of the old Dane Street Church, and as a lad he often said that his one ambition was to some day erect a church building himself. His first vocation in life, however, was not in the building line, but like so many of the men of Beverly, who later became men of prominence, he started out in life by making children's shoes. At the age of fifteen years, however, he took up the carpenter trade, serving an apprenticeship under John Meacom, for whom he worked for eight years as a journeyman, and was then made a partner, which part-

nership continued for a period of ten years. He then formed a partnership with Daniel Wallis, or "Uncle Dan" Wallis, as he was known to most everyone, and this partnership continued eight years, after which Mr. Butman continued alone until his final retirement from business, during which time he employed many men, some of whom to this day give George Butman full credit for their start in a successful career.

The first contract that Mr. Butman was financially interested in was the building of the Baptist Chapel on Cabot street, the building which is now used as the G. A. R. Hall. He was but twenty-two years of age at that time, and had been married but a short time, and although he worked very hard and conscientiously on that job, he lost money on it. He never considered that venture a failure, however, as he put the very best material and workmanship into it, and the building still stands as a monument to his skill and integrity. In all his work, Mr. Butman always built honestly and his services were always in great demand. Among the buildings erected by him might be mentioned the Briscoe school building, and the Beverly Alms House. He also remodeled the old Dane Street Church, where as a boy he tolled the bell, and where he first conceived the idea of becoming a builder himself. He also remodeled the Washington school. Many of the most handsome of the shore residences along the beautiful "North Shore" are added proof of his skill, among them being the residences of William Paine, Francis Higgins, George A. Goddard, John T. Morse, Henry W. Peabody, William Loring and many others, they being among the very finest residences along the North Shore. He erected the Butman block on Cabot street, and also his late residence, where his widow now resides. He was the last carpenter to work on the spire of the Baptist church in Beverly, which he erected.

Mr. Butman also accumulated much real estate from time to time, and at his death was considered one of the most prominent and substantial men in Beverly.

He was almost as well known in financial circles as he was in the building trade, having served as a director in the Beverly Savings Bank for twenty-five years, and as director in the Co-Operative Bank, and in the Beverly Building Association, and his sound judgment and excellent business foresight did much towards assuring the success of these institutions. He was a member of the Beverly School Committee for many years, and was also a member of the Beverly Board of Trade; in fact, Mr. Butman always took a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the civic betterment of the community in which he for so many years lived, but he would never consent to allow his name to be used as a candidate for any political office, always saying that the building business and politics should be kept far apart.

Mr. Butman married (first) Emily Creesy, who died leaving one daughter, Betsie F. Butman. Mr. Butman married (second) Mary Tibbets, who died, leaving no children. Mr. Butman married (third) January 19, 1896, Sarah P. Clemons, of Salem, Massachusetts, a daughter of Henry W. and Betsey S. M. (Dustin) Clemons. One of Mrs. Butman's most prized possessions is the old tuning fork which had been used for so many years by her father, also a little old fashioned melodeon, used by her father.

George Butman will long be remembered for his musical ability, as well as for his fine bass voice. He was always a great lover of all that was best in music, and for a period of over forty-five years from the time he was nineteen years of age, he sang in the Dane Street Congregational Church. It was always a matter of great joy and satisfaction to Mr. Butman that



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Peter Lind

his wife, Mrs. Sarah P. (Clemons) Butman, was also the possessor of a fine singing voice and a lover of good music, and their perfectly blended voices were often heard to the great pleasure of their many friends and acquaintances. George and Sarah P. (Clemons) Butman were the parents of three children, the loss of whom, all in early childhood or infancy, only seemed to draw the husband and wife closer together. One of the children died as an infant; George, died at the age of seven years; and John at the age of one year and six months.

George Butman was a large, powerful man, and very active, and although he had many friends, his chief pleasure was in his own home circle. He was very fond of an innocent game of cards, the most scientific of which seemed to be his favorites, and the playing of these games was the relaxation that his active brain required. The life of George Butman was a long one of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth, that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable, and that there never was a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty, and while it is true that he was a self-made man, it can be stated as an absolute fact that every dollar that he made came honestly.

CLEMONS, Henry Williams,

Manufacturer, Useful Citizen.

Arms—Argent, two bendlets wavy sable, on a chief gules three bezants.

Crest—A hawk or falcon close proper.

Motto—*Patriis virtutibus.* (With the virtues of his ancestors).

The life of Henry Williams Clemons was lived in a century that is passed, and at least one institution with which he was closely connected, the old-fashioned singing

school, has also gone from view. Mr. Clemons was a son of a New England sea captain, and in his turn tried the life of a sailor, abandoning it for the more ordered pursuits of the land. The sixty-one years of his life contained a large share of interesting incident and experience which a natural talent for writing enabled him to preserve in entertaining form for those who came after him.

Henry Williams Clemons was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 9, 1819, son of John and Priscilla (Burrough) Clemons, descendant of a family that numbered among its members Samuel L. Clemens, the beloved "Mark Twain" of American literature. He attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and as a lad of fourteen years shipped from Marblehead on a cruise to the Grand Banks. Returning from this voyage, he learned the trade of shoemaker, and became a skillful master of this calling. He was able, from the flat piece of leather, to manufacture any kind of footwear, from the finest French kid shoe to the heavy high boot. He was appointed to teach his trade to the boys and men in the State Prison at Concord, New Hampshire, and as an instructor in this institution he became closely acquainted with the history and records of many of the inmates. It was his habit to write his impressions and experiences in intimate form, and there are preserved well written accounts of his sea voyage and his experiences at the State Prison. These latter contain stories of some of the boys confined there, and Mr. Clemons remarks on the injustice that was apparently maintained in certain instances, when the youths were held prisoner without offense of sufficient gravity to warrant such punishment.

He was a musician of natural talents of unusual wealth, the possessor of a fine tenor voice. He taught school in all the districts of his New Hampshire town, his only

equipment an old tuning fork and afterward a little lap organ with round keys; the tuning fork and the melodeon are both the prized possessions of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah P. Butman. For many years he was chorister of the New Church (Swedenborgian). He had a strong liking for dramatics, and much native ability along histrionic lines. Both in New Hampshire, and after Salem became once more the family home, he was active in amateur theatricals, taking parts that ranged from an old colored man to a French guard. His interest in and support of such work is remembered by many of the younger generation of Salem, and the probability is strong that had he lived in these days of the theatre's popularity he would have used his gifts as an actor. Such a prediction is difficult to make, but certain it is that he derived great enjoyment from his participation in such activity.

Mr. Clemons was a strong supporter of the Republican party, but never entered public life as an officeholder. He was one of the earliest members of the Temperance Order, Good Templars, and in which he filled many positions. Mr. Clemons was a man of jolly, lovable nature, enjoying life to the full, and contributing always to the enjoyment of others. His observant, thoughtful disposition is shown in his writings, and in the many relations in which he touched the life of his community he was held in honor and respect.

He was twice married; (first) to Calista Nelson, (second) to Betsey S. M. Dustin, member of a noted New England family to which belonged the heroic Hannah Dustin, whose remarkable escape from the Indians is commemorated in Haverhill, dedicated in 1879. There were four children of his first marriage: Mary, born in 1847, Emma, born in 1849, Henry, born in 1851, and John, born in 1853; and two

children of his second: Sarah P., born in 1859, and Charlotte, born in 1862.

WAIT, Wesley

Scientist, Inventor, Litterateur.

While Dr. Wait is one of the successful exponents of modern dentistry, located in Newburgh, New York, he is a deep student of physics, has marked mechanical talent, and is the inventor of various electrical devices that are in general use. In 1911 his device for the interlocking of large steel girders without the use of bolts or rivets was tested out at Columbia University, and is found to be a great practical advantage over the old method. He is a well known contributor to the technical magazines and a familiar figure upon university lecture platforms upon subjects of scientific interest.

When surnames were generally introduced into England in the eleventh century, those who held an office in most cases added its designation to their Christian names, thus: Richard, the minstrel-watchman, who was known as Richard le (the) Wayte, afterward contracted to Richard Wayte. The name has since been spelled Wayte, Wayt, Wayght, Waight, Wait, Waitt, Wate, Weight, Waitet, etc. In A. D., 1075, William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle of Norwich, in England, to "Ralf de Waitet" (son of "Ralf," an Englishman, by a Welsh woman), who married Emma, sister to Roger, Earl of Hereford, cousin of the Conqueror, etc. Like many of the ancient families of Britain, this one had its coat-of-arms down to the middle of the seventeenth century. When Charles II. ascended the throne in 1660, those who were instrumental in putting his father to death were brought to the scaffold (except John Dixwell, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, who fled

to America), and Thomas Wayte being one of that number, either by act of Parliament or edict from the throne, tradition says, the family was deprived of that insignia.

English records mention these Waits of distinction: Colonel Thomas Waite, M. P., for Rutlandshire, one of the judges who sat upon the trial of and passed sentence upon the unfortunate Charles I.; Sir Nicholas Waite, Knight of Chertsey in Surrey; and Sir Thomas Wait, Receiver-General in the reign of King James I.

(I) Dr. Wait is a great-grandson of Samuel Wait, a gentleman of good position and estate in Somersetshire, England. He descended from the ancient Wight family who were among the earliest settlers of the Isle of Wight. The English family bore the following arms:

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, stringed, sable, garnished or.

Crest—A bugle horn, stringed, garnished or.

Motto—*Pro aris et focis* (For our homes and our altars).

(II) Samuel (2) Wait, second son of Samuel, (1) Wait, previously mentioned, finding himself, under the law of primogeniture prevailing in England, at a disadvantage when his elder brother Thomas succeeded his father as head of the family, took his patrimony (\$50,000), and came to the United States, locating in Newburgh, New York. Later he purchased one hundred and forty-eight acres near Neelytown, in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, and moved thereon. He accumulated a large estate there, purchasing farms, and continued a resident of Montgomery until his death. He embraced the doctrines of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and became one of the most ardent lay advocates of that faith. The following document is of interest in that connection:

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, held at Bridgewater in and for the County of Somerset, on the fifteenth Day of July in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of our sovereign, Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and six before John Adams, Richard Thomas, Combe Seguin, and others, their companions, justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King, in the County of Somerset aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors, committed in the same county.

At this Court came Samuel Wait of Sandford in the Parish of Wimcombe in the said County, being a person dissenting from the Church of England, in Holy Orders, or pretended Holy Orders or pretending to Holy Orders, and being a Preacher or Teacher of a Congregation of Dissenting Protestants, and scrupling to declare his Approbation of, and to subscribe the Articles of Religion mentioned in the Statute made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, (except as in an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY to be taken, and made and subscribed by Protestant Dissenting Ministers; and he also made and subscribed the Declaration of his being a Christian, and a Protestant, and of his belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as commonly received among Protestant Churches, do contain the revealed Will of God, and that he doth receive the same as the Rule of his Doctrine and Practice, required to be made and subscribed by an Act made in the nineteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King GEORGE the Third; all which is entered of Record in Court, as the Law directs, and I do hereby certify to be true.

By the Court:

CHAS. SEWARD, Dr.,

Clerk of the Peace of the County of Somerset.

Samuel Wait founded the Methodist Episcopal church at Montgomery, was its strong pillar of support as long as he lived, serving in many offices, and holding license as a local preacher. He married, in Somers-

setshire, England, July 29, 1802, Mary Walch, and they were the parents of a large family. This review deals with the career of Thomas, youngest of the five sons.

(III) Thomas Wait, son of Samuel (2) Wait, was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1821, and died in Montgomery, New York, in 1903. He was associated with his brothers in the importing of Southdown sheep and high grade cattle, spending his life at the homestead. He married, in 1845, Mary Mould, born July 17, 1826, died in 1899, daughter of Johannes C. Mould, of Montgomery, and granddaughter of Christoffel Mould, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom lived to adult years, all of whom married except Anna, the youngest. Martha married Chauncey Brooks; Charles D. married Eliza Seymour; Mary E. married Hiram Hawkins; George W. married Cornelia Kidd; Alida, married Ira Green; Effie, married Charles Hill; Wesley, to whom this review is inscribed; Sarah, married Frank E. Eager, of Holland, Michigan; and Anna.

The American history of the Mould family, whose name has been spelled in a variety of manners, begins with the arrival of Christoffel Mool, Maul, or Moll, from his native Holland, prior to 1712. He settled at Esopus (Kingston) and founded a numerous line. His wife was Anna Julianna Servin (Serving, Sergin, or Zarins). Descent to the connection of the family with the Wait line is through his son Johannes, born 1720, died in 1804, and his wife, Maria Catharina Menges, born in 1723, died in 1806; Christoffel, born June 7, 1748, and his wife, Rubina Dickerson; to Johannes C., born February 3, 1783, died in 1869, and his wife, Mary Shafer, born in 1798, died January 29, 1861, the parents of Mary Mould, wife of Thomas Wait.

Colonial and Revolutionary service of merit and importance is recorded in the

family name, beginning with the enrollment in 1715 of Christoffel Mould as a private in Captain Wittaker's company, in the regiment of Colonel Jacob Rutsen, in Ulster county, New York. "Colonial Laws of New York," vol. iv, p. 265, gives the following: "Unto Johannes Mole, Sergeant in Captain New Kirks Company of Militia, for himself and parties under his command, for Ranging and Guarding the Western Frontiers in the months of Jany. Feb. May and June, 1756, as per account, the sum of five pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence." Christopher Maul, Johannes Maul, Johannes Maul, Jr., and Frederick Maul, responded to a requisition made upon the several States by Congress in 1780 for "moneys needed immediately to put the Army in condition effectually to co-operate with the French Land and Naval Force now daily expected." "The Exigencies of the case not admitting of the slow operation of a Tax or the formality of a Loan, the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York decided to raise the money by Popular Subscription. A circular letter, dated May 30, 1780, was issued announcing that Subscription Rolls were opened, and an urgent appeal for subscriptions to the patriotism of the people" was made. No subscription to be less than \$500, the money to be paid at the time of subscription. In response to this appeal, two hundred and eighty-four subscriptions were made, among them those of Mould previously mentioned. Christopher Moule and Johannes Mould appear in the list of enlisted men in the Second Regiment Ulster County Militia ("New York in the Revolution," pp. 193 and 261; on page 114, Johannes Mowal, Johannes Mowal, Jr., and Frederick Mowal). On May 9, 1775, Philip Moule was a member of the Committee of Safety of the Precinct of Hanover (now the town of Montgomery).

(IV) Wesley Wait, of the third gener-

ation of the family in New York, youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Mould) Wait, was born at the Wait homestead in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, May 15, 1861, and there spent his youth, his school years being spent in one of the best private boarding schools of that section. After graduation he began the study of dentistry, advancing so rapidly that after eight months at the school he was made assistant to the professor of dentistry. By special study and favor he was allowed to complete the dental course in eighteen months, receiving his diploma and degree the following year. In 1884 he left New York City, where he began his dental practice, and for eighteen months he practiced his profession in Goshen, New York. He then practiced for a time in Chicago, Illinois, but soon returned to New York, locating in Newburgh, where he opened offices, and has since conducted a very successful practice.

All through the years of study and practice, Dr. Wait has catered to his talent for mechanics, and for invention, becoming the inventor of several useful devices in connection with electricity which have proved their merit and have come into general use. His most pretentious invention is his device for interlocking large steel girders without the use of rivets. He was for three years a delegate from New York State to the International Association of Manufacturers and Inventors, a body now known as the Manufacturers' Association. He is a welcome contributor to the technical magazines on natural science subjects, and has lectured upon these topics before the students of Columbia, Lehigh and other universities.

Throughout a period of thirty-five years Dr. Wait has devoted himself closely to the study of the basic laws of the universe. The results of his research and experiments have been in part embodied in several published pamphlets, while nearly all of his

charts, manuscripts, and other scientific data are preserved in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Dr. Wait is a Republican in politics and in religious preference a Presbyterian.

Dr. Wait married (first) at Goshen, New York, in 1885, Emily Smith Rawlins, who died March 25, 1895, leaving a daughter, Lucille, who married John S. Bull, of Newburgh, and had four sons, Stephen M., John A. R., both of whom were killed in an auto accident; William, and Richard Wait. Dr. Wait married (second) in 1905, Anna E. Knapp, daughter of Samuel Trevor Knapp, of New York City, and a great niece of Uzah Knapp, the last survivor of General Washington's life-guard. Mrs. Anna E. (Knapp) Wait was widely known among charitable and missionary workers, being a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City. She was especially generous toward St. Luke's Hospital, erecting an entire new south wing as a memorial to her father, Samuel Trevor Knapp. She died in February, 1912.

Mrs. Emily S. (Rawlins) Wait was a daughter of General John A. Rawlins (q. v.), granddaughter of James Dawson Rawlins, of Madison county, Kentucky, and East Galena, Illinois, and a descendant of Robert Rawlins, an early settler of Maryland.

RAWLINS, Gen. John A.,

Distinguished Soldier.

The fame of General John A. Rawlins is fixed as the most trusted and useful member of General Ulysses S. Grant's personal military staff during that great soldier's entire Civil War career. His services with his distinguished chief began with General Grant's initial campaign in the opening of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, beginning with the reduction of Forts Henry

and Donelson, thence to Shiloh* and Corinth and Vicksburg, and thereafter with the Army of the Potomac until the consummation of the four years' struggle at Appomattox. Beginning as a captain, he came to the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general, and after the close of the war became Secretary of War in the cabinet of his chief and friend, who had now become President Grant.

General Rawlins was born at East Galena, Illinois, February 3, 1831. His youth was passed in hard labor, and he was practically self-educated, his instruction under teachers being limited to brief attendance at a common school, and a single term in Mt. Morris Seminary. At the age of twenty-two he entered the law office of Isaac P. Stevens, was admitted to the bar, and practiced with his preceptor in 1855-56, and with David Shean, 1856-61. He was a Democrat in politics, and as such was elected city attorney of Galena in 1857. In the campaign of 1860 which brought Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket, and held a series of joint discussions with Allan C. Fuller, the Lincoln candidate for the same position. To this time he had given marked evidence of unusually strong character, but it was the outbreak of the Civil War that opened to him a path leading to the real development of his fine abilities, and to a position of great distinction.

Immediately following the firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, at a mass meeting held in the court house in Galena,

Ulysses S. Grant, a clerk in a leather store, known as Captain Grant from his former rank in the regular army, and from which he had resigned years before, was called upon to preside. One who was present, says that Captain Grant "took the chair with evident embarrassment," but that he spoke forcefully in advocacy of the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Rawlins was the principal speaker, and his appeal to his hearers to steadfastly uphold that cause, was impassioned and effective. The response was enthusiastic, and Grant and Rawlins became on the instant the recognized leaders in the community in the work of recruiting and organizing volunteers for the coming fray. A few days later, after the organization of a company in Galena, (Grant declining the captaincy because, to use his own words, "I thought I was competent to command a regiment"), they performed similar service in a country town some miles outside the city. Shortly afterward, Captain Grant went to Springfield, the State capital of Illinois, where by direction of Governor Yates he organized and equipped several regiments; while Rawlins entered service as major of the Forty-fifth Illinois, the famous "Lead Mine Regiment," recruited principally from lead miners. To all appearances, Grant and Rawlins had permanently parted company.

Captain Grant had now come to the command of a regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois. Soon made brigadier-general of volunteers, he obtained the commissioning of Rawlins as assistant adjutant-general, and called him to his side as his chief staff officer, albeit he was the youngest. In responding to this call, Rawlins resigned his higher commission of major to accept that of captain—a remarkable evidence of his devotion to his friend, and of his confidence in that friend's character and ability. Thus began that intimate relationship between the two which had but one brief intermission

*The editor of this work, who is also the writer of the present narrative, was a staff officer in the Army of the Tennessee, and had personal acquaintance with both the distinguished officers of whom he has written. He saw Gen. Grant and Capt. Rawlins together, mounted and side by side, conducting a review of the troops who a few days later, on the same ground, fought the bloody two days' battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862.—EDITOR.

during the entire war—that of August and September, 1864, when Rawlins succumbed to an illness which would have worked the permanent retirement of one less resolute. From first to last, he enjoyed the absolute confidence of his chief, over whom he exercised a marked influence, whose appreciation was unstinted, and who procured for him successive advancements from his original rank of captain to that of brigadier-general in the regular army, and brevet major-general, and who at one time, in a letter to Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, urging a promotion of his aide and friend, declared that Rawlins was indispensable to him. First commissioned captain, August 31, 1861, his promotions were as follows: Major, April 14, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, November 1, 1862; brigadier-general, August 11, 1863; brevet major-general of volunteers, February 24, 1865; brigadier-general, United States Army, March 3, 1865; brevet major-general United States Army, March 13, 1865. His relationship to General Grant from first to last was that of adjutant and chief of staff.

General Rawlins was a remarkable character, and his career is without anything resembling parallel among his fellow-soldiers. At the outset, when he entered the army, he knew absolutely nothing of military science or affairs, but his native abilities, and his unconquerable determination, enabled him to overcome all deficiencies, and he speedily acquired a broad technical knowledge which served him in every emergency; while his counsel, which he never hesitated to offer, was often highly valuable. In a personal way, his attachment and loyalty to his chief were founded upon no artfulness; positive in character, he gave freest expression to his views, and maintained them with stalwart insistence. He was a man of austere habits, and strictest morality. He was absolutely devoid of personal ambition; his only consideration was the great cause at stake, the

vindication of the national authority, and the conservation of the strength and abilities of the Great Commander to whom that cause was committed.

When General Grant came to the presidency in 1869, he called to his cabinet as Secretary of War, General Rawlins, who accepted, but with unfeigned reluctance. He was in failing health, a victim to consumption, a malady due to exposure in more than three years of active field campaigning. Despite this serious handicap, he entered upon the duties of a most exacting position at a most exacting time, a period of reaction from war conditions, and acquitted himself with great ability, bringing the army to a higher condition of efficiency, and effecting a vast reduction of expenditures. But his time was all too short, and his death occurred on September 9th of the same year (1869) in which he came to this his last post of usefulness and honor in his country's service. A fine bronze statue of the great soldier stands in the national capital.

General Rawlins married, June 5, 1856, Emily Smith, daughter of Hiram Smith, of Goshen, New York, and they were the parents of Emily Smith Rawlins, who in 1885 became the wife of Dr. Wesley Wait (q. v.)

LIND FAMILY.

Famous Manufacturers.

Thomas W. Lind, deceased, one of the best known figures in the manufacturing jeweler's trade in Rhode Island in the last quarter of a century, was born in Montrose, Scotland, March 2, 1845, the descendant of a family which has occupied a prominent place in Scottish history for five hundred years. Numerous branches of the family are of the landed gentry and entitled to bear arms; the surname is picturesque in its derivation, and signifies literally "at the linden-tree." Thomas W. Lind was the great-great-grandson of the famous Mar-

shal George Keith, (1693-1778), who served under Marlborough, and like his brother, Francis, Marshal George Keith was a zealous Jacobite, taking part in the rising of 1715, after which he escaped to the Continent. In the following year he was attainted. He lived in Spain for many years, where he concerned himself with Jacobite intrigues, but took no part in the Rebellion of 1745, proceeding about that year to Prussia, where he became, like his brother, intimate with Frederick the Great. Frederick employed him in several diplomatic posts, and he is said to have conveyed valuable information to the Earl of Chatham, as a reward for which he received a pardon from George II., and returned to Scotland in 1759. The barony of Keith in East Lothian is said to have been granted by Malcolm II., King of Scotland, to a member of the house for services against the Danes. The office of the great marischal of Scotland, hereditary in the Keith family, was confirmed to Sir Robert Keith by a charter of King Robert Bruce. From Marshal George Keith the line descends through Alexander Keith, grandfather of Thomas W. Lind, who married Elizabeth Scott; their daughter, Helen Storich Keith, became the wife of Thomas Wilson Lind, of Montrose, Scotland, and mother of the late Thomas W. and Peter Lind.

In 1852 Thomas W. Lind, Sr., came to America with his family, settling in North Troy, Vermont, where his sons were educated. Thomas W. Lind, on completing his schooling, came to Providence, Rhode Island, where he entered upon a business course in the old Schofield Commercial College. Realizing from the outset that the great manufacturing industries of Providence offered a fertile field for future business efforts, Mr. Lind entered the employ of the Providence Tool Company, which was then under contract with the Turkish Government, manufacturing rifles, as an

inspector of forgings. Mr. Lind resigned his position with the Providence Tool Company to accept the management of the business of his brother, Alexander Lind. This enterprise, from which has grown the present concern of the T. W. Lind Company, was launched in Providence, in 1865, by Alexander K. Lind, for the manufacture of jewelers' findings, and was the pioneer industry of its kind in the city. It was begun on a small scale in a part of the shop of E. W. Holden, with a diminutive capital. The demand for the production was great, however, and within a short period Alexander K. Lind removed to No. 36 Potter street (now Garnet street). Soon afterward the business was quartered in No. 35 Potter street, where Thomas W. Lind assumed its management. The output of those early years, while it satisfied a steadily increasing demand and met the needs of the period, was primitive in comparison with the productions of the company today. Having decided to make the development of this business his life work, Thomas W. Lind henceforward strained every talent to bring it to the highest standard of efficiency. The death of his brother in 1880 left him free to carry out a policy of expansion long contemplated. He began gradually to introduce the finest of modern machinery and new methods of manufacture. Possessing considerable mechanical genius, he gave much time to the perfecting of inventions for the making of jewelers' findings. He was a business man of keen perceptions, alive to every changing phase of the trade in which he engaged, thoroughly conversant with every detail of his business from the least important detail of manufacture to the larger problems of finance, and was an able executive and organizer. Mr. Lind made several trips to Europe for the purposing of studying conditions in the jewelry trade on the continent; these trips were fruitful of several



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Peter Lind

valuable ideas which he later applied to his own business. His aim was to raise not only the standard of production in his own enterprise, but to advance the ideals of the entire trade. In 1890 the business was removed to its present location, at No. 67 Friendship street. In 1911 the firm purchased the building. In 1902 Peter Lind became a member of the firm; in the same year the business was incorporated as the T. W. Lind Company. Mr. Lind remained the active head of the firm, dictating all its policies until his retirement in January, 1909. His latter years were spent on his farm at Greenwood, Rhode Island. Few men were better known and more eminently respected in the manufacturing jewelers' trade in New England than Thomas W. Lind, and there were few of his contemporaries who exerted as great an influence on the trade as he did. The high artistic standard of the productions of the T. W. Lind Company perforce brought rivals to a higher standard of excellence in order that they might compete with it.

Thomas W. Lind was essentially the man-of-affairs, at his best when engaged in creative work. He had no patience with the idler. Easily approachable, he was the friend and confidant of hundreds. Equity, fairness and justice characterized his entire career in the business world. He fulfilled not only the letter of the contract, but its spirit. Fraternally he was a member of Redwood Lodge, No. 35, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was prominent in trade organizations, and was a member of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association. Thomas W. Lind died at his home in Greenwood, Rhode Island, October 14, 1917. He is survived by his widow, Annie M. Lind, who makes her home in Greenwood.

Peter Lind, late treasurer and general manager of the T. W. Lind Company, and like his brother a prominent figure for

many years in the manufacturing jewelry trade in Rhode Island, was born in Montrose, Scotland, June 19, 1849, son of Thomas Wilson and Helen Storich (Keith) Lind. He removed with his parents to America in 1854, and received his early education in the schools of North Troy, Vermont. On finishing his schooling he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of machinist. Mr. Lind came to Providence, and entered the employ of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, where he remained for several years. He then became connected with the John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company, makers of pantograph machines for textile printing.

In 1882, Peter Lind resigned his position with John Hope & Sons to enter his brother's establishment as superintendent of the factory. He held this position for fourteen years, his brother's chief advisor and confidant, and at the end of this time retired to enter business independently. In 1896, in partnership with the late Charles J. Heimberger, Mr. Lind established the firm of Heimberger & Lind and began the manufacture of jewelers' findings, in Providence. The business was highly successful from the outset, and Mr. Lind continued active in its affairs until 1902, when, at the request of his brother, he returned to the T. W. Lind Company as a member of the firm. The business, in which he subsequently bought a controlling interest, was incorporated in 1902 as the T. W. Lind Company, with T. W. Lind as president, Peter Lind, treasurer and general manager, and William G. Lind, secretary. Peter Lind was not only a mechanical genius of the highest order, but was also a most able business man. His far-sighted financial policies were in a large measure responsible for the rapid growth of the firm.

Peter Lind was a well known figure in fraternal and social circles in Providence.

He was active in Masonry, and was a member of Redwood Lodge, No. 35, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Clan Fraser, No. 11, Order of Scottish Clans, of Pawtucket. He was a man of magnetic personality, firm in his friendships, sincere in purpose. His charities and benefactions were many, but did not come to light until after his death. He was eminently respected in business circles in Providence, and his death on March 31, 1915, was the cause of widespread and sincere grief.

Peter Lind married, in 1880, Margaret W. Crombie, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They were the parents of two children: William G., and Ethel I., who married Waldo Whitmarsh, of Providence, Rhode Island.

William G. Lind, general manager and acting treasurer of the T. W. Lind Company, of Providence, the successor of his father, Peter Lind, and uncle, Thomas W. Lind, in the business which was founded in Rhode Island, in 1865, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 25, 1881, son of Peter and Margaret W. (Crombie) Lind. He attended the public schools of the city, and on completing a course of study in the Manual Training High School, in 1900, entered the employ of his uncle, Thomas W. Lind. He continued as an employee for six years, during which time he made an exhaustive study of every department of the business. In 1906, Mr. Lind became secretary of the corporation. After the retirement of his uncle in 1909, he was made assistant manager. The failing health of his father, the late Peter Lind, brought more responsibilities of the business upon him until the death of his father in 1915, when he succeeded to the

office of general manager of the company, and is at the present time acting treasurer. Mr. Lind ranks prominently among the Progressive business men of the day in Providence. He is a member of the New England Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association. Mr. Lind is active in Masonic and club circles in Providence. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of Rhode Island Consistory. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Edgewood Yacht Club.

On November 21, 1910, William G. Lind married Velna Bangs, daughter of the late Henry C. Bangs, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Lind are the parents of a son, William G., Jr., born June 28, 1918.

HOWARD, John Martin,

Manufacturing Jeweler

John Martin Howard, secretary, manager, and partner of G. Klein & Company, manufacturing jewelers of Nos. 26-28-30 Park Place, New York, and No. 150 Chestnut street, Providence, Rhode Island, was born in the latter city, May 18, 1869, son of Patrick and Bridget Howard. His father was a mechanical engineer.

John M. Howard began his school attendance in Arnold street school, and continued through Thayer street grammar school, of Providence, Rhode Island. He entered the business world as an employee in the old firm of J. W. Henry & Company, jewelry manufacturers. Here at the age of sixteen he began as apprentice boy, became a journeyman, and remained in that capac-



Philip C. Churchman,

ity for several years. He then became assistant foreman in the concern of D. F. Adams, manufacturers of mourning goods. Three years later he entered the firm of P. and A. Linton, manufacturers of rings, and he remained there for almost four years. Next, he became connected with Flint Blood & Company, manufacturers of rings. Later he assisted in the organization of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of rings, and here he became factory manager. He remained as manager for several years. He resigned, however, in 1908, to start the business of John M. Howard & Company, manufacturers of a general variety of fine jewelry, and he continued this successful business until 1911. Then he sold out to G. Klein & Son, the original plant being reorganized for the manufacture of religious jewelry. Mr. Howard brought about this change in the factory and its productions so successfully that on January 1, 1916, he was made a partner, and when the factory department in Providence was incorporated he became secretary and factory manager and a partner in the marketing department of the business, which is conducted separately in New York City. The concern is the largest producers of religious jewelry in the United States. The Providence plant has about two hundred employees, and the New York office handles also the importing of religious articles.

The events and variety of experiences which Mr. Howard encountered in the business world since his entrance therein at the age of sixteen, in themselves bespeak success. Mr. Howard is a member of Unity Council, Royal Arcanum; life member of Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious affiliation, he is an attendant and member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

CHURCHMAN, Judge Philip Quigley, **Lawyer, Jurist.**

"A good lawyer of the old school" was the verdict rendered upon Judge Churchman by his brethren of the bar, and no higher encomium could have been uttered, for to be a "good lawyer of the old school" was to be learned, upright, courteous, considerate, just and honorable. And such was Philip Q. Churchman, a native son of Delaware, whose life, passed entirely in Wilmington, was such that it reflected credit upon the city of his birth. He was judge of Wilmington's Municipal Court, and to him is due the present efficiency of that department of the city government. That court was sadly lacking in many things when he attempted its reorganization, but by the aid of new laws, the court was made the important judicial body that it was originally intended to be. He was the framer of the Non-Support Law, passed only a few years ago. He watched its enforcement much like a parent would the development of a child. He spent many Saturday afternoons in the probation office when the throng of wives and mothers called for their weekly allowance. As the framer of this law, Judge Churchman was determined that its provisions should be enforced. This law provides that fathers shall support their minor children, regardless, and that husbands must support their wives, unless they have grounds for divorce.

Judge Churchman's decisions were respected by an undivided bar. He was today referred to by one lawyer as a "good lawyer of the old school," who decided every case upon the legal merits as they appeared to him. Judge Churchman's decision in the club case and also that in the more recent Sunday baseball case attracted wide attention. The bar was virtually unanimous in

the view that both these decisions were irreproachable. Only the club case was carried up to the Supreme Court and it was affirmed there. This case established the law as being opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors in clubs.

Churchman in America is the name of a family of Friends, descendants of John Churchman, of Saffron-Walden, Essex, England, who, in the seventeenth year of his age, migrated to Pennsylvania, in 1682, and eventually settled in East Nottingham, about 1704. The townships of East and West Nottingham were cut through by Mason and Dixon's line in 1766-67; the southern parts were attached to Cecil county, Maryland, and the northern were left to Chester county, Pennsylvania.

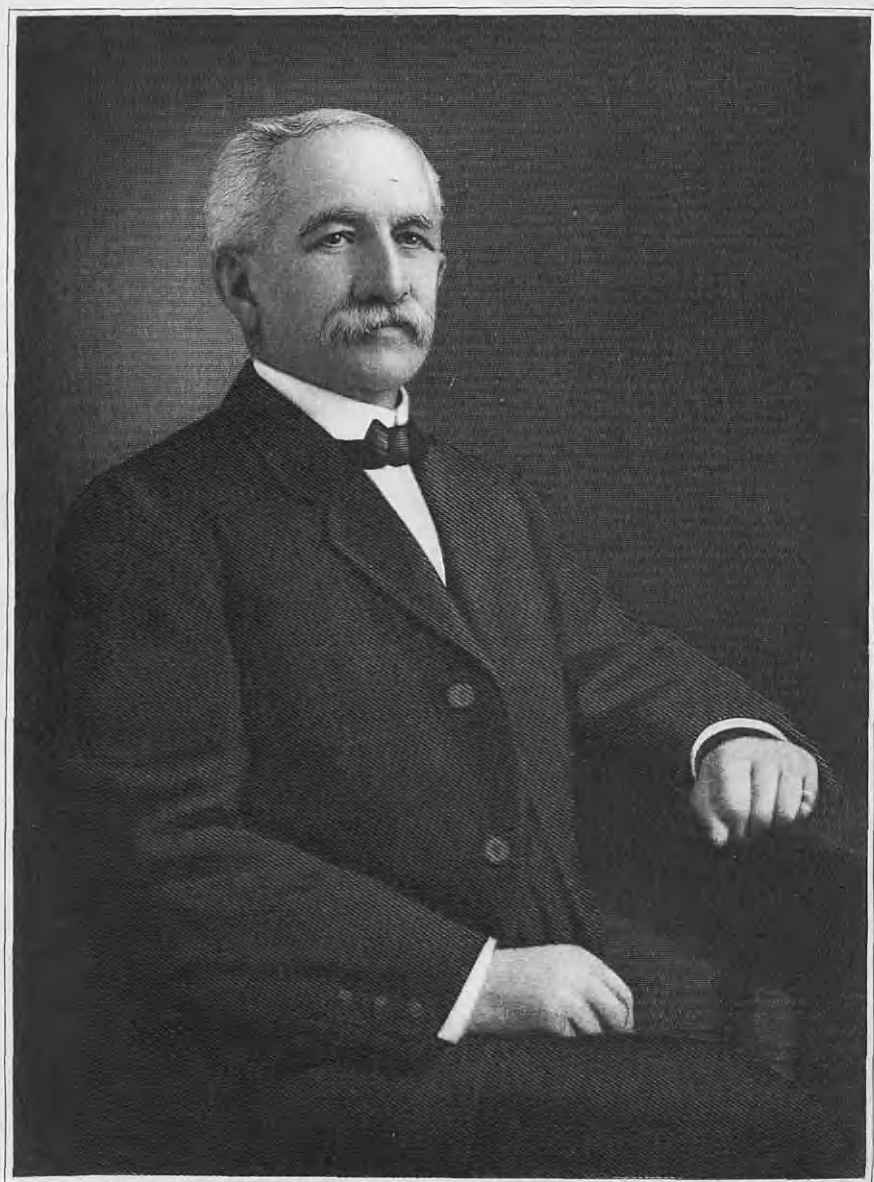
John Churchman, the American ancestor, was born in 1665, in Saffron-Walden, Essex, England, married, in 1686, Hannah Curry; came to this country in 1682, settled in East Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1704, died in October, 1724. In this line, descent is traced through John (2), the youngest son of John and Hannah (Curry) Churchman.

John (2) Churchman was born in East Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1702, died July 24, 1775. He was a studious youth, utilizing to the utmost the few opportunities for obtaining an education, and at an early age manifested a deeply religious turn of mind. He became a famous preacher, and missionary of the Society of Friends, traveling throughout the American colonies and Europe, 1731-1757. He married, November 27, 1729, at East Nottingham, Margaret Brown, daughter of William and Esther Brown. They were the parents of a son, George, who was the ancestor of Philip Quigley Churchman, of Wilmington, Delaware, to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered.

Philip Quigley Churchman, eldest son of

William H. and Elizabeth (Quigley) Churchman, grandson of George W. and Maria (Shull) Churchman, and of Philip and Eliza (Groves) Quigley, was born at the family home, No. 611 King street, Wilmington, Delaware, and died at his home, No. 2113 Washington street, in the city of his birth, in December, 1914. After preparation in Rigby Academy, he entered Swarthmore College, in 1879, finishing in 1884. In 1885 he began the study of law under Senator Anthony Huggins, and in November, 1889, was admitted to the bar of New Castle county. He began practice in Wilmington, as a partner with his former preceptor, Senator Huggins, and for ten years Huggins & Churchman continued a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Churchman remained in private practice in Wilmington, filling several positions of legal nature in the meantime, until October 12, 1912, when he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, an office he held until his death. He sat upon the same bench twelve years earlier, during the period of a vacancy caused by the failure of the Delaware Senate to confirm the appointment of Judge Edwin R. Cochran, Jr. Finally, the Supreme Court of Delaware decided that confirmation by the Senate was unnecessary under the law, and Judge Cochran took his seat, served a full term of twelve years, and at its expiration Judge Churchman was appointed. He was an excellent judge, a fact conceded by even those whom he antagonized, a man of strong convictions and devoted to the duties of his position. The work of the Municipal Court became very heavy, and overwork caused the breakdown which resulted in his death while yet in his fifty-sixth year.

A Republican in politics, Judge Churchman, in 1898, and again in 1900, was counsel to the Delaware General Assembly. In 1902 he was chairman of the State Republican Committee, and in 1910 was elected



Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Hull Browning

prothonotary of New Castle county, serving two years. He was twice president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Wilmington, of which he was long an interested member, and a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, the rector, Rev. R. W. Trapnell, conducting the funeral service of his friend and parishioner.

Judge Churchman married, in 1906, Mrs. Margaret G. Cunningham, widow of Hubert J. Cunningham, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Churchman has a daughter by her first marriage, Mrs. Charles J. Winkler, and to her child, Philip, who was named after him, Judge Churchman was fondly devoted, calling him his grandson. Judge Churchman was laid at rest in Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware.

VAUGHN, Arthur Stevens,

Enterprising Citizen.

Arthur Stevens Vaughn, prominent business man and citizen, is well known in the building trade in the State of Rhode Island. Since leaving school and entering the L. Vaughn Company, of Providence, he has advanced steadily to an official position in that company. Mr. Vaughn, while confining his attention largely to his business, has been active and prominent in other fields, and is in the group of Rhode Island's prominent citizens.

Arthur S. Vaughn, son of Herbert and Annie W. (Trask) Vaughn, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 28, 1878, and was educated in the grade and high schools of that city. Upon completing his education he became connected with the L. Vaughn Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of builders' finish, sash, doors and blinds. His position was of a minor sort, and by persistent effort and close application to the affairs of this business he eventually became treasurer of the company, the office he still holds. He is a trustee of

the Citizens' Savings Bank of Providence, and has other business interests. During 1918-19 he was president of the Builders' Exchange, of Providence, and also a director in the Providence Chamber of Commerce in 1919.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Vaughn represented the Nineteenth Providence District in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1910 and 1911. He volunteered for special service during the World War, and was overseas with the Young Men's Christian Association from May 8, 1918, to November 1, 1918. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the West Side Club, the Central Club, the Pomham Club, of which he is vice-president, the Metacomet Club, and the Elmwood Free Baptist Church.

Mr. Vaughn married, in Providence, Rhode Island, March 7, 1900, Lizzie R. Rollinson, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Twiner) Rollinson. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are the parents of a daughter, Louise, born in Providence, February 15, 1903.

BROWNING, John Hull,

Man of Affairs.

In the course of a life whose years numbered seventy-three, Mr. Browning acquired interests and discharged weighty responsibilities that extended into the fields of commerce, railroading, and finance, and was widely known as a leading man-of-affairs of his time. Mr. Browning was a member in the seventh American generation of the family of Browning founded in Rhode Island prior to 1645 by Nathaniel Browning, who was born in London, England, and who came to America in 1640. The Brownings bear arms as follows:

Arms—Barry wavy of six argent and azure.

Crest—A sinister arm from the elbow, issuing from a cloud in the dexter, holding the hand

above a serpent's head, erect from the middle, and looking towards the sinister proper.

In the maternal line, Mr. Browning is descended from the Reverend Joseph Hull, who was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594, coming to the Massachusetts Colony with his wife, seven children, and three servants, in 1635. The Hull arms are:

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads erased argent.

Crest—A talbot's head erased argent between two laurel branches proper united at the top.

John Hull Browning was the son of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, who were the parents of five children: John W., William C., Edward F., Ann E., and John Hull, of whom further.

John Hull Browning, youngest child of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, was born in Orange, New Jersey, December 25, 1841, the family having been established there for some time. After pursuing a course in the New York Academy, he embarked upon a business career in his twentieth year, entering the wholesale clothing firm of William C. Browning & Company. This business was very successful, and Mr. Browning's interests ultimately extended to numerous financial and business enterprises. Soon after 1883 he succeeded the late Charles G. Sisson as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, a position he occupied twenty-two years. He was secretary and treasurer of the East & West Railroad of Alabama, and for twenty years was president of the Richmond County Gas Company, in what is now Greater New York. For some time he was treasurer of the Cherokee Iron Company, of Cedartown, Georgia, and he was a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Browning made his home in New York City, but maintained an attractive summer home at Tenafly, New Jersey. He

was deeply interested in organized charitable work, both in New York and New Jersey, and in association with his wife erected a fresh-air children's home at Tenafly. While he was essentially a business man, a director in many profitable enterprises, Mr. Browning always had time for a reasonable amount of recreation. He devoted much thought and care and a large share of his means to benevolent work. His sympathy and understanding were among his strongest characteristics, and he administered his benevolences in a practical manner that tended not only toward temporary relief but toward the removal of the cause for their need.

Mr. Browning was twice a presidential elector, and prior to his marriage was active in the Masonic order. He was in touch with large affairs throughout the country, and his counsel was regarded as the view of a keen executive and sagacious business man. He died suddenly in the Erie ferryhouse at the foot of Chambers street, New York, October 26, 1914.

Mr. Browning married, October 19, 1871, Eva B. Sisson, daughter of Charles Grandison and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson. Mr. Sisson was a projector, contractor, and railroad president, one of the most useful citizens of New Jersey during more than a quarter of a century's residence in that State.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hull Browning were the parents of a son, John Hull (2), born October 6, 1874, died June 10, 1917.

SANFORD, Maria L.,

Leader in Women's Work.

Volume VII of this work ("Encyclopedia of American Biography") contained a well digested narrative of Miss Sanford, and it was barely out of press when news came of her unexpected decease. Her great prominence in life and the circumstances attend-

ing her death well warrant these supplementary allusions to her notably useful career.

Miss Mitchell, Professor Emeritus of Rhetoric and Elocution in the University of Minnesota, and pronounced to be "the best loved woman in the State," had come from her home in Minneapolis in April, 1920, to Washington City, to attend the annual convocation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At the opening session of that body on April 19th, she delivered a wonderfully eloquent apostrophe to the National Flag, under circumstances which have a pathetic interest in the light of her death, which was to speedily follow. For some months she had been in poor health, but would not abandon any of her speaking engagements. On the day following her address in the national capital, above referred to, she was to have gone to New York City to recite it into the phonograph in order that it might come within the hearing of the nation at large. Such, however, was not to be, for the morning after its delivery, she was found dead in her bed, at the home of United States Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, where she was visiting. The physicians pronounced her death due to natural causes incident to age. The remains were taken to Minneapolis, Minnesota, for interment. The tributes to the character and worth of the noble woman were many and fervent. A few are subjoined.

President Emeritus Cyrus Northrop, who was head of the University during her active professorship, said today: "It will create universal sorrow to all Minnesota and the nation to hear of her death. She was a wonderful leader in everything that was worthy and good. She was the most remarkable specimen of the feminine type I have ever known. As a teacher she was inspiring, efficient, and always loyal to the standards of the University."

President Emeritus William Watts Folwell said: "Maria Sanford was loved and honored by all who ever had the pleasure of knowing her. She was the most inspiring teacher I ever met. She started as a University professor in 1880 and in her time had done more to influence and shape the lives of the people of our University and state and nation than has any other faculty member we have ever had."

"The whole State will mourn the departure of Maria Sanford," said Governor Burnquist. "It is difficult to name any person in the history of the State who worked so faithfully for the public welfare and with so little thought of self. She was always the champion of clean, wholesome living. She was an educator of the best and most efficient type. During the war, she was a leader and a tireless worker in all patriotic movements. The State of Minnesota is extremely fortunate in having had such a woman devote her life to the welfare of our people."

Fred B. Snyder, president of the Board of Regents, said: "In the early eighties I received instruction from Miss Sanford and admired her both as a teacher and as an ardent advocate of what is good and right. Ever since she has influenced my thought, I have looked to her as the greatest living woman of Minnesota. Her death is a loss not only to the University, not only to the Twin Cities, not only to the State, but also to the entire country. We have lost our grand old lady."

Secretary E. Bird Johnson, speaking for the general alumni of the university, said: "Minnesota mourns today the death of one of its best known, best loved and most illustrious citizens. For forty years she has been identified with the University and the State, but it is not the woman in public life the alumni will miss and mourn, but the teacher and friend. We loved her because she was lovable."

President Marion L. Burton made the following statement as the expression of the meeting of the deans:

With startling suddenness the news comes today that Maria Sanford is dead. There is a beautiful and solemn fitness in the fact that she died at the heart of the nation and in the home of our honored Senator Nelson. Miss Sanford was the living personification of service. Her boundless energy, her undaunted courage, her charming simplicity and her utter sincerity combined to produce a person of rare influence and marvelous power.

Whatever she touched sprang into newness and richness of life. She was a great teacher, gifted with unusual powers of inspiration. She is another convincing proof that personality is the most potent force in life. Her power found its source in realities of the spiritual world. She knew that faith, hope and love are among the abiding varieties of life.

She has left a permanent impress upon the University of Minnesota. Her service has elevated the standards of our State and Nation. Death cannot remove from us the truth for which she stood. In reality, she symbolizes "The death of death." With her, as truly as with all great persons, the path of death has been the path of life. She gave of herself freely through intelligent service that others might find the life abundant.

BRICKETT, Frank Elwin,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

It can be truly said of the late Frank Elwin Brickett that his own labors constituted the foundation upon which was built his success in life. For many years well known in manufacturing circles of Haverhill, Massachusetts, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world in general, and the friendship of all those whom he met socially. He made for himself an enviable reputation, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his associates, whom he always endeavored to please. He was honest and sincere in all business transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of integrity, being the possessor of much tact, as

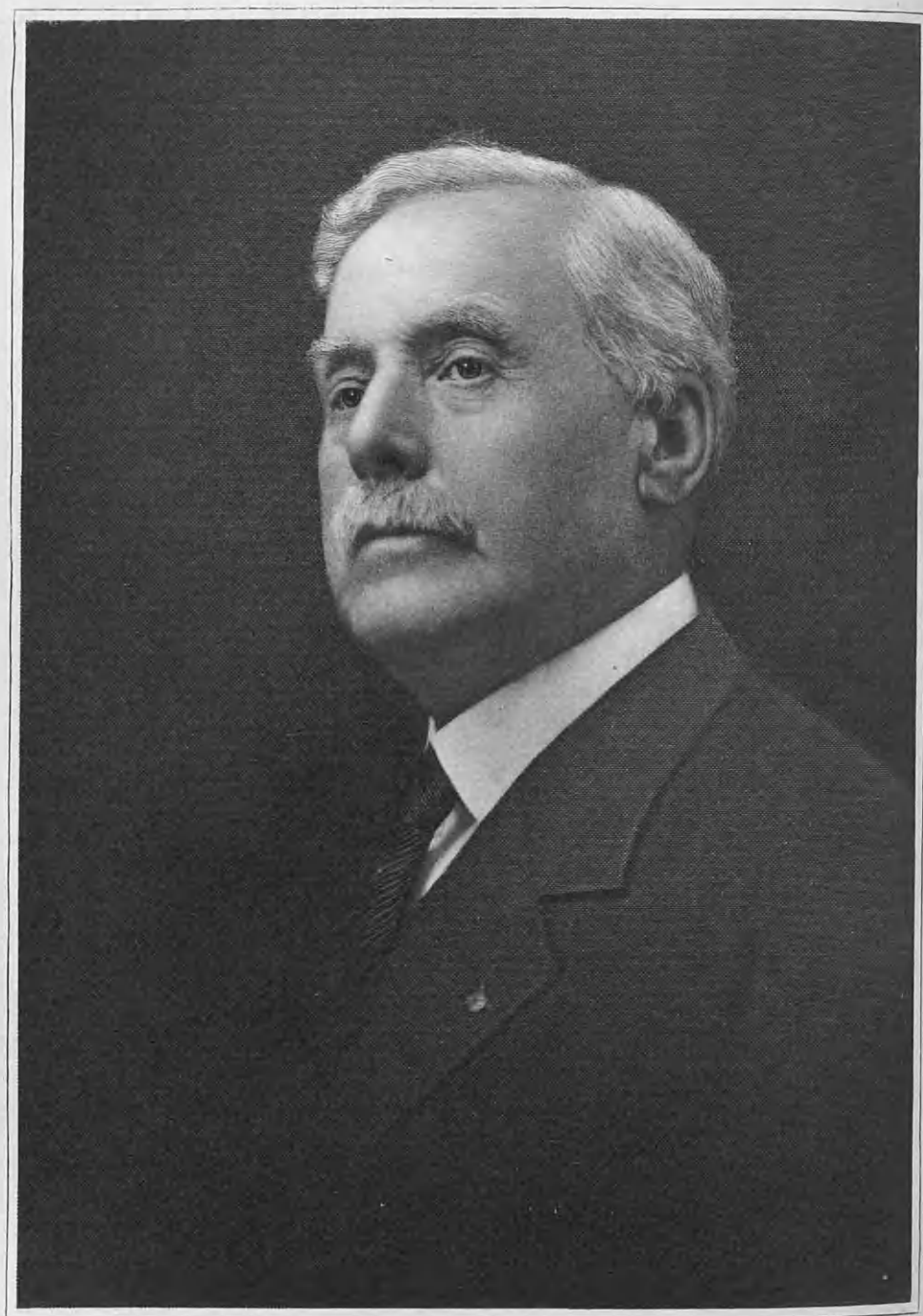
well as managerial and executive ability, and unflinching enterprise. Mr. Brickett was clear and far-seeing, and ever ready to grapple with any project that was presented to him, however great its scope. His death occurred at his home on Fourth avenue, Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 5, 1915, at the age of fifty years.

Frank Elwin Brickett was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, having been born in the North Parish of Haverhill, November 28, 1865, the son of Daniel and Louisa (Perley) Brickett, both natives of Haverhill. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Hannah Dustin, one of the most famous women of American history. There has been a monument erected to her memory in the City Common of Haverhill. On his maternal side he was descendant in the eighth generation of Allan Perley, the English ancestor, who was born in Wales, England, in 1608, and came to America with Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and settled on the plantation at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and removed thence to Ipswich, where he died, December 28, 1675.

Frank Elwin Brickett was nine years old when his father died, and he made his home with his uncle, Nathan Perley. He received his education in the public schools of Methuen and Haverhill, Massachusetts, and upon completion of his school days he found employment in the factory of the Sherwood Shoe Company. In 1885 he became identified with the shoe manufacturing firm of J. H. Winchell & Company, and was associated with this firm at the time of his death, being the oldest member of the factory organization. Mr. Brickett was superintendent of the stitching department of the factory for twenty-seven years, and in 1912 he was advanced to the position of purchasing agent, which position he held at the time of his demise. He served as councilman from Ward Four in 1902, during ex-Mayor Isaac Poor's term of office. He was a prominent



Frank E. Brickett



Charles E. Currier

member of the Haverhill Association of Superintendents and Foremen, having served as its secretary and president for a number of years. He was a member of Saggaheew Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Haverhill Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pentucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and a member of Haverhill Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was vice-president of the Larchmont Club, and a member of its board of directors. He was also a member of the Kenoza Driving Club for many years. In banking circles he was also well known, being a director of the Haverhill Co-operative Bank.

On February 23, 1887, Frank Elwin Brickett was united in marriage with Phoebe Catherine Lynch, daughter of Robert Adolphus and Anna (Cahill) Lynch, both natives of New York. Mrs. Brickett is a descendant of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her grandfather, Robert Adolphus Lynch, was an officer in the English army, and her mother was born in London, England, the daughter of John and Anna Cahill. Mr. and Mrs. Brickett were the parents of one daughter, Iva Mae Brickett, who married Walter S. Bailey, and they are the parents of three children: Dudley John, Thelma Elizabeth, and Valeska; all three children were born in Haverhill. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Brickett has continued to reside in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The Haverhill "Gazette" paid the following tribute to Mr. Brickett's memory:

Genuine sorrow was apparent on every hand at the funeral of Frank Elwin Brickett, which took place from his home on Fourth avenue. Hundreds of friends and fellow employees visited his home for the purpose of consoling the grief-stricken wife and daughter, and to pay their respect to one whom everyone esteemed. The services were largely attended, the home being thronged with friends and associates of Mr.

Brickett who wished to indicate their loyalty of regard to his memory. His absence will be felt most severely by his many friends in the shoe factory, but he was also well known in fraternal and social circles, being a member of a number of lodges and clubs. These were all represented at the services conducted by the Rev. Nicholas Van Derpyl, pastor of the Centre Congregational Church. Following the church services, the Haverhill Lodge of Elks conducted the services of that fraternity, and committal services were conducted by the officers of Saggaheew Lodge of Masons.

The memory of the individual may fade, but the result of the good work which he has done remains as a permanent advantage to his race. Not every man who rears to himself the monument of a successful life leaves his memorial in the popular heart, but this was undeniably true of Mr. Brickett, whose wish was to be recorded "as one who loved his fellow men."

CURRIER, Charles Edward,

Building Contractor.

The passing away of the late Charles Edward Currier, which occurred at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, on August 12, 1919, was indeed a most severe loss not only to his immediate family and the large circle of devoted friends that his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellowmen in general, few of whom had not benefitted in some way by his life and example. He was a man of high ideals, to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his entire life, both public and private, and might well serve as a model for the coming generation. In all the relations of life, Mr. Currier displayed those cardinal virtues that have come to be associated with the best type of character, and his success in life was of that kind which integrity and just dealing with one's fellowmen is sure to bring when coupled with ability such as his, a success of the permanent type which the years increase and ren-

der more secure because it rests on the firm foundation of the trust and confidence of his community. He was the possessor of a rare, if not distinctive, business character and this was impressed upon one at the first meeting with him. Selfmade in the truest sense of that term, successful in his business aims, the career of Mr. Currier is an apt illustration of the value of character in determining the measure of success possible to attain. Industry, thrift and perseverance marked his way through life, and to these he added an honesty of purpose that enabled him to avoid those business and moral pitfalls that abound everywhere to trap the unwary.

The birth of Charles Edward Currier occurred in St. John, New Brunswick, April 25, 1844, the son of Daniel and Sophia (Holman) Currier. He received his education in the place of his birth, and at the age of twenty years started to work for his father, who at that time was a ship builder in Upper Gagetown, New Brunswick. As a boy, Mr. Currier was eager for knowledge, and as a young man he was industrious, upright and honorable. He set out seriously to make the most of himself, to be of some real service in the world. The memory of his last years remains as a rich legacy to all those who were so fortunate as to know him. Early in life he journeyed to the city of Boston, but later returned to New Brunswick, coming again to Boston in the year 1868. From that time on he had been actively engaged as a building contractor, and in due time became president and treasurer of the Charles Edward Currier Company of Boston.

(I) Mr. Currier was an eighth lineal descendant of Richard Currier, the immigrant ancestor of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, a "planter" and "millwright," and one of the original settlers of Salisbury, his name appearing on a list of the inhabit-

ants of the town at the time of its incorporation in 1640. He was born in England or Scotland, May 3, 1616. He was united in marriage (first) prior to 1643, with Ann ———, who died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, between April 5, 1675, and October 26, 1676, she having released her right of dower in a certain piece of real estate on the former date. Richard Currier married (second) Joanna Sargent, a daughter of Henry Pindor, and widow of Valentine Rowell and of William Sargent, who is said to have come to America with her mother from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," in 1635, when only fourteen years of age. She died in October, 1690, aged about sixty-nine years. Richard Currier was a commissioner to try small cases, and a selectman for fifteen years. His last days were spent at the home of his wife's son, Philip Rowell, and he died February 22, 1687, by drowning.

(II) Deacon Thomas Currier, son of Richard and Ann Currier, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1646. He served the town of Amesbury in almost every capacity. He succeeded his father as town clerk, December 14, 1674, and transcribed the records in a neat hand until his death, a period of nearly thirty-eight years. He was a selectman for seventeen years, and held many other local offices. He was also employed in settling estates. He was a witness to the will of Edmund Elliott, which his father wrote in 1675, and occasionally recorded meetings when his father was clerk, as the records or portions of them prior to 1674 are in his handwriting. He married, December 9, 1668, Mary Osgood, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cleer) Osgood, who was born March 3, 1650, and died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, November 2, 1705. He is said to have lived near the mills on the site of the (1913) present post office. He died at

Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 27, 1712. His will, dated August 26, 1708, was proved November 3, 1712.

(III) Ebenezer Currier, son of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Osgood) Currier, was the eleventh child and eighth son, and was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 22, 1699. He married, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 8, 1713, Judith Osgood, daughter of William and Hannah (Colby) Osgood, of Salisbury, who was born in that town, March 7, 1695, and died after September 18, 1745. He died prior to March 5, 1749. His will, dated September 18, 1745, was proved March 5, 1750. He had six children born in Amesbury: Enoch, Elijah, Ruth, Ebenezer, Mchitable, and Theophilus Currier.

(IV) Enoch Currier, eldest son of Ebenezer and Judith (Osgood) Currier, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, December 2, 1714. He was united in marriage, December 22, 1737, with Abigail Osgood, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Dalton) Osgood, who was born June 13, 1717. He died in 1793, and Richard Currier was appointed administrator of his estate. He was the father of six children born in Amesbury: Judith, Issachar, Hannah, Richard, Samuel, and Mary Currier.

(V) Issachar Currier, second child and eldest son of Enoch and Abigail (Osgood) Currier, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 30, 1743. He married Rebecca Morrill, and removed to New Brunswick three years after the Independence of the United States. He was the father of eight children, namely: John, David, Enoch, Abigail, Sally, Hannah, Rebecca, and Susan Currier.

(VI) David Currier, second son of Issachar and Rebecca (Morrill) Currier, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1768. He was united in marriage (first) with Fanny Bent, and (second) with Jemima Lyons, daughter of Daniel Lyons, who was

born in New York in 1776, and died at Gagetown, New Brunswick, in 1838. David Currier died in 1828, at the age of sixty years. He became the father of thirteen children, as follows: Moses, James, John, Daniel, David, Mary, Fanny, Sarah, George, Ann, Eliza Jane, Harriet, and William Currier.

(VII) Daniel Currier, son of David Currier, was born in Gagetown, New Brunswick, July 10, 1797. He married, September 25, 1824, Sophia Holman, daughter of John Holman, of England, who came to New York with his family in the year ——. Mrs. Currier died October 1, 1870. Daniel Currier lived in Upper Gagetown, New Brunswick. He had nine children, namely: Charles, John, Daniel, Alexander, David, James, Mary Ann, Enoch, and Charles Edward Currier.

(VIII) Charles Edward Currier, whose career is particularly dealt with in previous paragraphs in this narrative, was a member of the Baptist church, and there were none more faithful and constant in their attendance than he. His life was an illustration and exemplification of the beauty and power of that great faith. He was a liberal contributor to all the charities of the church, and to those outside. The solemn funeral services were held at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, and were doubly impressive because of the sharp sorrow of the gathering of friends and business associates. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Harry Lütz, and interment was in Newton Cemetery.

Mr. Currier was a member of the Master Builders Association, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and was a very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the order. He also belonged to the Consistory and to Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar; the Royal Arch Chapter of Newton, Massachusetts, the Shriners and Scottish Rite bodies,

as well as to Dalhousie Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member also of the Hunnewell Club of Newton, the "Billy" Sunday Club, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was a staunch member of the Republican party. He lived in Newton, Massachusetts, for twenty-eight years prior to his death. He was one of those men who are able to derive genuine pleasure through mingling with his fellowmen, and this was afforded him by his membership in the various organizations and clubs to which he belonged.

On August 14, 1870, Charles Edward Currier was united in marriage with Abbie Almeda Goddard, of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel Joseph and Eliza (Pike) Goddard, both of whom were highly respected natives of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Currier were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Addie Eliza, born December 15, 1880, in Worcester, Massachusetts, became the wife of Frederick S. Marshman, of Newton; they are the parents of one child, Stanley Currier Marshman. 2. Charles Westley Goddard, born May 18, 1891, in Newton, Massachusetts; educated in the public and high schools of Newton and Brown University; he is a member of the firm of Charles E. Currier Company of Boston; was united in marriage with Helen Lamphry, of Medford, Massachusetts, their union being blessed with two children, Charles Edward, the Second, and David Lamphry Currier. 3. Auldice Goddard, born in Newton, Massachusetts; married Harold Winthrop Tucker, of Providence, Rhode Island. With Mr. Currier his children were his companions and the center of his hopes. He was a loving husband and an indulgent father.

While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished good results in the communities in which they lived, it is by no means an easy matter to find those whose lives can unhesitatingly be placed on

the credit side of the balance, and whose influence has been without question enlisted always on the side of good. Successful men there are in plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without any especial regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. This was not so in the case of Charles Edward Currier, who never for an instant forgot his duty to his fellowmen in any selfish ambition. It was truly his distinction in life that his conduct was equally exemplary, that he was a public-spirited citizen, a kindly neighbor, a faithful friend, and a devoted husband and father.

TOMPKINS, Henry Bethune, Lawyer, Jurist.

Born in the State of Alabama, and reared amid the cultured surrounding of an olden time Southern home, Judge Tompkins inherited the best traditions of the South and became one of the finest exemplifications of the Southern lawyer, jurist, citizen and gentleman. He was but a lad of sixteen when came that great upheaval which revolutionized the life of the nation and plunged the country into chaos and strife, but he bore his part as a true son of the South and emerged from that conflict bearing marks of wounds received. He embraced the profession of law, and in that strenuous arena of civil life won fame as a lawyer of resource, learning and skill, and attained judicial honors, ranking as a just and upright judge.

He was a man of courage and faced every danger in the line of duty, and many stories are yet related regarding his personal courage. On one occasion the negroes had surrounded the jail intent upon releasing one of their color. They were heavily armed and the white residents were awed. Judge Tompkins, when a clash seemed imminent, went to the jail, took the negro to the court

house, gave him a speedy trial, and the verdict being "guilty" sentenced him to the death penalty. Owing to the pronounced views he held on all public questions, he had several personal conflicts and duels. Pronounced as was his personal bravery, his moral courage kept pace, and his sense of justice always ruled his actions. When he became convinced that he was in the wrong on any question, he was very prompt to make the amend honorable.

Although Judge Tompkins attained professional eminence at the bar of the State of Georgia and was one of Atlanta's leading and influential citizens, he never lost his love for Alabama, his home State, and did much toward its development. It was through him that the town of Sheffield was established, and he ever took the greatest interest in that section. He had an elegant country home in Alabama, upon which he spent large sums of money. It was there he was wont to repair and with lavish hospitality entertain his friends. In addition to his prominence in his profession, Judge Tompkins was a factor in the social life of Atlanta and was such a strong figure in that respect that he imparted to the social atmosphere a decided and elevated tone. Said a writer of him: "A man of lofty character and high ideals, brave as a lion and tender as a woman, able, trustworthy and safe, there was presented in his makeup a rare combination of elements all so perfectly rounded as to create a character of unusual force and striking individuality."

Henry Bethune Tompkins was born in Barbour county, Alabama, in 1845, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, February 25, 1903. He was educated under private instruction, but when war broke out between the States he threw himself into the conflict with all the ardor of his race and, although but sixteen, organized an infantry company at Clayton in his native county and offered the services

of himself and his company to the Confederate Government, but his father refused his son permission to go to the front on account of his age, and the company marched away without its youthful captain. Two years later, however, he joined the same company and served throughout the remaining years of the war, displaying great gallantry. He served under General Joseph Johnson from Chickamauga to Atlanta, and participated with his regiment in all the battles of that campaign. On August 18, 1864, he was shot through the body at the battle of Atlanta, the particular point where he fell being at what is now Westview Cemetery. He was at the time in command of his regiment and opposed to by forces under General Lawton, who met his death many years later in the Philippines. After the war, Judge Tompkins and General Lawton became warm personal friends. His wound incapacitated the young officer for several months, but when able he rejoined his command and served until peace came.

With the close of the war, Judge Tompkins returned to his Alabama home and took up life under the new conditions. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar located in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was engaged in successful law practice for several years. From Memphis he moved to Savannah, Georgia, where he formed a law partnership with B. A. Denmark, that firm enjoying a lucrative practice. After several years of private practice he was elevated to the Superior Court bench, his district including the city of Savannah and several adjoining counties. When his term as judge of the Superior Court expired, he declined reappointment and returned to private practice. Some time later, however, he allowed the solicitations of many citizens of Savannah to influence him and he again accepted a seat upon the Superior Court bench, but a few months later

resigned and removed to Atlanta, this move occasioned by the condition of his wife's health.

In Atlanta, from 1882 until his death in 1903, Judge Tompkins served a large and influential clientele. His first partnership in that city was with Morris Brandon, but in his later years Robert C. Alston was his partner, they practicing as Tompkins & Alston. Judge Tompkins was widely recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the Georgia bar, his advice being sought and his opinions valued in matters of the highest importance. He never sought nor desired public office, but was public-spirited and patriotic, and never hesitated to render public service without thought of compensation. He was a man of fine personality, and possessed such qualities as served to quietly attract to him friends and admirers. He was fully informed on all questions of vital importance, and was always a close student and accomplished scholar. He was of generous impulse and evinced active interest in charity of every kind; kindergarten work appealed to him strongly, and he was deeply interested in furthering that branch of educational work in Atlanta, raising personally a fund for kindergarten work. He was deeply concerned for the passage of the Child Labor Law, and used his influence to aid its passage through the Georgia Legislature.

It was with remarkable fortitude and exceptional thoughtfulness of family and friends that Judge Tompkins approached the hour of his death. Weeks before the end came, he knew that it must be, for the physicians had heeded his request to conceal nothing of his condition from him. Accepting whatever fate came to him without a murmur and enduring much physical pain, he relieved the depression about him caused by the knowledge that he was soon to be taken from them, and when the final hour came he met it with the same courage that

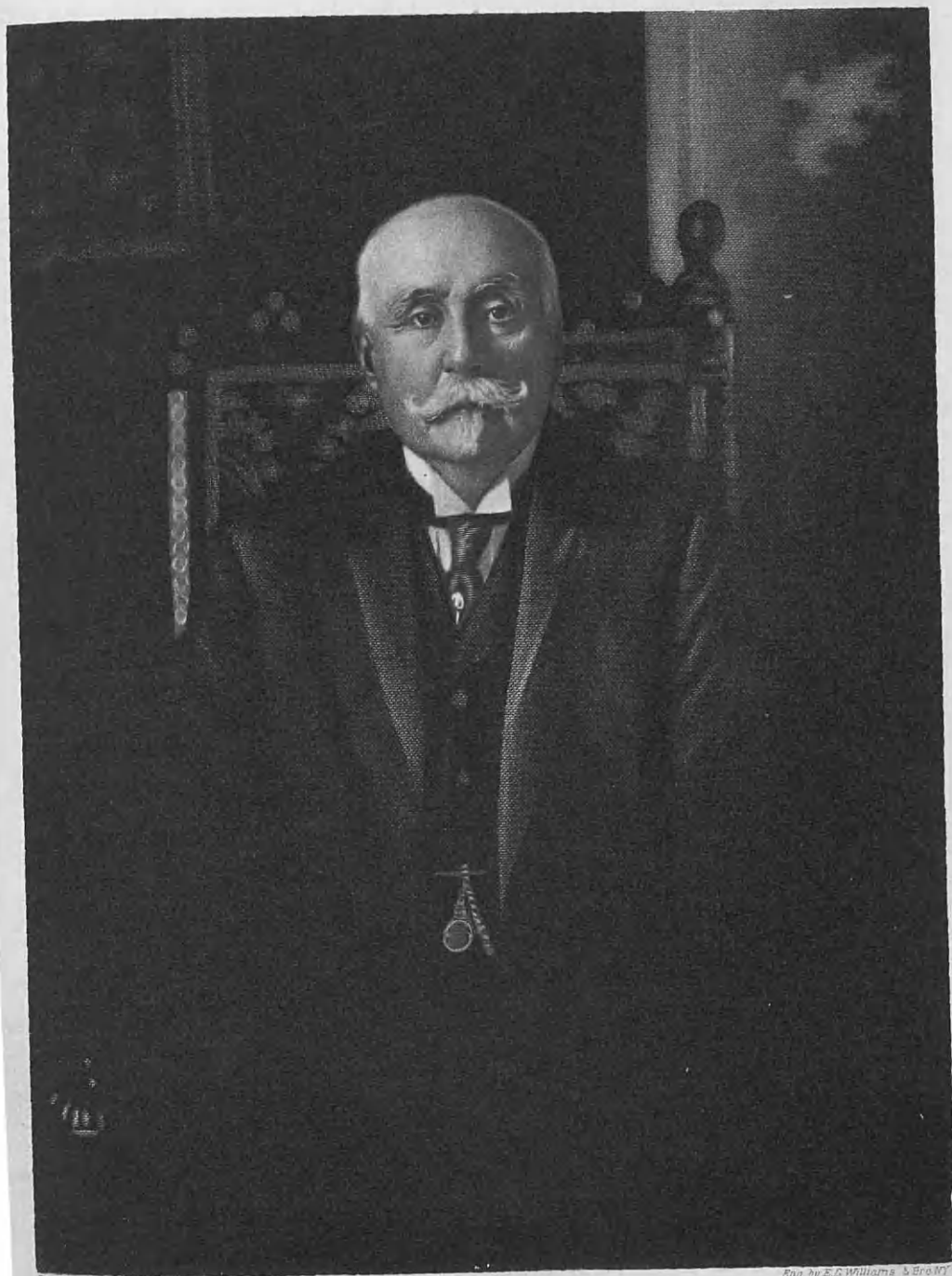
he had shown in life whenever the inevitable presented itself, passing away as he had lived, a good Christian and a true gentleman in the full meaning of the word. He was buried in Westview Cemetery, Atlanta, having often expressed a desire to be laid at rest there, the site of the cemetery being the spot where he was so severely wounded during the battle of Atlanta in 1864.

Judge Tompkins married (first) Bessie Washington, of Tennessee, a woman of strong character, whose influence was a factor in shaping her distinguished husband's career. Mrs. Bessie Tompkins died shortly after the removal to Atlanta in 1882, her failing health being the principal reason for the removal from Savannah. She left three daughters: Maude, Janet and Bessie Tompkins. In 1892 Judge Tompkins married (second) Nora Palmer, a niece of General Robert Toombs, one of Georgia's distinguished sons. Mrs. Nora Tompkins survived her husband, as did their two sons: Henry B. and Lawrence Tompkins, of Atlanta.

WILSON, Capt. Benjamin F.,

Financier, Civil War Veteran.

During the period, 1865-1870, Captain Wilson, a Confederate veteran from Tennessee, bearing the wounds of battle, came to the city of New York, and joined his brother, Richard T. Wilson, a prominent business man of that city, and with him established the banking and cotton firm, R. T. Wilson & Company, a firm that became a very important one, acquiring national and international fame. But the northern climate did not agree with this southern born and raised young man, already weakened by wounds from which he never fully recovered, and in a few years he returned to Tennessee, there to spend the remainder of his years, seventy-five, in usefulness and honor. He chose the life of a financier, and in



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that connection won State-wide reputation, with strong claims to being considered a national figure in finance. He was a man of liberal impulses, always ready to cooperate in enterprises looking to the betterment and advancement of Nashville. Public-spirited and progressive, he aided wonderfully in the development of his native State, and of Nashville, the city of his adoption. A conspicuous example of his public spirit was displayed while a member of the executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, his work in connection with that committee resulting in great good to the state-at-large. In Nashville, the Mechanics National Bank stands as a monument to his progressive spirit of enterprise, he being the founder of that institution, and its first president. His rare business judgment was fully recognized by his contemporaries of the business world, and he continued one of the active capitalists of his city until the end, although he had retired from business a few years prior to his death.

The Wilson family of Tennessee, through intermarriage, is connected with some of the most prominent and wealthy families of the Nation, his niece Grace, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, being the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius (2) and Alice (Gwynne) Vanderbilt. Another niece of Captain Wilson, Mary R., married Ogden Goelet, and a nephew, Orme Wilson, married a Miss Astor. Another nephew, Richard T. (2) Wilson, banker, is head of the business in New York City with which his father was long connected after the return of Colonel Benjamin F. Wilson to his native Southland.

Colonel Benjamin F. Wilson was born in Georgia, October 24, 1837, and died in Nashville, Tennessee, June 16, 1912, youngest of the seven sons of William and Rachel (Wilson) Wilson, belonging to one of the prominent old families of the South. When eleven years of age, he lost his father, and

a few years later, the family moved to Eastern Tennessee. At the outbreak of War between the States, he was a student at Hiwassee College, Monroe county, leaving that institution to enlist in the Confederate army, joining Ashby's cavalry regiment. In making a dashing charge through Kentucky to reinforce General John Morgan, on his famous raid through Ohio, he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, but later returned to his regiment. After his brother, R. T. Wilson, was made commissary general of Tennessee, Captain Wilson joined his command and served with distinction throughout the war. He was discharged at Columbus, Mississippi, May 18, 1865. He was a good soldier, did his duty as he saw it, and came out of the conflict without rancor in his soul, but brave man that he was, accepted the verdict of the sword, and at once set about rebuilding his own shattered life and fortunes.

The removal to New York came soon after the close of the war, and the firm R. T. Wilson & Company, which Richard T. and Benjamin F. Wilson founded, became one of the important agencies in restoring prosperity to the South. The firm dealt largely in cotton, and as they grew in strength expanded their interests, and were promoters of railroads, cotton mills, and other industrial enterprises of the south. Following a serious illness, Colonel Wilson was advised by his physician not to tarry in the North longer than possible, and in 1870 he left New York, and thenceforth made his home in Nashville, Tennessee.

The business experience gained in New York had shown Colonel Wilson how he could be of value to the South, and at the same time advance his own fortunes while so doing. He soon became identified with the financial interests of the city of Nashville, and when firmly established, used the resources at his command in the promotion

of those enterprises which are so necessary to the upbuilding of a state or a community. He organized the Mechanics National Bank, was its first president, and made that institution a tower of strength and usefulness. For about forty years he was an active factor in the business life of his city, and until his death, at the age of seventy-five, he kept in close touch with financial and commercial affairs. At the time of his death, he was a director of the First National Bank of Nashville; director of the Nashville Trust Company; director of the Nashville Gas Company; and director of the First Savings Bank & Trust Company.

When the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was in embryo, Colonel Wilson early advocated its advantages, and was a generous contributor to the fund necessary to guarantee its success. He also served as a member of the exposition's executive committee, and accomplished a great deal in securing to the State the benefits resulting from the exposition. He gave much to charity, and was regarded as a liberal, public-spirited, and philanthropic citizen. His devoted interest in the Young Men's Christian Association aided the work of that institution materially. He never failed to respond to any appeal made to his charitable impulses, and frequently his aid was volunteered. All charities claimed him as their friend, and his purse and his hand were always extended to the needy or friendless. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, and most liberal in his support of its various departments.

Captain Wilson married, in 1872, Sadie Morris, who survives him, only child of Robert C. and Rebecca (Henderson) Morris, of Nashville. Robert C. Morris was one of the pioneer railroad men of Tennessee and rendered valuable assistance in the construction of the first railroad in the State. Children of Captain and Mrs. Wilson: Robert Morris; Ida Belle; Rebecca, wife of

John M. Gray, Jr., and Richard Thornton, who married Kate Morgan Ransom.

Wilmer Manor, one of Nashville's handsomest residences, was destroyed by fire a few years after Captain Wilson's death. The beautiful home with its priceless contents, including a valuable library, paintings by the old masters, period pictures of great artistic value, and many works of art which could not be saved, was a total loss.

Captain Wilson's life illustrates again the great good which a man of ambition and ability can do in a community where his life and character are such as to inspire public confidence in his leadership. He accomplished much, not so much through personal achievement as through the forces set loose by his example and influence. Men trusted him and willingly followed his leadership, that fact constituting him a power, whose co-operation was always sought where great interests were at stake.

BURNETT, Theodore L.,

Jurist, Statesman, Soldier in Two Wars.

In the great length of years that was given to him, Judge Theodore L. Burnett witnessed vast changes and large forward movements in social, political and industrial life. Through the exceptional mental powers and strong morality that accompanied his length of days, he was privileged to have an important share in the progress of his time, and long stood a leading figure in the law, a citizen accepting and discharging with able zeal the responsibilities and duties of citizenship.

Theodore L. Burnett, son of John C. and Marie (McGee) Burnett, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, November 14, 1829, his parents lifelong residents of Kentucky. His father and mother died when he was a boy, but under the careful and solicitous direction of his guardians he received excellent educational advantages.

He completed the academic course in Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and from the law department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1846. In the same year he was licensed to practice by the Court of Appeals, but he enlisted as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry, which was mustered into the United States Army for service in the war with Mexico. Mr. Burnett returned to Kentucky in 1847, and was soon afterward elected county attorney for Spencer county. He became one of the leading lawyers of that section of the State, and controlled a large practice in Spencer and adjoining counties until the time of the Civil War. He recruited a company of infantry in his home county, which was attached to the force commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston. He remained in the service until, under the authority of the provisional government of Kentucky, he was elected a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He took his seat as a member of that body early in the autumn of 1861, and when this provisional body was succeeded by the regular Congress of the Confederate States of America he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and he continued a member of the Southern Congress until the close of the war. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Spencer county, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where he became one of the most honored and best known members of the local bar.

In 1870, he was elected corporation counsel of Louisville, and by successive re-elections he continued the incumbent of this position for eighteen consecutive years, having six times been chosen for the office by popular vote, and the high regard in which he was held during this time was shown

by the fact that at no election was there an opposing candidate. After his retirement from the office of the corporation counsel, he practiced in the courts of General Jurisdiction, in the Court of Appeals, of Kentucky, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Burnett was a staunch advocate of the principles represented by the Democratic party in its original condition, and in 1876 he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky.

For thirty years, Judge Burnett was a member of the board of directors of the Louisville Water Company, his connection with the company dating from 1875. During much of this period he served as counsel of the company, and at his death was the only surviving member of the board which planned and began the construction of the present filtration system of the city. Judge and Mrs. Burnett were members of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a devoted friend of the University of Louisville, and his steadfast loyalty to this institution was productive of enduring benefit. For many years he was a trustee of the University and served several terms as its president. Several years prior to his death, the University honored him with the degree of LL. D. Judge Burnett exercised a real and guiding influence upon his time, and his associates and his wide circle of acquaintances granted him that generous meed of respect and honor only accorded that type of man whose service to his community and to his fellows is recognized as unselfish, inspired, and valuable. The following, written before his death by one in close touch with Judge Burnett, shows that his loss was not necessary to bring a realization of his worth to the legal profession:

Mr. Burnett has a high appreciation of the dignity of the legal profession, and by his personal bearing has added luster to the legal records of the State. In discharge of his duties

as representative of the city he was courteous, kind and attentive, with a masterful command of resources of the well equipped lawyer and advocate, wise in counsel and vigorous in the active conduct of his cases.

Judge Burnett married, in 1852, Elizabeth Shelby Gilbert, of Taylorsville, Kentucky, who died January 7, 1907. Mrs. Burnett was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was reared in Spencer county of the same State. They were the parents of: Marie, who died unmarried in 1895; John C., who was his father's associate in legal practice; Gilbert, who died in New York City in 1886; Mary, married Dr. W. Edward Grant, a well known physician and surgeon of Louisville; and Dr. Theodore L., died in California in 1895. Judge Burnett died in Louisville, Kentucky, the scene of many of his labors and triumphs, October 30, 1917.

McPHEETERS, William, D. D.,

Clergyman, Educator.

Few men of his day were better known or more highly esteemed in North Carolina than Dr. William McPheeters. His attainments as a divine, a ripe scholar, and an eminent instructor of youth, were acknowledged and appreciated by all. His advice was sought as a judicious friend and wise counselor by men of the world as well as members of his church. He was an earnest promoter of the cause of education, and when the University of North Carolina was in its infancy he gave much of his time to its advancement. More than once he was called to the presidency of institutions of learning, and his presence in church, courts, or conventions was greeted with satisfaction by his brethren of the ministry, who listened to his views and teaching with great deference and consideration. He was a Presbyterian of the old school, made so by conviction, and he was ever ready to defend his faith and doctrine, yet he was tol-

erant of the faith of others and sympathized with all Evangelical churches and was often invited to officiate in their pulpits. He numbered many friends among the learned and distinguished men of the country, yet the humble man had ready access to his kindness and friendly advice. He lived for the good and for the elevation of his race, and the world was left better by his passing through it.

Dr. McPheeters left a record of his branch of the family compiled in 1842, and it gives this explanation of the origin of the name:

Peter Hume, a Scotchman of the Highlands, being left a widower with several children married a second wife by whom he had a son. Peter Hume finally died and his estate fell into the hands of the first wife's children and their treatment of the step-mother and half-brother was such that a separation occurred. The half-brother continued to reside in the neighborhood but instead of having the family name he was called Mac Peters, meaning Peter's son, Mac in the Highland dialect meaning son. Many changes in the orthography occurred but finally the name became as at present—McPheeters, and from this son of Peter Hume, according to the tradition sprang the McPheeters family.

William McPheeters' son, grandson of the founder, was the youngest of several brothers, and when about sixteen, Cromwell then being in control of England, he left Scotland and passed over into Ireland. His second wife, Janet (McClellan) McPheeters, whom he married when somewhat advanced in years, bore him three daughters, then a son, William (2), who was aged eighteen when his father died at a ripe old age. William (2) McPheeters married, when a young man in Ireland, Rebecca Thompson, and seven years later they came to the United States, settling first in Pennsylvania, but later moving to Augusta county, Virginia. Three of their ten children were born in Ireland, the others in Pennsylvania, two dying at birth. Rebecca



Rev. William Updegraves.

(Thompson) McPheeters died between the years 1770 and 1780, and William McPheeters married a second wife, Mary Peevie, who died without issue. Children of William and Rebecca (Thompson) McPheeters: 1. Anne, died in Ireland. 2. Martha, married Samuel Downey, in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Augusta county, Virginia; twelve daughters were born to her: Ann, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Rachel, Martha, Mary, Isabella and two died in infancy; their two sons: Samuel and William Downey. 3. Mary, married Alexander Crawford, of Augusta county, Virginia, and was the mother of eleven children: William, Edward, a Presbyterian minister, John, James, a Presbyterian minister, Alexander, Rebecca, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Humphrey, and with her husband was killed in Virginia by a party of Indians, Samuel, Robert, Martha and Mary. 4. John, married Elizabeth Campbell, and lived many years in Augusta county before finally moving to the State of Kentucky; children: Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, William, Charles, Elizabeth, Sarah and Jane. 5. William, of further mention. 6. David, died young. 7. Jane, married John Patrick, of Augusta county, Virginia, and they were the parents of nine children: Robert, died aged three years, William, Rachel, Robert, died aged sixteen years, Rebecca, Molly, Isabella, Charles, child, who died young. 8. Samuel, married Margaret Seebright, moved to Tennessee, and was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church.

William (3) McPheeters, fifth child of William (2) and Rebecca (Thompson) McPheeters, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1730. He moved with the family to Augusta county, Virginia, and there married Rachel Moore, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, daughter of James and Jane (Walker) Moore. James Moore was born in Ireland and was one of four children, the oth-

ers being Joseph, John and Margaret. James Moore and his brother emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania about the year 1726. John Moore and his sister Margaret remained in Ireland. James Moore, after his arrival in America, married Jane Walker, daughter of John Walker, of Wigtown, Scotland. She was born in Ireland and had come to Pennsylvania with her father and family a few years after the emigration of James Moore. They resided in Northampton township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, until they removed to Walkers Creek, Rockbridge county, Virginia. William McPheeters and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He was also a civil magistrate, and a ruling elder in the church of which Rev. A. Scott was the pastor. Children of William and Rachel (Moore) McPheeters: 1. Rebecca, died in infancy. 2. David, died at the age of twenty-four years. 3. Jane, died in her nineteenth year. 4. James, born May 5, 1765, married his cousin, Elizabeth Coalter, May 27, 1791; he practiced medicine in Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, but in 1795 removed to Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky; children: Sophronia, died aged sixteen years; Philander, killed by the Indians, May 15, 1813; Theophilus, married Jane Steele; David, died in infancy; James Augustus, born April 30, 1799, a physician, married (first) a Miss Dunbar, (second) a Miss Harper, daughter of Judge Harper, of South Carolina. 5. Rebecca, born November 25, 1767, died May 18, 1833; married, June 8, 1785, John Gamble, of Augusta county, Virginia; he died January 14, 1831; children: Jane; James, an ordained minister who removed to Georgia; Nancy, died young; William, Polly, John, died young; Philander, Robert, John, died young; Rebecca, Theophilus. 6. Mary, born 1770, died October 8, 1823; she married Charles Kelso, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and soon afterward they moved to

Cynthiana, Kentucky; children: Betsey, William, Rachel, Hugh, James W., Mary. 7. Martha, born about 1772, married a distant relative, Joseph Walker, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and moved to Cynthiana, Kentucky; children: Lavinia, died aged nineteen years; Caroline, Theophilus, William, John Lyle, James M., Newton M., Joseph. 8. Rachel, born December 28, 1774, married, August 28, 1797, John Logan, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born December 26, 1767, died January 9, 1837; children: Sophia, died aged twenty-two years; Eusebius, died aged thirty years; Lavinia, William, Maria, James, John Newton, died aged five years; Robert, a minister of the gospel; Joseph Alexander, a teacher; Jane Elizabeth. 9. William, to whom this review is dedicated. 10. Elizabeth, born May 17, 1781, married, in August, 1800, William Campbell, who died November 10, 1816, a son of Captain C. Campbell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; in 1833, she moved with her children to the State of Indiana; children: Maria, died in childhood; James, Mildred, Rebecca, Charles, Rachel.

Rev. William (3) McPheeters, of blessed memory, ninth child and youngest son of William (2) and Rachel (Moore) McPheeters, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 28, 1778, and died in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, November 7, 1842. His youth was spent at the homestead near the North Mountain, about seven miles south of Staunton, on the head waters of Middle river, a branch of the Shenandoah. He attended different schools in Augusta and Rockbridge counties, and began his classical education in Staunton, finishing at Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington College, in Rockbridge county.

In the year 1797, he went to Kentucky, and in October of that year began to read medicine with his brother, Dr. James McPheeters, who was practicing his profession in the town of Cynthiana, Harrison county,

Kentucky. He continued his studies with him until the summer of 1799, when he returned to his Virginia home. Before he left Kentucky, he joined the Presbyterian church, near Cynthiana, then under the pastoral care of Rev. William Robertson. Abandoning the study of medicine, he placed himself under the care of the Lexington Presbytery as a probationer for the gospel ministry. His theological studies were pursued chiefly under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Brown, at New Providence. His first sermon, while still a student, was preached at Hebron church, October 12, 1801. About six months later, at New Providence Church, April 19, 1802, he was licensed to preach. In October, 1802, he visited Kentucky and there preached in various places until March, 1803. He then went to Ohio, preaching at Chillicothe and other places, and returned to Kentucky in April of the same year. In June, 1803, he took charge of a church at Danville, Kentucky, and there also taught a small school. He made his home at Colonel William McDowell's house, a mile or two from the town, and continued there for about one year, going thence to Cynthiana, Kentucky, and later to Chillicothe, Ohio, at that time the seat of government of Ohio. Upon his return to Kentucky, he married his first wife, Elizabeth McDowell, September 25, 1804, and in the same year returned with his wife to Virginia, and there preached to two congregations without pastors, at New Lebanon and Windy Grove. After another visit to Kentucky, accompanied by his wife, he preached at Bethel Church, Virginia, serving that church from December, 1805, until April 19, 1806, residing at Greenville, a small village a few miles from the church, and also taught a classical school.

On April 19, 1806, he received through the hands of the Presbytery a formal call from Bethel Church, and was ordained a minister of the gospel, the Rev. Dr. Baxter

preaching the ordination sermon, and the Rev. Samuel Brown presiding and giving the charge. In December, 1806, his wife passed away after a lingering illness. During the next year he removed from Greenville to his farm a short distance from the town. About two years later he married his second wife, Lavinia Moore, the marriage taking place in Blount county, Tennessee, March 18, 1809. She died in less than a year, shortly after giving birth to a daughter. About this time Dr. McPheeters received, by special messenger, an invitation from the trustees of the Academy, Raleigh, North Carolina, to preside over that institution as its principal and to preach to the town congregation, then without a pastor in consequence of the removal of the Rev. William Turner. After visiting Raleigh and being pleased with the prospect, he accepted the call, and in June, 1810, took charge of the academy and congregation. In March, 1812, Dr. McPheeters married his third wife, Margaret A. C. McDaniel. He continued his connection with the academy until 1826, and his pastoral connection with the congregation several years later. In 1832, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In February, 1836, he was invited to assume his ministerial labors with the Raleigh church. This call, as he states in his memoirs, "I thought it my duty to decline accepting."

The same year (1836) he was offered and accepted the principalship of a female school at Fayetteville, and in October assumed the duties of his position. But the Fayetteville climate did not agree with him, and finding his health failing he resigned the following July. Later, in 1837, he began missionary agency work under the direction of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1838 he was again a commissioner from the Presbytery of Orange to the General Assembly. He continued his missionary agency until

the spring of 1839, and again in the year 1840 he was for the third time a member of the General Assembly. In the same year he was elected to the presidency of Davidson College, Mecklinburg county, North Carolina, but owing to ill health was compelled to decline the honor. From that time until his passing, November 7, 1842, his health did not permit him to assume any active churchly duties.

On the day of his funeral, in token of genuine respect to the dear "Pastor of the City" and eminent citizen, the bells of Raleigh were tolled, all business was suspended and nearly the entire population followed his remains to their last resting place in the City Cemetery.

Half a century later, in his Centennial Address in the city of Raleigh, Rev. K. P. Battle, D. D., thus paid tribute to Dr. McPheeters. He said:

There was no more influential man in the State than Dr. McPheeters. Besides his ministerial duties he was a great power in education. Two years after coming to North Carolina he was elected a trustee of the University. His school received patronage from all parts of the South, from Virginia to Louisiana. He was impartial in his kindness and his severity as exacting with the large boys as with small. Once when a boy, almost ready to enter the University, presuming on his size and possibly on his being the son of the son of the great Colonel Polk, ran from the threatening rod in full speed toward home, the Doctor pursued and in sight of the awe-struck pupils captured the fleeing youth and administered such a fanning as was the source of abundant good to the future Bishop of Louisiana and Lieutenant General of the Confederacy. The Bishop thanked him afterward, saying that it was the turning point of his life. Dr. McPheeters had some able assistants, and among his pupils were some who later were numbered with the most eminent men of the land, and all testified to his superiority. Among them I recall a young emigrant from Scotland who afterward became one of the most distinguished teachers in the South—Rev. Alexander Wilson, on whom our University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1839; James Grant, who

graduated at our University in 1831, and by teaching in the same school raised the money which enabled him to emigrate to Iowa, where he became an eminent lawyer and judge and near the close of his life was a benefactor of his *Alma Mater*.

Dr. McPheeters had numerous and decided traits of excellence. He was pious without asceticism, intolerance or bigotry; firm but not obstinate in the maintenance of his opinions; cheerful, without stooping to frivolity; easy of approach, kind and conciliatory in manner, but a lion where courage, moral or physical, was required. He was eminently qualified to fill the extraordinary office of city pastor; for the State House was the church of the city (it was not until 1817 that the first Presbyterian church was built in the city of Raleigh and not until even later that houses of worship of other denominations were erected), and the only church in the city, and Dr. McPheeters, the pastor, and the only pastor of the church and city.

Dr. McPheeters married (first) in Kentucky, September 25, 1804, Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Major John McDowell, of Kentucky. She was the mother of a son born in 1806, who died in infancy, and the same year the mother gave up her life. Dr. McPheeters married (second) March 18, 1809, Lavinia Moore, born September 25, 1792, died January, 1810, daughter of Alexander Spottswood and Elizabeth (Aylett) Moore. The only child of this marriage, Lavinia, was born December 30, 1809, and for her the mother gave her own life. Lavinia McPheeters married, November 2, 1835, Jesse Brown, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Dr. McPheeters married (third) March 10, 1812, Margaret Ann Curry McDaniell, born October 6, 1794, daughter of Captain William McDaniell, born in Scotland, came to this country when young and became a prominent merchant of Washington, Beaufort county, North Carolina. By

his third marriage Dr. McPheeters had twelve children: 1. James Granberry, born February 21, 1813, at Washington, North Carolina, became a merchant; married (first) Susan Thorogood, of Norfolk, Virginia; one child, Susan Thorogood, died unmarried; married (second) Rebecca Keogge, of Pennsylvania; two children: Ella, now residing in London, England; Florence, married (first) Edward M. Padelford, one child, Florence, married the Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, eldest son of Lord and Lady Ebury, now Lord Ebury; married (second) Ernest Cunard, of London, England. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born November 25, 1814, died January 6, 1815. 3. William Marcellus, born December 3, 1815, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri; married (first) a Miss Sheldon, of Virginia; married (second) Sallie Buchanan; oldest daughter, Margaret, married Albert Price, of St. Louis, Missouri; second daughter, Sallie Buchanan, married Meade Robinson, of Louisville, Kentucky; third daughter, Fannie Wickham; three sons died young. 4. Margaret Ann, born November 25, 1817, married, January 29, 1841, John Wilson, of Milton, North Carolina, died March 28, 1842. 5. Samuel Brown, born September 18, 1819; married Eliza Shanks, of Virginia; four children: Thomas Shanks, married Lizzie Polk, one son, Thomas; Grace, married Frank Glasgow, of Lexington, Virginia, three sons and one daughter; William M., married Emma Morrison, of Virginia, three sons and one daughter; Kate, married Robert Glasgow, one son. 6. Susan Octavia, born June 28, 1821, died January 18, 1822. 7. Susan Octavia, (2nd) born December 28, 1823. 8. Catharine Mary, born May 23, 1826. 9. Alexander Miller, of whom forward. 10. David Brainard, born July 2, 1830, died October 17, 1836. 11. Tennett

McDaniel, born May 10, 1833, died in infancy. 12. Jane Elizabeth, born June 17, 1834.

Alexander Miller McPheeters, youngest son of Rev. Dr. William and Margaret Ann Curry (McDaniel) McPheeters, was born March 28, 1828, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Major McPheeters was a child when his distinguished father died. After an elementary education, he became a student of Professor Gray's School in Raleigh, finished his course there, and while still a youth went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he was a clerk for some time, and later successfully engaged in the commission business. While in business there a burglar entered his store, and in grappling with him Mr. McPheeters was thrown against a box, his leg being so badly injured that he never fully recovered, and always was compelled to walk with a stick. While in Norfolk he was also transfer agent for freight sent from the South to the North, consignments being made to him for reshipment.

When Norfolk was captured by the Federal troops in 1862, Major McPheeters returned to Raleigh where he became the executive clerk for Governor Vance, holding the position from 1863 to 1865, and at the time of the surrender was performing the duties of acting private secretary to Governor Vance. During the war he was of great service to Governor Vance and the State Departments in directing and procuring mining supplies for the Confederate troops. His official connection with the Raleigh & Gaston railroad as director, and his acquaintance with transportation, proved most valuable in this work. After the Civil War, Major McPheeters formed a partnership with his brothers under the firm name of J. G. McPheeters & Company, acting as cotton commission brokers. Later, after this partnership was dissolved, he conducted a bond and stock brokerage business, and continued in this until his failing health

forced him to abandon all active pursuits. Mr. McPheeters was one of the incorporators of the Raleigh & Seaboard Railroad. He was also deeply interested in the State Fair, being a life member and one of the oldest members of the executive committee.

He was a zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church, in Raleigh, and was ruling elder for nearly forty years, and repeatedly served as superintendent of the Sunday school. His spirit of devoted Christian service was shown in his untiring work among the convicts in the State Penitentiary. For over twenty-five years he taught a Sunday school class in the prison, and never missed a Sunday when in Raleigh unless prevented by sickness. He was also superintendent of the prison school.

Generous in deed as well as in sentiment he exemplified in his daily walk the good works of the Christian citizen. He was active, until overtaken by ill health, in all movements looking to the material as well as social and religious upbuilding of the city of Raleigh. Major McPheeters was truly a good man, a loyal friend, a generous, upright citizen and earnest Christian, whose memory, even after all these years, has remained green in the hearts of those who knew him, carrying with it an uplifting thought to those influenced by his noble life and who have striven to emulate his example.

Mr. McPheeters married at Liberty, now Bedford City, Virginia, March 13, 1861, Sarah Frances Leftwich, of Liberty, Virginia. Children: 1. Thomas Leftwich, died young, 1862. 2. Alexander Miller, Jr., born May 2, 1864. 3. Mildred Murphy, born July 17, 1867; married Samuel Martin Inman, of Atlanta, Georgia, December 15, 1892. 4. Frances Leftwich, born January 4, 1870, died March 22, 1901. 5. James Turner Leftwich, born January 8, 1873, drowned June 7, 1887, saving the life of a companion. 6. Samuel Brown, born Sep-

tember 4, 1876; (Captain A. E. F.); married Helen Wood, of St. Louis, Missouri, January 27, 1917; two children, Frances Leftwich and Helen Wood. 7. William Leavenworth, born November 12, 1878; married Isabel Nash, of Atlanta, Georgia, June 28, 1904; two children, Isabel Nash and William Leftwich. 8. Susan de Leftwich, born March 11, 1881. 9. Margaret Leftwich, born January 2, 1884; married James McKee, of Raleigh, North Carolina, November 4, 1914; two children, James and Frances Leftwich.

INMAN, Samuel Martin,

"Atlanta's First Citizen."

Successful men are not rare in our community, state or national life, but the record compiled by Samuel Martin Inman is one glorious in its achievement, yet so fairly and honorably attained and so wisely used for the good of his fellowmen that at his passing in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1915, he was acclaimed "Atlanta's First Citizen."

A citizen without an enemy, a friend without a law, a thinker without conceit, a leader without arrogance, a philanthropist without pride, a husband and father without fault, a Christian without a stain, an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile.—(Dr. Lyons).

His well deserved title "Atlanta's First Citizen" was not one he sought, but was conferred by a people who realized the greatness of his character, despite his lack of assumption; who honored him for his loyalty, sacrifice and generosity, though he himself never mentioned the good deeds which he so freely and generously performed. He was the personification of the best Atlanta spirit, foremost in all that would make his city or her people better, self-effacing even when they would have lauded him or rewarded his efforts.

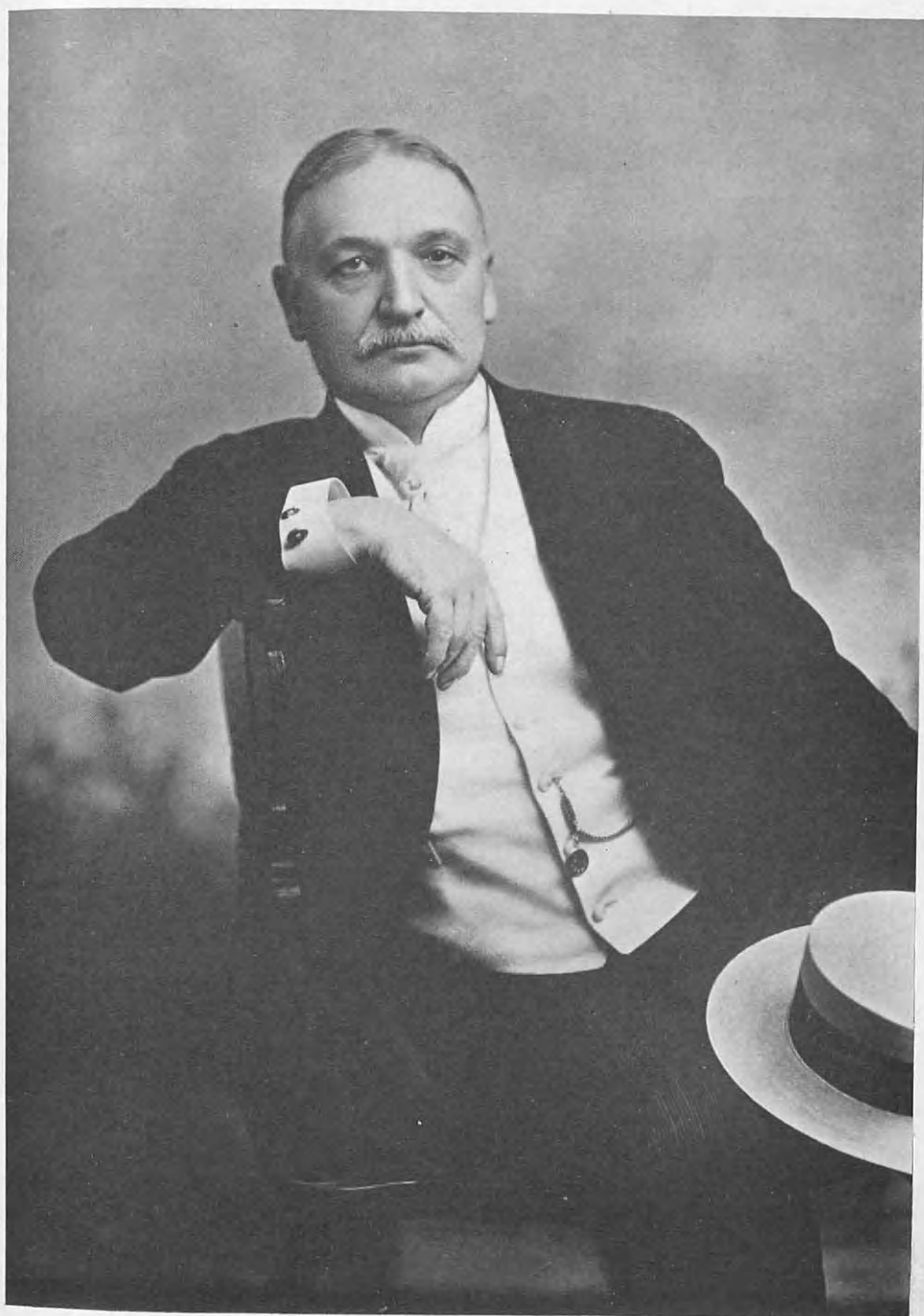
His profits from his cotton business,

which at one time was the most gigantic in the world, he gave away freely and never refused a liberal donation to a worthy cause. His benefactions were as quietly accomplished as they were countless, and he was probably the best friend to the cause of education the South has ever known. His largest contributions were to institutions of learning, and the present high standard of Georgia schools and colleges may justly be attributed largely to his individual patronage. As a citizen of Atlanta, Mr. Inman was beyond compare. He played prominent part in bringing to the city the International Exposition of 1881, and practically alone saved the Atlanta Exposition of 1895; for:

A few years ago the fate of a great exposition of the South's wonderful resources trembled on the brink, and disaster and failure for once faced a city which had never known such an experience; this first citizen stood in the breach that year and consecrated his purse and superb talents to the task, led in the final effort that crowned Atlanta's Piedmont Exposition with success and brought population and wealth within her confines.

He began many enterprises of which Atlanta is most proud to-day, and was ever ready to lend a hand where others took the lead. Atlanta knows the part her "first citizen" took in securing for the city the location of the finest School of Technology in the South, and of his part in locating Agnes Scott College at Atlanta's door. George Murphey Candler wrote in 1909:

Of this sum (\$225,000) he had promised nearly one-fourth. Had he done nothing more it would have been enough, but he has not stopped with this munificence. As I have for weeks daily watched the great and good man, advanced in years, day and night, midst sunshine and clouds, risking health and sacrificing ease, walk these streets and visit offices in an effort to impress his friends and neighbors with the needs of our daughters of this city, of the state, of the South, and of the present opportunity of making Atlanta an educational as well as a commercial center, I have bowed my head in admiration and with



S. M. Johnson

eneration. Tireless, patient, full of faith, consecrating his own self to such a work, he has given Agnes Scott College what men and women the world over value higher than dollars, a good man's heart.

Yet Mr. Inman never held a public office, his only reward the knowledge that he fostered a civic pride and a civic vigor, that is a far brighter monument to his memory today than any material reward. His monument is in the hearts of the people of Atlanta, and were proof of that statement needed the scene at the First Presbyterian Church on the day of his funeral would have furnished it in abundance. There was gathered an assemblage such as perhaps Atlanta never saw, every bit of space occupied, and the crowd overflowing the entrance and out to the lawn. The heart of Atlanta was throbbing in sorrow for her best beloved son, the city's leader in religion, in business, in public spirit, and the people closed their houses and came to do honor to the man who had won by his works the unofficial title of "First Citizen of Atlanta."

Within the church or standing in the entrance were the governor of the State and the mayor of the city; a goodly delegation of Atlanta's foremost men representing the Chamber of Commerce, members of the City Council, a hundred or more Confederate veterans bowed with age and infirmities, elders of the church, and many men who had labored with their friend in good works of charity and religion. From Agnes Scott College, which Mr. Inman had richly endowed, came President Gaines and the trustees, while a choir of sweet-voiced girl students sang the funeral anthems. The Presbyterian General Assembly's home mission committee, of which Mr. Inman had been a member, was there in a body, and President Matheson headed a delegation of students from Georgia Institute of Technology, which Mr. Inman had often befriended. There was hardly an organization or a busi-

ness in Atlanta which was not represented; every race and religion was there, and after the simple, beautiful service the funeral cortege passed through silent streets to Oakland Cemetery, where he was left to await that great and final day.

Samuel M. Inman came to Atlanta from Tennessee, his paternal great-grandfather, Abednego Inman, of English descent, coming to Jefferson county in that State. Abednego Inman was a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and he and his wife, Mary (Ritchie) Inman, founded a family of note in the early settlement of Jefferson county. Descent is traced from Abednego and Mary (Ritchie) Inman through their son, John Ritchie Inman, and his wife, Jane (Walker) Inman; their son, Shadrach W. Inman, and his wife, Jane Martin (Hamilton) Inman; their son, Samuel Martin Inman, of beloved memory. Shadrach W. Inman was a successful merchant, planter, and influential citizen of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and both he and his wife were Presbyterians of the strictest sect.

Samuel Martin Inman was born at Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee, February 19, 1843, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1915. The out-of-doors life at the home farm, where his childhood was spent, insured a strong bodily vigor, and at the same time he was under the influence of an exceptionally cultured home life. After completing the courses of the local schools he entered Maryville College, completing his studies there with graduation, and prepared to enter Princeton. His university course at Princeton was interrupted by the outbreak of war between the States, and at the first call to arms he left Princeton and made his way home, there enlisting in the First Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, being then eighteen years of age. From a private in Company K he rose to a lieutenantcy, and was detailed on special divisional staff duty.

Part of his service was under General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), and throughout the entire war Lieutenant Inman displayed marked daring and fearlessness in his numerous campaigns. When peace came in 1865, Lieutenant Inman accepted parole and returned South, locating in Augusta, Georgia, where he was in business about one year. In the spring of 1867, he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, which was his home for forty-eight years, until death.

Upon locating in Atlanta he was joined by his father, they forming a partnership and engaging in business as S. W. Inman & Son. In 1869, Shadrach W. Inman returned to his home in Tennessee, the son Samuel M. continuing the business as S. M. Inman & Company. For twenty-seven years, until 1896, Mr. Inman continued in the cotton business as head of S. M. Inman & Company, that probably constituting a record for continuous activity in that business. The company was the largest spot cotton house in the South, and at one time the largest in the world, controlling the business of a majority of the cotton states including Texas. Its branch offices were scattered throughout the producing section, and million upon million of bales of cotton were handled. Through an advanced system Mr. Inman kept in touch with the details of this great business, and by excellent executive ability and energy conducted it most profitably, accumulating a large fortune which he used so wisely and so well. He surrounded himself with men of ability and probity, and to him many now successful business men owe their start in life. While his lieutenants were invariably men of high quality, it was Mr. Inman's powerful energy, absolute business integrity, and strong leadership, that welded the interests he controlled into such a mighty organization. When his controlling hand was removed in 1896 and he retired to private life, the great organization

dissolved into several parts, two of these branches being Inman, Akens & Inman, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Inman, Nelms & Company, of Houston, Texas.

Despite the heavy responsibilities of his own business, Mr. Inman associated himself with other large interests and encouraged many outside ventures, the greatest of these the Southern railway, which he aided in organizing and served as director until October, 1912. He was very close to Samuel Spencer, president of the road, and of great service to him. From an Atlanta standpoint the securing of the great terminal station, one of the finest in the South, was Mr. Inman's best service in connection with the Southern Railway, and certain it is that it was only his influence which secured it for Atlanta. For a long time he was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, a director of the Lowry National Bank, the Atlanta National Bank, and interested largely in real estate corporations, his land holdings numerous and valuable. With Henry Grady and others he was interested in the Constitution Publishing Company, and was a very warm personal friend of the famous editor of the "Atlanta Constitution." He frequently accompanied Mr. Grady on his lecture tours North and West, their close friendship only terminating with death.

Mr. Inman will always be remembered for his work in promoting Atlanta's two great Expositions, the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1881, and the 1895 Exposition held at Piedmont Park. Mr. Inman's labors for the International Exposition were mighty; but it was in 1895 that his generosity and citizenship were even more markedly displayed. The Exposition of that year came near proving a miserable failure on account of lack of attendance and consequent lack of receipts, when Mr. Inman quietly came forward and gave \$50,000 for the Exposition, thus saving Atlanta

from disgrace and recreating the Exposition with an unqualified success.

His bequests to education, church, and philanthropy were large, but because of his modesty he persisted in throwing a screen of secrecy about them so that it is impossible to name them in full. His largest were donations amounting to over \$100,000 to Agnes Scott College at Decatur (so near to Atlanta as to be practically within the city) and gifts to Georgia Institute of Technology, an institution that was brought to Atlanta by Mr. Inman's liberality, his personal gift of \$75,000 and his securing an endowment of \$25,000 annually from the city deciding the question of location. He served as a member of the board of trustees for years, and not only rendered financial aid but took a keen, personal interest in the school, which he often visited and on rare occasions addressed the students. He was a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Selection for Georgia, and always was kindly disposed and helpful in all matters affecting the educational development of the city and state. To again quote Charles Murphey Candler (1909):

This first citizen of Atlanta, doubtless impressed in his great mind and heart with such truths and facts, has consecrated his purse and abilities to the educational uplift of his city and state. As chairman four years ago of the state wide committee of business men he rendered the cause of education for the masses a most splendid service. I happen to know something of the splendid results of that educational campaign—they are evidenced today on our statute books by an annual increase of half a million dollars in our state common school fund; by eleven state agricultural high schools; a magnificent state college of agriculture; multiplied local systems all over the state, and a growing state wide sentiment in favor of state aid to secondary or high school education that will in my opinion soon eventuate in the amendment of our state constitution so as to allow such appropriations.

In sight from your city hall stands the finest School of Technology in the South today, equipping six hundred young Georgians to aid in the development of the magnificent resources of the commonwealth.

Atlanta knows the part her first citizen took in securing the location of this school within her limits, of his liberal donations, of his labors as chairman of the board in all the earlier years of its history, and that there has not been in the past forty years a movement in this city for its material, educational or moral uplift that this first citizen has not been at the front.

During the campaign in behalf of Oglethorpe University, Mr. Inman again gave generously, as he did to Emory University. He gave to the First Presbyterian Church, \$35,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association when it was first established in Atlanta, and aided in other campaigns. He generously aided in founding the Presbyterian Hospital, and made numerous gifts to other hospitals, schools and colleges, unhesitatingly responding to calls from many minor sources. He gave away more than one million dollars in ways that are known, and it seemed that he could not give enough, no cause of merit but was sure of his hearty support not only of purse but of himself, for he doubled every donation by giving freely of his wonderful foresight and genius for business affairs to every institution that called upon him. He usually waived all credit for his generous giving, resolutely declining to be hailed as a philanthropist. From 1896 he took no active part in business affairs, but led a retired life, content to remain quietly in the city he had watched grow from a village, yet was always on the alert for an opportunity to give succor in the time of stress. He was never a politician, content to let others reap the political honor and renown he persistently refused to allow his fellow-citizens to bestow upon him. He was a Democrat in his political faith, and for many years was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. A man of culture and refinement, he discussed intelligently and interestingly almost any topic and was familiar with every volume of his well chosen library.

Mr. Inman married (first) February 19, 1868, Jennie Dick, who died in 1890, daugh-

ter of Henry Jackson Dick, of Rome, Georgia. They were the parents of three children who survived their father: Henry A., Frank M., and Nellie, wife of Joseph W. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Inman married (second) December 15, 1892, Mildred, daughter of Alexander M. McPheeters, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. Inman survives her husband, a resident of Atlanta, No. 552 Peachtree street.

So lived a good man, great in riches, great in his love for his fellowmen, and great in his dying moment, his last words "My faith is firm. I am only a sinner saved by grace. I have tried to live right." It is rarely that the passing of a private citizen so profoundly moves a city as Atlanta was moved by the death of Samuel Martin Inman. He held no office, yet the State courts and the United States District courts adjourned for the day of his funeral and the flags on the City Hall were at half-mast. He was not an official of the road, yet in the offices of the Southern Railway, and at Inman Yard, named for him, every engine and wheel was stopped and every man paused in his work for a period of three minutes. He was out of business several years, yet nearly every business house in the city closed during the hour of his funeral. To quote again his pastor, Dr. Lyons, in his funeral eulogy:

We pay loving tribute today to a citizen without an enemy, a friend without a flaw, a thinker without conceit, a leader without arrogance, a philanthropist without pride, a husband and father without fault, a Christian without stain, an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile.

BRIGGS FAMILY.

Eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

The son and grandson of distinguished physicians and surgeons, Dr. Charles S. Briggs brought to his life work an inherited love for the medical profession, also a love for study and research. These loves com-

bined in producing a physician and surgeon who delved deep into the literature of his profession, and through his study and original research, developed as the result of his learning, a skill and an ability that brought him City, State and National fame. His years, sixty-nine, were largely spent in association with the medical profession, for he began when young to familiarize himself with its rudiments, and at the age of twenty-four he had won his M. D. At the age of twenty-five, he located in Nashville, Tennessee, which city was the scene of his professional labors and successes until his death, forty-four years later. More than a quarter of a century earlier, Briggs Infirmary in Nashville was founded by the Drs. Briggs, father and son, and in that institution, although assisted by every known aid to prolong life, Dr. Charles S. Briggs succumbed to the dread scourge, influenza, during the epidemic of 1920.

He was a grandson of Dr. John McPherson Briggs, born in Nelson county, Kentucky, April 9, 1798, who, after sixty years of medical practice, died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in April, 1882. His parents, both born in Nelson county, moved from that county to Bowling Green, and there the boy, John McPherson, was enabled to follow his tastes and inclinations which finally led him into the medical profession. He first studied under Dr. Beauchamp, then entered the medical department of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, there receiving his degree M. D. He began the practice of medicine in Bowling Green, and became the beloved physician to hundreds of families scattered over a wide section, he serving original patrons, their children and their children's children, during his sixty years of successful practice. He married, at the age of twenty-four, Harriet Moorehead, who died in 1881, a sister of Governor Charles S. Moorehead.

Dr. William Thompson Briggs, son of

Dr. John McPherson and Harriet (Moorehead) Briggs, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 4, 1829, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 13, 1894. He laid the foundation for his education in the public schools, and after completing an academic course at Bowling Green, and at Lexington, he began the study of medicine under his capable father, then entered the medical department of Transylvania University, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1850, being then just twenty-one. He practiced in Bowling Green with his father for one year. In 1851, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and moved with his family to that city, where he soon afterward formed a partnership with Dr. John M. Watson, professor of obstetrics at the University. He practiced in association with Dr. Watson until the latter's death in 1866. In 1856, Dr. Briggs became adjunct-professor of anatomy and physiology, was elected full professor in 1865, and after Dr. Watson's death in 1866, was transferred to the chair of obstetrics. In 1868, he was also made professor of surgery, and from 1875 until his death in 1894, he held that chair in the combined universities of Nashville and Vanderbilt.

As a surgeon he became well known throughout the country, and was called to all parts of the country to perform operations that were successful with no one else. Some of his most noteworthy operations were: Removal of entire upper jaw for gunshot injury (1863); removal of lower jaw for the same wound (1863); ligation of the internal carotid artery for traumatic aneurism (1871); and a hip joint amputation in case of elephantiasis arabu, where the leg weighed eighty pounds (1875). He performed the operation of trephining seventy-five times, losing but five cases; of atholomy by medico-bilateral method more than two hundred and fifty times with but

fifteen deaths, and removed over one hundred ovarian tumors ligating the principal arteries. His contributions to the literature of his profession were those published separately, being: "Antiseptical Treatment of Wounds," 1881, and "Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy," 1884. He was also the author of "History of Surgery in Tennessee," "Tetanus Treatment by Chloroform," and many other papers read before the medical bodies of which he was a member, and published in the proceedings of those bodies. One of Dr. Briggs' published papers is an address delivered before the McDonald Medical Society of Kentucky in 1874. This address is a masterpiece of oratory, rich with gems from almost every field of science and literature, and shows a breadth of knowledge and culture belonging only to the finished scholar. He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society (president in 1886); member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; American Medical Association, being president in 1890, its delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, England, in 1881, and one of its judicial council; a founder of the American Surgical Association (president in 1885); member of the Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association; and president of the section of general surgery at the International Medical Congress held in Washington in 1887. His medical and surgical library was the finest in the South, and at his death passed to his three sons who embraced their father's profession: Dr. Charles S. Briggs, of Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Waldo Briggs, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Dr. Samuel S. Briggs, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. William T. Briggs married, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 25, 1850, Ann E. Stubbins, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Garrison) Stubbins. Three sons, previously named, and a daughter, Virginia Lee, survived their parents.

Such were the eminent father and grand-

father from whom Dr. Charles Stubbins Briggs inherited his love for the medical profession, and the marked ability which distinguished his career had its source in these talented forebears. Charles S. Briggs was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 29, 1851, and died in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, March 23, 1920. After preparation in public and private schools, he entered the literary department of the University of Nashville, there continuing until graduated A. M. in 1873. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of his distinguished father, then entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, and in 1875 was graduated M. D. He then spent six months in Philadelphia in post-graduate study at Jefferson Medical College and in association with Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the eminent American surgeon of Philadelphia, being attached to his clinical staff. He gave particular attention to surgery, pathology, microscopy, and hospital work, while in Philadelphia, and when in the fall of 1875 he returned to Nashville, he was well equipped for the position of demonstrator of anatomy, a position to which he had been elected while in Philadelphia by the authorities of his *alma mater*. For three years he held that position in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and during 1878 and 1879 was adjunct-professor, resigning in the latter year as a result of impaired health. Later he was tendered the adjunct-professorship of surgery, and for three years he was lecturer on genito-urinary surgery. In 1883, he was elected professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery in the University of Nashville, and in that capacity rendered valuable service. On the death of his father, Dr. William T. Briggs, in 1894, he was succeeded in the chair of surgery by his son, Dr. Charles S. Briggs, who filled it most ably for three years. From 1900 until 1913,

Dr. Briggs was lecturer in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. During these years, Dr. Briggs conducted an extensive private practice, and in 1891, in association with his father, established Briggs Infirmary in Nashville, one of the best known private infirmaries in the State of Tennessee.

Dr. Briggs was prominently identified with many of the leading medical and surgical societies of his City, State and Nation. From 1876 until his death, (he was associated with Dr. W. L. Nichol) as editor of the "Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery," a journal considered a high authority in the profession. In religious faith, he was a Presbyterian, having united with that church in Bowling Green, at an early age.

Dr. Charles S. Briggs married Carrie Carter, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in Nashville, in 1910. They were the parents of three children: 1. Elsie, married Frank M. Gettys, of Louisville, Kentucky. 2. Binnie, married Robert Lusk, of Nashville, Tennessee. 3. William T., of Lexington, Kentucky, physician of the fourth consecutive generation; married Artemisia Barrow, daughter of Dr. David Barrow, a prominent surgeon of Lexington.

The lives of these three Doctors Briggs, grandfather, father, and son, form a most interesting and valuable chapter in Southern medical history. The virtues and talents of each generation have been transmitted from father to son, and each succeeding generation has, with the advance in scientific knowledge, carried the standard of family medical fame to higher altitudes. The good accomplished by them cannot be measured by the result of their private practice, for Dr. William T. and Dr. Charles S. Briggs were both educators and physicians, and from under their teaching and lectures thousands of medical practitioners were sent out to practice the healing art.

COX, Kenyon,**Noted Painter and Art Critic.**

The death of the famous artist and critic, Kenyon Cox, in New York City, March 17, 1919, was a distinct loss to American art. He was not only notable for his own work, but his influence was lofty and far-reaching. He wrote and spoke of art as well as he painted, and his sturdy championship of the substantial work which he held in admiration, went far in influencing the taste of his time.

He was born in Warren, Ohio, October 27, 1856, son of Jacob D. and Helen (Finney) Cox. His father rose to the rank of major-general in the War for the Union, was afterward Governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's first term cabinet. His mother was of the famous Finney family which has contributed so many strong figures, women as well as men, to the fields of theology and letters.

Kenyon Cox received his early education in the schools of his native place. From youth he was delicate, but he was determined of spirit, and his physical weakness worked no impairment of his ambition or energy. On leaving school, he immediately turned his attention to art, and took up professional studies in the Cincinnati Art School, and later in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He subsequently went to Paris, France, where he came under the instruction of Carolus Duran and Gerome, remaining for a period of five years. On returning home in 1882, he took up his residence in New York City, where he thenceforth made his home. In addition to portraits and other paintings, he produced a frieze and decorative pictures in the rooms of the Supreme Court, in Madison Square, and to show his versatility he modeled a statue for the building of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn. Among his decorations, the most notable are those in the Library of Congress, Washington City;

in the Bowdoin College (Me.) Art Building; the Minnesota State Capitol, the Newark (N. J.) and Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) court houses; the Winona (Minn.) Public Library; and one of the domes of the Manufactures Building of the Chicago Exposition.

A capable critic (Mr. Fred. James Gregg) has said that from the very first, Mr. Cox was a most strenuous opponent of recent innovations in painting and sculpture, and especially those of the modern French school. He was said to have had a real gift for caricature, but was wise enough to suppress it. The same writer, in elaborating the idea that the death of Mr. Cox leaves a real gap in aesthetic circles in America, suggested it as probable that those who most disagreed with him, will feel his loss more keenly than those who accepted his opinions and judgments as final.

Mr. Cox received many professional distinctions. He was made a full member of the Academy of Design, and the Architectural League awarded him a medal of honor for mural painting. He was president of the Mural Painters, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He received the honorary A. M. from Yale; that of D. Litt. from Oberlin (Ohio), and from Dartmouth. He was author of the following volumes: "Mixed Beasts," 1904; "Old Masters and New," 1906; "Painters and Sculptors," 1907; "The Classic Point of View," 1911; "Artist and Public," 1914; "Winslow Homer," 1914; "Concerning Painting," 1917. He was part author of "Modern French Masters," 1896; and "The Nineteenth Century," 1901. Mr. Gregg remarks that in various of these works "Mr. Cox insisted that certain rules had been evolved which artists were bound to observe if they would not reduce the arts to a state of anarchy;" also, "that he always presented his case in beautiful and precise English."

He married, June 30, 1892, Louise Howland King.

LOWRY, Col. Robert James,
Captain of Finance.

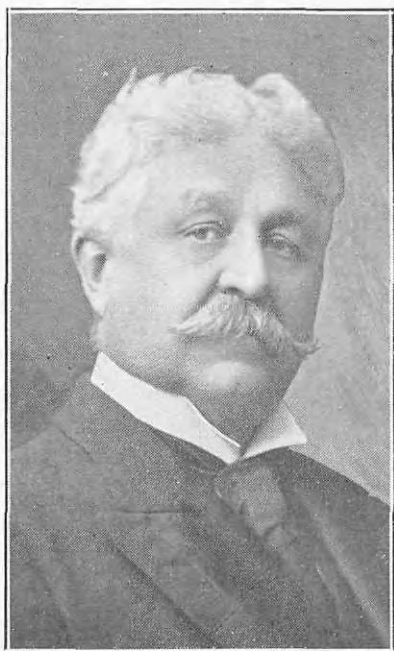
The passing of Colonel Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, brought a sense of deep loss to the city, for he had been a resident there since boyhood and his years numbered seventy-nine. He had grown into prominence as a business man during those years, and at the same time won his way to the hearts of his townsmen, for there was no department of the city's life which did not attract his interest. As a captain of finance, he was always appealed to when industries or enterprises sought Atlanta's favor, and his liberal, enterprising, progressive spirit, coupled with keen business acumen, could be relied upon to encourage worthy and reject unworthy business propositions made to the city. In the official life of Atlanta he played a most important part, his service to the city as councilman, alderman and member of the Board of Education covering a long period of Atlanta's history. He took part in many of the most brilliant social affairs given in Atlanta, and was usually called upon to entertain notables who came to the city. As the owner of a coach and four fine horses when coaching was in vogue, Colonel Lowry was known as a famous "whip," and hundreds of Atlanta people and those from other cities recall with pleasure their rides in the coach with its handsome horses.

Colonel Lowry was a striking and picturesque figure in Southern life for more than half a century, while as a financier and patriot he compiled a nationwide record. Though born in Tennessee, he had resided in Georgia from youth, and his love for his native State and for the State of his adoption was equal in loyalty, and both were served with utmost fidelity. In the days when Atlanta was young and the old Markham House the center of social affairs,

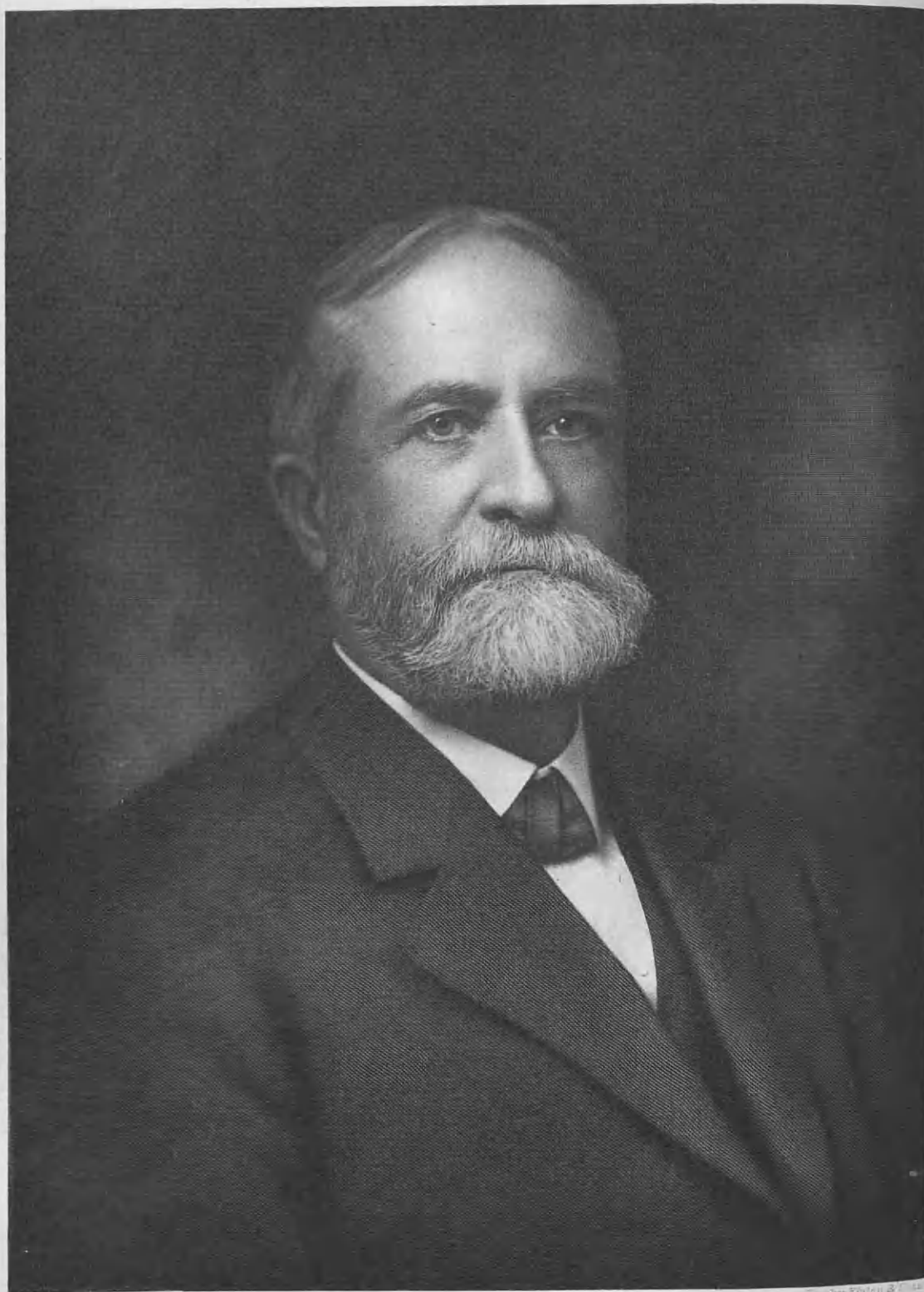
Colonel Lowry was a great beau. He wore a red shirt as a member of the old volunteer fire department, and a braided coat as an officer of the crack military company of those days. There was no important "German" but he was the leader, and no great ball but he was the floor manager.

His hospitality was continued and substantial, many and elaborate the entertainments given by him both of a public and a private nature. He was of most genial, friendly, social nature, and had a real genius for entertaining; part of his forceful personality was a deep musical voice which radiated good spirit, and was the keynote of cheer wherever it sounded and heralded his distinguished and handsome appearance. It was told of him that he was easily the most distinguished looking man in the annual assemblies of the American Bankers' Association, in which he had become a historic and beloved figure. Always a desired member of every assembly, aside from his importance as a financial factor, he was the guest of honor at many social functions which were a part of the bankers meetings. In any distinctive event in Atlanta's public life he took a substantial part, first in the epoch making cotton expositions which aided in Atlanta's advancement, and in any public events in which there were noted strangers within the gates or where Atlanta's interests were at stake.

He was most appreciative of the genius, talents and accomplishments of others, and was ever ready to recognize and aid in their development. This greatly extended his acquaintance in every section he visited, and perhaps no man of his day was so well known or so greatly beloved. His record as a banker is a part of the financial history of the South, and one of the monuments to his memory in the financial world is the Lowry National Bank, which is one of the oldest banking institutions of the Atlanta



COL. ROBERT J. LOWRY



Edward J. Gay

section, famous as a State bank before its incorporation under national banking laws.

Colonel Robert James Lowry was born in Greenville, Tennessee, March 4, 1840, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, January 8, 1919, son of William Moore and Julia (Egson) Lowry. The Lowrys came to Atlanta immediately after the close of the War between the States, and Robert James with his father established in a private banking business as W. M. and R. J. Lowry, William M. Lowry the senior member. Colonel Lowry continued with that firm until 1887, when he became president of the Lowry Banking Company, which later incorporated as the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, with Colonel Robert J. Lowry as president, a high office he held until his death, thirty-two years later. He became one of the most able of financiers, and in 1896 and 1897 was president of the American Bankers' Association, elected by a unanimous vote, an honor rarely conferred. He was elected president of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company from 1882, and from 1907 until his death was a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company. He was a loyal member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce from its organization, and at one time its efficient president.

In political affairs he took a deep interest, and was many times chosen by his townsmen to positions of trust. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1873, was alderman-at-large in 1881, his friend, Captain James N. English then mayor of the city. In 1883 he was again a member of the Council, and in the absence of Mayor John B. Gorham served as acting mayor. In 1892, when Atlanta inaugurated a system of public schools, Colonel Lowry was elected a member of the Board of Education, a body of which he continued a member for fifteen years. In his political relations he was never bitterly partisan nor did he allow politics to interfere with his harmonious relations with his fellow-citizens who dif-

fered with him. He extended the same open-hearted hospitality to visiting party leaders, irrespective of their affiliations, and willingly conceded to every man the same freedom of political action which he demanded for himself. He was a warm personal friend of President McKinley, and a member of the McKinley Memorial Association.

The occasion of Colonel Lowry's seventy-eighth birthday was made a season of city-wide celebration, taking the form of an elaborate banquet tendered by Mel R. Wilkinson as a compliment to Atlanta's "Old Guard," Colonel Robert J. Lowry, Judge William T. Newman, and Captain James N. English. Each of the guests, to the number of about one hundred, was presented with a menu card upon which were portraits of those three famous Atlantans. High tributes were paid to each, and the occasion was one of deep pleasure to Colonel Lowry and his two life-long friends.

Colonel Lowry married, in 1862, Emma Markham, only daughter of William Markham, a distinguished citizen of Atlanta. Mrs. Lowry survives her husband and continues her residence in Atlanta. Two children, a son and a daughter, born to Colonel and Mrs. Lowry, died many years ago.

Such in brief is the life story of Colonel Robert J. Lowry, one of the strong men and lovable characters of his day. There has seldom been a death in Atlanta which touched so deeply so many people with feelings of personal loss as that of this pioneer banker, and the city paid distinguished honor on the occasion of his funeral to the memory of one who so unselfishly served his fellow-men.

GAY, Capt. Edward S.,

Leader in Insurance Circles.

From the closing of the War between the States in 1865 until within two years of his passing, in 1916, Captain Gay was con-

nected with the fire insurance business and from 1872 that connection was through the Insurance Company of North America, forty-two years the period of his service with that company in high position; in 1875 he came to the City of Atlanta, Georgia, as manager of the southern department of the company, and during the thirty-nine years which followed became one of the leading men of the insurance business and Atlanta's most widely known citizen. Though retired from the insurance business two years previous to the passing, Captain Gay's strong feeling of friendship and loyalty to his old business associates and fellow workers often led his steps back toward the scene of his labors, and he would fondly recall incidents of the past and give freely of his wisdom and experience for the advancement of the business to which he had devoted his life.

The high regard in which he was held by insurance men of the South was fittingly exemplified at a special memorial meeting called for the purpose in the rooms of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association just after his death. Among others who spoke feelingly and with unfeigned personal sorrow was Henry E. Rees, vice-president of the Aetna Insurance Company, and a former resident of the South. He brought out in most expressive manner the remarkable impression that the life of Captain Gay had left upon the insurance business because of his unselfish constructive work in advancing the general interests. He said the effect was similar to that which one observes when viewing mountain peaks from a distance; when one is in active life he is usually considered together with numerous other men of a group; it is only when life is ended and the various individual attributes of honesty, ability and high-mindedness which make life notable are brought singly and distinctively before memory's vision that the magnitude of the loss may

be appreciated. Such a view is now had of the life and character of Captain Gay, and his manifold accomplishments form a lasting reminder that he had not lived in vain.

Captain Gay traced descent on both paternal and maternal lines from the Princess Pocahontas, the paternal line being thus traced; Pocahontas, daughter of the Emperor Powhatan, married John Rolfe, of England; their son, Thomas Rolfe, married Jane Porthress; their daughter, Jane Rolfe, married Colonel Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, England; their son, John Bolling, married Mary Kennon; their daughter, Elizabeth Bolling, married Dr. William Gay; their son, William (2) Gay, married Judith Scott; their son, Edward Scott Gay, married Catherine Neverson Tazewell; their son, Captain Edward Scott Gay. In the maternal line the ancestry is the same for four generations, then in the fifth John (2) Bolling, son of John (1) and Mary (Kennon) Bolling, married Elizabeth Blair; their daughter, Sarah Bolling, married Judge John Tazewell; their son, William Tazewell, married Mary Page Tanner; their daughter, Catherine Neverson Tazewell, married Edward Scott Gay; their son, Captain Edward Scott Gay.

Captain Edward Scott (2) Gay, son of Edward Scott (1) and Catherine Neverson (Tazewell) Gay, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 5, 1846, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, November 16, 1916. He was but a schoolboy when the war began in 1861, but he was ardent in the Southern cause and aided in the organization of the Boy Cadets, became their captain and saw field service. In an article in "The Confederate Veteran," contributed by Thomas Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, he says:

Fortunately Captain Gay made a memorandum of the organization of the Company (Boy Cadets) and tersely placed on record the salient points of its service; but with becoming modesty

he wrote of others and left much unsaid because he himself was one of that noble band of boys, the like of whom are not given in the annals of that terrible struggle. From this memorandum we find that at the breaking out of the war his father, Edward S. Gay, Sr., was captain of a company of boys in Richmond, Virginia. This company was excellently drilled, and many of its members were appointed as drilling masters of various commands and camps of instruction. In 1862 the employees of the departments at Richmond were organized into companies and regiments for purposes of local defense. To this regiment was attached a company of boys commanded by Captain Frank Wise, Edward Gay, Sr., was second lieutenant and afterwards captain of Company G, Third Virginia Regiment of Local Defense Troops, under Col. John McAmerney, Custis Lee's brigade, Ewell's corps. This company was mustered in for six months. On March 1, 1863, after their term of service expired, when Richmond was threatened by the famous raid of Dahlgren, these boys went voluntarily with their regiment to meet the raiders. After quite a gallant fight at Glenburnie Farm, on the Westham Road, these youngsters acquitted themselves with such credit that they again organized into a company under the command of Captain Edward S. Gay, Jr., then sixteen years old. This regiment was called to the front at various times for short periods of field service in 1864. When the army moved from the Wilderness to the James River, this command joined it just after the battle of Cold Harbor and remained with it, occupying the trenches north of the river from Chafins to Fort Gilmore in front of Fort Harrison. While these youngsters, all under eighteen years old, were as much obscured as possible, they cheerfully offered their lives and saw some hard service.

After the close of the war, Captain Gay went to Dallas, Texas, and entered the fire insurance business as local agent, and later did some adjusting. In 1872, he became Texas State agent for the Insurance Company of North America, and in connection with that company continued without a break for over forty-two years. In 1875, he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, where he assumed charge of the company's southern department. He had married while at Dallas, and on his appointment as mana-

ger at Atlanta he removed to that city, and has resided there since that time. In 1890, the Philadelphia Underwriters and the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia were also placed under his supervision in the South. He retired from business in November, 1914.

A monument to Captain Gay's farsightedness and business ability as applied to fire insurance is found in the South-Eastern Underwriters Association, in the organization of which he was a principal figure. The need of such an association to standardize the business had no doubt been felt generally all over the country, but Captain Gay was the man who first made the idea practicable, if indeed he was not the first in its inception. The body was first known as the South Eastern Tariff Association, but later the name was changed to its more comprehensive form, The South-Eastern Underwriters Association. Captain Gay was president of the association, 1898-1900. Although so well known and popular with his fellow-citizens of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, he consistently and persistently declined all offers of political honors. Yet he was not slavishly devoted to his business, but was interested in the things which interested the people of his city and with them he aided in the prosecution of many good causes. He was president of the Atlanta Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years, and always interested in the work and the welfare of that association. He was a devout churchman, belonging to St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and a member of the Masonic order, holding the Royal Arch degree. Though naturally retiring in disposition, he made many friends both in his business and social circle, his sterling qualities and upright life endearing him to all who came within the bounds of his influence.

Captain Gay married, in Texas, in 1873, Sallie Ewell, who survives him, her home in Atlanta, at No. 26 Currier street. The

children of Captain Edward S. and Sallie (Ewell) Gay are six, two sons, Ewell and Edward Scott (3); four daughters, Catherine, married Inman Sanders; Douglass, married Thomas B. Paine; Louise, married John W. Somerville; and Ethel, married Philip H. Kunzig.

STRUCK, Alfred,

Lumber Dealer and Manufacturer.

A man of large business interests which he managed with consummate skill, Alfred Struck was one of the leaders of the great lumber industry of the South and is said to have operated the largest planing mill business in that entire section of the United States. Not only was he a most progressive retail lumber dealer and manufacturer of lumber, but also head of a vast contracting and building business, his interests all centered at Louisville, Kentucky. He was not selfishly wedded to his business interests, but in a public-spirited way aided to his utmost in all forward movements, few men taking more interest in civic affairs and public improvements. He was a native son, his parents, Adolph and Marianna (Heydorn) Struck, long residing in Louisville where their son, Alfred Struck, was born and lived during his years, sixty-one.

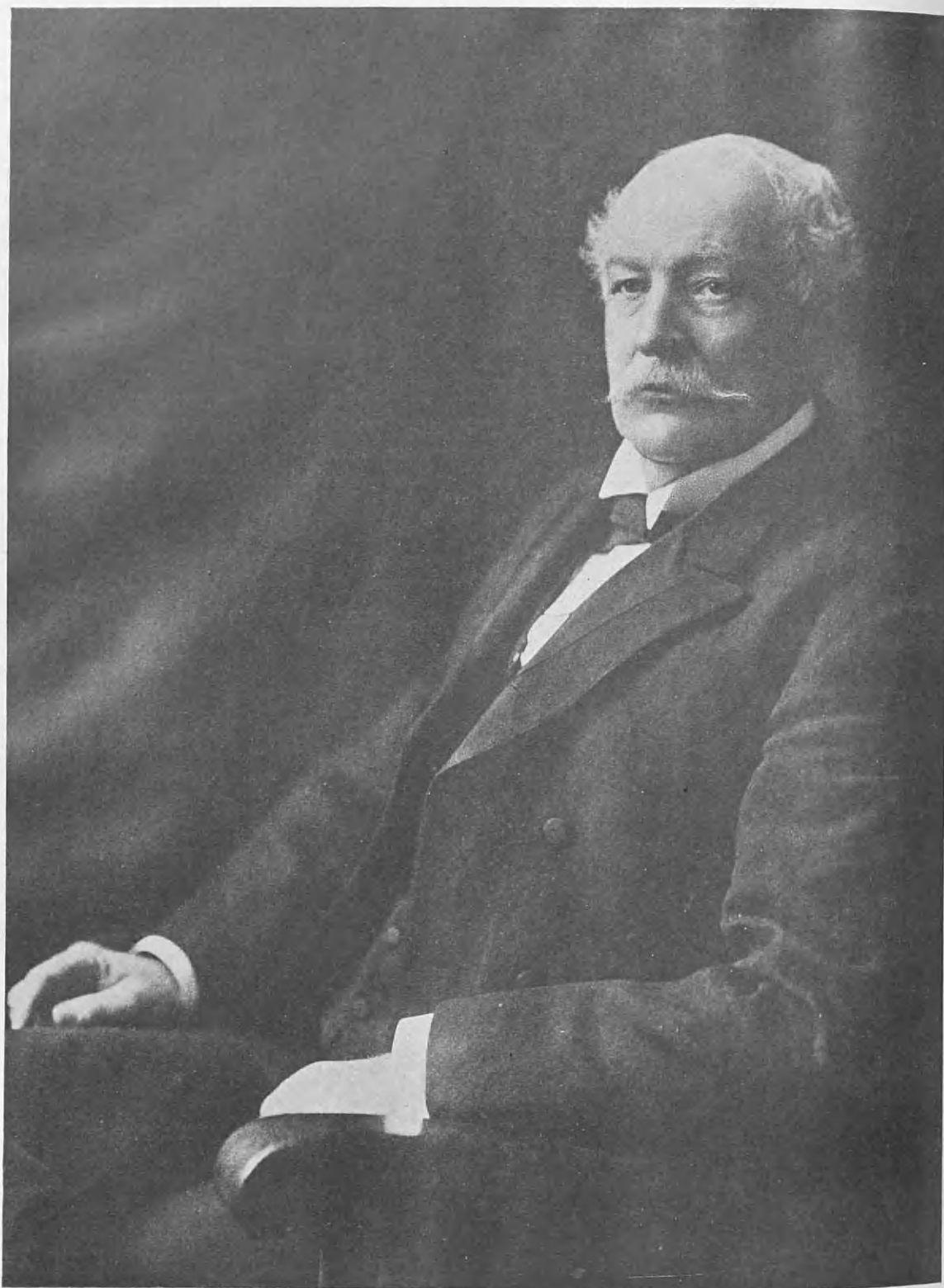
Alfred Struck was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 12, 1859, and died there February 4, 1920. He was educated in the public schools, finishing the courses of Louisville Male High School with graduation. After completing educational preparation, he became a watchmaker's apprentice, but later became associated with his father in the lumber business operated by the Struck & Walter Construction Company, and after the death of Adolph Struck the son, Alfred Struck, remained with the same company which continued as the J. N. Struck & Brother Company. In 1906 the company reorganized as the Alfred Struck Company, and during the next decade that

company became one of the large milling and construction companies of the South. Its history began in 1865, when the first small plant was erected on Franklin street, Louisville, by Adolph Struck, who had learned the business in his native Germany prior to coming to the United States in 1848. Alfred Struck carried the business of the company to a higher plane of prosperity and magnitude than it had ever attained, and won for himself an honored position among the business men of his city.

In addition to the affairs of the Alfred Struck Company, he was largely interested in Louisville corporation business and financial matters. He was a director of the Liberty Insurance Bank, the Liberty Insurance Company, the Kentucky Manufacturers' Association, and Louisville Board of Trade. In purely civic affairs he took a deep and abiding interest, serving as president of the Louisville Association of Boy Scouts of America, and director of the Louisville Industrial Foundation. His clubs were the Pendennis, and Engineers and Architects, both of Louisville. He was affiliated with Preston Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, No. 101, Royal Arch Masons; and DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree, and was a noble of Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religious faith he was a Unitarian.

Alfred Struck married (first) in 1884, Mollie Belle Weindel, who died in 1892. He married (second) in 1897, Lorena Unz, who survives him. Sons: Charles M. and Alfred Struck, Jr.; daughters: Anna, married Harry G. Reitze; Bertha, married Edgar Garther; and Miss Struck.

The following resolutions were passed by the executive board of Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America, in honor of the memory of Alfred Struck:



John Allison

Grieved at the sudden death of our beloved friend and President Alfred Struck, we the Executive Board of the Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America, do hereby express our deep sorrow and keen sense of loss over his untimely death. He was a man simple, honest, unaffected, a personality commanding not merely the respect but the unswerving loyalty and the deepest affection of the men who worked with him. Big and generous in spirit, he gave of his great abilities as a business man and organizer to every worthy purpose to which he was called for service. His was not a soul given to boasting; his life was dedicated quietly to serve wherever he was called in public or in private life.

We, his associates in the movement of which he was honored head and pioneer, attest to his great love for boys, to his zeal and efforts to make them good citizens, to his intense Americanism, his genial companionable spirit, his devotion to the ideals of citizenship and to his love for his city, his state and his country. Although we were intimately associated with him in work to which he was expressly devoted, we feel that in these resolutions we but express the sentiments of the citizenship of the city of Louisville. When death came to Alfred Struck, not only did his family and friends suffer a great and irreparable loss, but his city has lost a wise and valued friend. The purity of his heart, the beauty of his ideals and the charm of his personal life will ever be remembered. We bid him farewell with heavy hearts, but to us and to all those to whom he was a friend and counsellor and to the city at large, his life must always remain an inspiration of simple, unaffected goodness, generosity and wisdom, for

"His life was gentle; and the elements,
So mixed in him that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world: This is a man!"

Therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Board that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America, as an expression of our sentiments. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of Alfred Struck; and that copies thereof be sent to the press of the city of Louisville.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America.

ALLISON, John,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

In his seventy-fifth year Judge Allison closed his earthly career, not long after his

retirement from the office of Chancellor of the district composed of Williamson and Davidson counties. He was a native son of Tennessee, eminent in his profession and in public life, and holding to the highest degree the respect and confidence of the bench and bar of the courts he served, while his entire career proved how fully he possessed the esteem of the public. He was a grandson of Captain "Jack" Allison, an officer of the Revolution, wounded at the battle of Kings Mountain, and son of Robert Allison, a soldier of the War of 1812, and was himself a soldier of the Confederacy, enlisting at the age of eighteen. From that date his public career began, and until his death he was constantly in the public eye as lawyer, jurist or public official. As lawyer, he was well versed in legal lore and a powerful advocate of the cause he espoused, and as Chancellor he was "bold and courageous enough as his decisions disclose—to endeavor to make property rights square with economic justice." He was Secretary of State, and administered the office as much for honor and love of his State as for its emoluments. With many State and some national leaders and rulers, John Allison was held in such esteem that he associated and consulted with them in closest intimacy. Although widely differing in politics, he was a personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and during his visit to Nashville, in October, 1907, Judge Allison was a member of the committee which received and entertained the distinguished guest and introduced him at the various gatherings.

In his physical appearance, mental attainments, public expression, and private activities, Judge Allison loomed large, and was imposing, impressive and influential among his fellowmen. In his many contributions to the public print he sought to maintain the highest democratic principles, and to direct progress to more truthful, better and loftier conditions. Notable among the many important cases tried by him was the City

Probe Case in which he advanced opinions and rulings on new and vital questions that attracted nation-wide attention. His public and patriotic activities were unconfined in their influence, for he ranked high with those whose love of their country, its traditions, customs, history, education and upward progress caused them to be summoned to the administration of State and National affairs. He was a lover of early traditions and customs of his State, and a preserver of many of them that were overlooked by historians, in his brochure entitled "Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History." In his domestic relations he was all a man should be, a tender, loving husband, a fond, devoted father, and that rarest of social beings, a true friend.

The Allison family came to this country from Ireland, John Allison, the founder, arriving from Dublin about the year 1700, and settling in Pennsylvania. The Chesters were from the city of Limerick, Ireland. John Allison, grandfather of Judge John Allison, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1755, married Elinor Hodges in 1780, and died in 1830. They moved to Sullivan county, Tennessee, and there ever afterward lived. John Allison was an officer of the Revolution, better known as "Captain Jack Allison." He was a captain in Colonel Isaac Shelby's regiment, and at the battle of Kings Mountain was wounded.

Robert Allison, son of John and Elinor (Hodges) Allison, was born in 1795, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and died in 1860. He served in the War of 1812, in Captain Joseph Scott's company, Colonel Abraham McClelland's regiment. He married, in 1842, Mary (McConnell) Chester, and they were the parents of Judge John Allison, to whom the review of an honorable, upright and useful life is dedicated.

Judge John Allison was born at the old Robert Allison homestead, one mile north of Jonesboro, Washington county, Tennes-

see, May 16, 1845, died in Nashville, Tennessee, January 5, 1920. Jonesboro is located in a beautiful and fertile valley on the Southern railroad, ninety-eight miles from Knoxville, the Allison home situated on the old stage road leading from the former town of Blountsville through Virginia to the East. There Judge Allison spent his youth, attending Hale's School, near his home, Hodge's School, and Boone's Male and Female Seminary, all these located in Washington, his native county. At age of eighteen, in the third year of the War between the States, he with several of his young friends enlisted, and in October, 1863, were mustered into the Confederate service. He was detailed for duty under Captain Reuben Roddy, provost marshal, serving under Captain Roddy until April, 1864, when he joined Captain D. B. Jenkin's company, Vaughn's brigade. He served in that command until the close of the war. He was with Morgan, the daring cavalry leader, when the latter was killed at Greenville, and saw war in all its horror. At the close of the war he returned to his home, arriving in Jonesboro the day after the assassination of President Lincoln. Owing to the unsettled chaotic conditions existing at that time, Judge Allison never surrendered formally, consequently was not paroled or placed under any restrictions.

Shortly after returning from the army, he entered the employ of McCampbell, Allen & Company, of Greenville, selling their goods in North Carolina from a line of wagons. He spent one year with that firm, then returned to Jonesboro and entered high school, going thence to Kings College, a Presbyterian institution of learning, founded in 1868, at Bristol, Sullivan county, Tennessee, a town lying on the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia, in both States. He began the study of law in 1868, under William Henry Maxwell, of Jonesboro, and in November, 1871, was admitted

to practice at the Washington county bar. In 1872 he went West, intending to locate and practice his profession in either Kansas or Nebraska, but about a month later he returned to Jonesboro and opened a law office and later formed a law partnership with Alfred Taylor, the firm later becoming Kirkpatrick & Allison. In 1880, he became local attorney for the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, and later he was assistant to the general counsel in the Supreme Court at Knoxville. In 1885, he was elected Secretary of State by the Tennessee General Assembly, receiving the nomination in the Democratic caucus over some fifteen competitors. Certain factional causes and combinations defeated his re-election to a second term, and in 1889 he retired from the office. He had married, in 1887, and after his retirement to private life he opened an office for the practice of law in Nashville, continuing in practice until August, 1902, when he was elected chancellor for the division composed of the counties of Davidson and Williamson, for a term of eight years. He was re-elected in August, 1910, without opposition either at the primary or general election, an honor it is said never before conferred upon a Chancellor for the Nashville Chancery Division. At the close of his second term of eight years, Judge Allison closed his public career and retired to private life. While Chancellor he won the reputation of being patient, courteous and considerate, open-minded, hardworking and living up to a resolve he made upon his election to that most important office: "I will not allow myself to be depressed when reversed, nor to become elated when affirmed by the Supreme Court."

Judge Allison early became affiliated with the Democratic party in Tennessee, and eventually became engaged in many political contests. In 1896, he was a candidate before the "Free Silver" convention held at Clarksville, for the Congressional nomina-

tion from the "Hermitage district." There were several candidates for the nomination, and throughout one day and night Judge Allison led in the balloting, coming within three votes of the nomination, but unable to bridge that slight gap, the nomination finally went to another. He was a member of the County Democratic Committee, a Congressional Committeeman, member of the State Executive Committee while residing in the first Congressional district, and was twice a delegate to national conventions of his party. He was appointed by President McKinley on the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1901, and was a delegate to the Governors' Conference, called by President Roosevelt in 1908, and while attending that conference made an argument before a congressional committee in support of the bill to establish the Appalachian Park reserve, which argument was published in the bound volume of the proceedings of the Governors' Conference. He was once the choice of the East Tennessee Democracy for governor, but failed to receive the party nomination. He sustained a reputation for fairness, candor, and integrity in all political affairs and relations. It was said of him, "he never struck a political adversary below the belt."

During his term as Chancellor, Judge Allison transacted a greater volume of legal business than perhaps any other judge in the State. In the sixteen-year period the minutes of his court filled 16,611 typewritten pages. It is an acknowledged fact he had before him more important and various kinds of litigation than any other Tennessee Chancellor. Among them were the famous Probe case vs. the City of Nashville, and the Vanderbilt case, testing the authority of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and establishing forever the question of the founding of Vanderbilt University and the status of uni-

versity control. Judge Allison decided in favor of the church and bishops.

Judge Allison was a writer of note, his contributions being largely devoted to subjects of historical value. His book, "Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History," dealt with many incidents of interest in Tennessee with which the writer was familiar. He also contributed a very interesting and instructive paper on "The East Tennessee Bridge Burners," which was published by the Tennessee Historical Society. He was the author of a map of Tennessee that set forth the natural and political boundaries of the State, and its counties, the location of its cities, towns, villages, and post offices, together with its rivers, railroads, and highways. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, affiliated with the First Church, Nashville. He was a great reader, especially fond of history, of peoples and governments, and was a deep Bible student. He became a member of the Presbyterian church when a young man in Jonesboro, and was a deacon in that church when he withdrew by letter in 1888 to join the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. Death came to him suddenly without any suffering, just as he was leaving his home for his daily work in the city.

Judge Allison married, in 1887, Sadie Vaughn, who survives him, daughter of the Hon. Michael Vaughn. They were the parents of two children: Chester, now a resident of Walla Walla, Washington; and Emma Vaughn, wife of Beverly Wrenne, of Nashville.

HERBERT, Hilary A.,

Soldier, Cabinet Official.

Hilary Abner Herbert, Secretary of the Navy during the second administration of President Cleveland, was born at Laurensville, South Carolina, March 12, 1834, son

of Thomas E. and Dorothy Teague (Young) Herbert.

The family removed to Alabama when young Herbert was in his twelfth year. He there attended the common schools until his nineteenth year, when he entered the University of Alabama, but remained only a year, going thence to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, from which he was graduated in 1856. He then took up law studies, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Greenville, Alabama, until the outbreak of the Civil War. He aided in recruiting a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain, the company being a part of the Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment. Captain Herbert rose to the colonelcy, and when the end of the great struggle came, he returned to civil life with a most creditable military record, but for which he paid sorely. He was severely wounded on May 6, 1864, in the campaign of the wilderness, following the defeat of General Lee at the battle of Gettysburg, his arm being so badly shattered as to force his retirement from active service. He never recovered the use of the wounded member.

Returning home, Colonel Herbert resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery, Alabama, and that same year he was elected to Congress, and by successive re-elections was continued a member of that body until 1893, when President Cleveland called him to his cabinet in the capacity of Secretary of the Navy, a post for which he was eminently qualified through his congressional experience as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. During his Congressional period he wielded a powerful influence in the House of Representatives as an ardent advocate of tariff reform and civil service reform, and was a consistent opponent of the "free silver" heresy which divided his



Engraved by G. H. Campbell

Lyman D. James.

party (the Democratic) and gave the presidency to the Republicans. He was the author of many books and pamphlets, and delivered many notable addresses on the problems confronting the South after the close of the great Civil War. He accepted the results of that momentous struggle loyally and in good faith, and his utterances were most effective in allaying animosities and hastening the return of an era of national good feeling. The titles of two of his addresses will suggest his line of thought: "The Abolition Crusade and its Consequences," and "Why the Solid South? or Reconstruction and its Results."

As Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Herbert shared with his two immediate predecessors, Secretaries Benjamin F. Tracy and William C. Whitney, the honor of modernizing our naval construction and of creating a naval force not unworthy of the dignity of a first-class world Power, though for many years after their time it was inadequate except as a first line of defence, but even this was achieved in face of opposition which would have deterred one of less determined mould. He vied with the navy professionals in intimate acquaintance with the complexities of ship construction, and himself drew several plans for vessels. Like Whitney and Tracy, he was neither a professional shipbuilder nor identified in any degree with Annapolis influences, and his success was achieved in face of the determined opposition of many naval leaders. It is no discredit to his predecessors above named to say that he studied the details of ship construction more closely than did either of those two great New Yorkers, and with consequent success. How his work was esteemed was voiced in eloquent terms at the time of his death, in a telegraphed letter addressed to his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Micou, of Tampa, Florida, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

The death of your beloved father is a personal grief to me. He had been so helpful and kind to me, had given me such wise counsel and assistance, I feel his death as a great personal loss. When the history of the Navy comes to be written, his vision and his large contribution to it will make one of its brightest pages.

I have this day ordered that one of our newest and finest destroyers be named "Herbert," in some recognition of his service as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and as Secretary of the Navy.

After retiring from the Cabinet at the close of President Cleveland's second term of office, Colonel Herbert returned to law practice in Washington City, as senior member of the firm of Herbert & Micou, the junior member being his son-in-law, husband of his only living child. During his latter years he had been in feeble health, and spent his winter months in Florida, his death occurring there, at Tampa, March 6, 1919, in his eighty-fifth year. When that event occurred, he was just about to depart for his old home in Montgomery, Alabama. He was a strong figure among the survivors of the "Lost Cause," held various offices in the Society of Confederate Veterans, and was grand marshal at their reunion in Washington City in 1917. He was a member of the National Geographical Society, and of various other historical and social bodies. He married, April 23, 1867, Ella B. Smith, of Selma, Alabama, and of that marriage the only survivor is Mrs. Benjamin Micou.

JAMES, Lyman Dwight,

Man of Large Affairs.

Philip James, the immigrant ancestor, came to New England in 1638 with his wife and four children, and two servants, William Pitts and Edward Mitchell, from Hingham, England. They settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, and Philip "died soon

after he came." Francis James, probably brother of Philip James, with his wife and two servants, came from Hingham at the same time. He died December 27, 1647, probably without issue. Philip James married Jane, surname unknown, who married (second) February 14, 1640, George Russell.

(II) Francis James, said to have been a son of Philip James, named after his uncle, was born probably in England. He was called husbandman and resided at Hingham Center, Massachusetts. He died in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 29, 1684, intestate. His widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix of the estate. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, died April 11, 1660. 2. Sarah, born February 27, 1661-62; married, 1707, John Seal, of Boston; died August 2, 1727. 3. Jane, born November 6, 1664; married, December 7, 1704, Edward Darby, of Taunton. 4. Francis, born January 25, 1666-67; died unmarried, December 28, 1717. 5. Thomas, mentioned below. 6. Philip, died February 15, 1687-88. 7. Samuel, born April 6, 1676; married, 1711, Hope Chamberlain; died August 20, 1749.

(III) Thomas James, son of Francis and Elizabeth James, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, December 7, 1669. He was called husbandman. His estate was appraised at £1720 9s. 3d. It included a "mansion house, part of a sloop," and other articles. He resided in the second precinct of Hingham. He died July 31, 1724.

Mr. James married, May 30, 1704, Patience (Tower) Farrow, born in Hingham, March 21, 1678-79, widow of William Farrow, and daughter of Ibrook and Margaret (Hardin) Tower. Issue, born in Hingham: 1. Thomas, born January 11, 1705; married, 1730, Hannah Holbrook. 2. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1706; married, August 21, 1730, Abisha Stetson. 3. Philip, born July 25, 1708; married, May 25, 1738,

Mary Nichols. 4. Jane, born October 7, 1710; married, June 27, 1734, Jeremiah Lane. 5. John, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, born September 27, 1714, died November 28, 1714. 7. Margaret, born March 19, 1715-16. 8. Content, baptized August 21, 1720; married, October, 1739, Samuel Hardin.

(IV) John James, son of Thomas and Patience (Tower-Farrow) James, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1712, and resided in the second precinct, at or near the easterly end of Jerusalem Road. He married, July 28, 1743, Deborah (Bates) Stodder, born in Hingham, April 2, 1716, widow of Canterbury Stodder, and daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Clapp) Bates. She married (third) December 15, 1768, John Turner, of Pembroke. Issue, born in Hingham: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Deborah, born March 23, 1746-47. 3. Francis, born May 13, 1749. 4. Enoch, born August 24, 1751; married Abigail Adams. 5. Sarah, born September 13, 1755. 6. Thomas, born July 11, 1758.

(V) John (2) James, son of John (1) and Deborah (Bates-Stodder) James, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 16, 1744-45, and removed, probably after the birth of the third child, about 1769, to Goshen, Massachusetts, then a part of Chesterfield. He was in the Revolution in Captain Christopher Banister's company, Colonel John Dickman's regiment, in August, 1777, and marched to Bennington with the Chesterfield company; also in the same company under Colonel Ezra May, in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. He married, April 4, 1765, Lois Beal, born in Hingham, July 20, 1746, daughter of Adam and Jael (Worrick) Beal. Issue, born in Hingham: 1. Moses, born October 23, 1766. 2. Malachi, mentioned below. 3. Lois, born May 29, 1769. Probably others born in Goshen.

(VI) Malachi James, son of John (2)

and Lois (Beal) James, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1767, died August 24, 1849. He married, February 18, 1790, Elizabeth Lyman, daughter of Elias Lyman, of Northampton. Issue: 1. Sophia, born November 18, 1791; married, 1815, Dr. Thomas Sears. 2. Enoch, mentioned below. 3. Lyman, born March 23, 1796, married Maria C. Goodrich. 4. Maria, born July 2, 1799; married Samuel Howes. 5. Clarissa, born May 18, 1801; married, October 13, 1834, J. D. Whitney. 6. Luther, born July 13, 1803. 7. Lewis J., born May 8, 1805; married Corintha Wells. 8. Elizabeth, married A. L. Babcock. 9. Rachel L., born 1812; married David Storrs.

(VII) Enoch James, son of Malachi and Elizabeth (Lyman) James, was born at Goshen, Massachusetts, December 8, 1793. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Goshen. He managed a general store there, also engaged in woolen manufacture, having mills in Williamsburg and Whately. Late in life he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he died, February 28, 1867. He married Armanilla Ruggles Dwight, daughter of Colonel Simeon (2) Dwight (see Dwight VI). Issue: 1. Henry Lyman, mentioned below. 2. Lyman Dwight, mentioned below. 3. Martha Dwight. 4. Mary Frances. 5. Enoch Dwight.

(VIII) Henry Lyman James, son of Enoch and Armanilla R. (Dwight) James, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, February 13, 1829, and received his education in the public schools of his native town, Hopkins Academy at Hadley, the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, and the New Haven grammar school. Upon completing school he returned to his home, at which time his father removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, giving to his son the woolen business in Whately and the store in Williamsburg. For a century or more this general store has been owned by the James family, and is one of the oldest in

the country conducted by the same family. Mr. James, in 1866, admitted to partnership his brother, Lyman Dwight James, who continued the business after his death. He purchased the business of Henry Wells, near the present site of the new Meekins Library, and manufactured carpenters' tools until the factory was destroyed by fire. Mr. James also conducted the woolen mill at Whately with success for many years, and the business was prosperous. However, he made his home at Williamsburg, and drove to the mill several times a week. He was a great lover of horses, and in his stables there could always be found some valuable animals.

Mr. James met his first stroke of ill fortune in the fifties. A cyclone destroyed a part of the mill property in Whately, and soon afterward the remainder of the mill was burned. This led to his purchasing of Lewis Bodman the woolen mill in Williamsburg, just above the railroad station, south of the village, where he was successfully engaged until the fatal blow of 1874. The flood caused him a heavy loss, carrying away eleven houses, more than a hundred bales of wool, and ruined all the contents of the basement of the mill and dye-house, including machinery and supplies. But his was the only mill in Williamsburg and Haydenville not entirely destroyed by the flood. He repaired his damages and resumed his business, receiving none of the fund subscribed for the relief of the owners of damaged property. The business reverses of later years were largely due to lack of capital resulting from these disasters. In fact, most of the industries of the town never recovered from the shock, or removed to other locations. No calamity ever worked greater change in a town than did that fatal catastrophe of 1874 to Williamsburg. The Williamsburg of today is a sad picture in comparison with the town before the river flood.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. James

postmaster, in which office he remained for twenty-five years. A staunch Republican in politics, he figured prominently in many a campaign, and was active in supporting Henry L. Dawes for Congress. On a night of the congressional campaign, Mr. Dawes was speaking at a rally in Williamsburg. Returning from the convention with the news of the nomination of Mr. Dawes, Mr. James found the nominee in the midst of his speech, and he took advantage of the opportunity to break the news to the people, and interrupted the speech for that purpose. Mr. Dawes was thoroughly surprised and overcome by the good news, which was received with vociferous applause, and had to take his seat to recover his composure before continuing his address. In 1875 Mr. James represented his district in the General Court, and for ten years was an active and influential member of the Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts.

Mr. James was an extensive traveler both in this country and in foreign lands, and on one of his trips was accompanied by H. G. Knight, late of Easthampton. He possessed considerable literary ability, and had a nimble wit, writing many articles for the "Springfield Republican" and other publications, generally under the nom-de-plume of "Peter." Many of his articles were descriptive of his travels. He wrote in a humorous vein usually, was keen in observing and piquant in criticizing. There was a characteristic ease and originality in his work that attracted the general reader. He attended the Congregational church.

During the last five years of his life Mr. James was in ill health and not in active business. In 1891 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and another shortly before his death. He was one of a number of industrial leaders in the Connecticut valley in his generation, each of whom virtually built

up a town through the development of mills and factories. He belongs in the class with Joel Hayden, William Skinner, Samuel Williston and Horatio G. Knight. Mr. James took great interest in his own town, and did his utmost to develop its resources, before and after the disaster. He died July 5, 1896. He married, May 31, 1860, Maria Louise Simpson, daughter of Dr. Elbridge Simpson, of Hudson, New York.

Dr. Elbridge Simpson, son of John B. and Eunice (Tucker) Simpson, was born at Ashfield, January 29, 1812, and died in Hudson, New York, in October, 1880. He attended the public schools and commenced the study of his profession as a student in the office of Dr. Samuel McClellan, at Nassau, New York. For about a year he remained with that distinguished physician, then studied under Dr. John McClellan, of Johnstown, Columbia county, New York, and at the Williams Medical School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the class of 1838 with the degree of M. D. He commenced practice at Newark, Wayne county, New York, in partnership with Dr. Coventry, and in 1841 went to Catskill. Thence he removed in 1845 to Hudson, in the same State, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Samuel McClellan. He removed to Toronto in 1858, and practiced in that city and Montreal until 1873, when he returned to Hudson, living there the remainder of his days. He was a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, and of the New York State Medical Society from 1856.

During his entire life he was a close student, and few physicians kept in closer touch with the development of medical science or sooner modified his methods in the light of new discoveries. He took a prominent place in his profession, and as the years passed his skill was recognized by both laymen and the profession. He grew

to have confidence in his own judgment, so often tested in the sick room and so often successful in his treatment. He had a genial and benevolent face, an impressive bearing, a persuasive voice, and a good deal of magnetism of manner and address. It has been said, he was a "natural physician," which is one of the finest compliments to his ability. The qualities which made him eminent were hereditary, but trained by medical education and developed by long and diversified practice. One who knew him well wrote at the time of his death:

His original sagacity and intuitive perceptions, admirable common sense and manipulatory tact, guided by adequate professional knowledge, made him a very skillful and successful practitioner. He was neither theoretical nor speculative, but was intensely practical. As a surgeon he was fertile in mechanical resources, and was a deft surgical operator. He had the wisdom to perceive that the main end of all medical education is to make a good practitioner. His intercourse with his patrons was marked by the most friendly cordiality. His professional relations to the other sex were always delicate and refined, and his purity of character was unquestioned. He had a sort of chivalric deference for refined women, and a nice sense of professional honor will go with him to the grave. To an extraordinary degree he was a generous and benevolent man, and not a tinge of a mercenary spirit discolored his life. He was especially kind and benignant to the poor.

At a meeting of the Columbia County Medical Society after his death, Dr. Thomas Wilson paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of Dr. Simpson, from which we quote:

We are here today, not only to show our respect for our departed brother, but also to mingle our griefs and sympathies with those of the bereaved family. He has passed the mysterious boundaries of time, and we all deeply deplore his loss. He is now done with earth, but we are to tarry awhile. He has climbed up life's rugged pathway; exercised the high functions of his calling; discharged faithfully its many and varied obligations; tasted the sweets of success; and now, past manhood's bright

meridian, amid the scenes and surroundings of his active life, beloved and honored by those who knew him best, he finishes his earthly career. Though his mortal remains are now shrouded for the tomb, yet he leaves for our contemplation his past life, redolent with good, and eloquent in example. Our medical society loses a worthy member, and this city a valuable citizen. The afflicted can no more listen to his councils, encouragements and consolations, more precious to them than the rarest gems. Never again will he appear at the bedside to assuage pain and anguish of body, and, most of all, henceforth will be missed by the tender loving hearts gathered about his own family hearthstone.

He married, in 1838, Sally A. Groat, born in 1811, died in 1850, daughter of Captain Peter and Amanda (Rogers) Groat. Issue: Elbridge; Maria Louise, who married Henry Lyman James; Carrie, died October 25, 1907, married Thomas C. Stratton, of Montreal; Albert. Issue of Henry Lyman and Maria Louise (Simpson) James: 1. Mabel Louise, married Norton Chase, of Albany. 2. Maud Armanilla, resides in the James home, Williamsburg. 3. Bertha Simpson, died aged seven years. Two others died in infancy.

(VIII) Lyman Dwight James, son of Enoch and Armanilla R. (Dwight) James, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, January 21, 1836, and attended the public schools of his native town and Amherst Academy. He accompanied his father on his removal to Ann Arbor, Michigan, remaining there two years, then returned to Williamsburg, the town of his birth, where he spent the remainder of his life. Immediately on his return he entered the general store of his brother, Henry Lyman James, as clerk, later became a partner, and finally sole owner. They conducted an old-fashioned country store, handling all kinds of general merchandise. After being actively engaged in business for many years, he retired in 1898, about four years prior to his death. In political affiliation he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Con-

gregational church of Williamsburg. For about twenty-five years he was a director of the First National Bank of Northampton, and at the time of his death was vice-president, and was also a trustee of the Nonotuck Savings Bank. He was a trustee of the Northampton Insane Asylum for twenty-five years, in which capacity he served at the time of his death. Mrs. James had a beautiful club house constructed on the grounds in memory of her husband, who was deeply in sympathy with these unfortunate people.

The following was taken from one of the newspapers at the time of his death:

The death of Lyman D. James, of Williamsburg, removes from us a man who was first and always public-spirited. He was brim full of enthusiasm, as active as a young man, and as keen in his interest in the world. That he was nearly seventy years old never occurred to those who knew him. Young men, all young people, liked him heartily. He had good humor in abundance, and delighted in a busy life. His devotion to the State's interests, as senior trustee of the Northampton Asylum, a place he had held for twenty-three years, was a matter of note all through the commonwealth. Had it been his private enterprise he would not have given closer, more faithful, attention, and much of the notable success of that large institution is due to him. He had a very kindly nature, and people who had no special business relation with him, "took to him," to use a homelike New England phrase. Whatever his more prominent services have been, this constant good will and good humor for all people, old and young, made him a man whose daily presence was an influence for good. He goes from us still young, full of high courage, good work, and plans for the future, leaving a most grateful memory.

Mr. James died in Williamsburg, May 30, 1902.

Mr. James married, September 10, 1857, Helen Eliza Field (see Field VI). Issue: 1. Henry Dwight, lives in Haydenville, Massachusetts. 2. Howard, lives in St. Paul, Minnesota. 3. Grace Fidelia, married John W. Gillette, and resides in Hudson,

New York. 4. Philip Lyman, resides in Chicago, Ill.

(The Dwight Line).

The Dwight family have been very widely noted for their love of liberty, their belief in progress, and their readiness to adopt progressive ideas looking to the continued advancement of humanity and civilization. Many of the men of this family are remarkable for their natural executive ability under whatsoever conditions may confront them, whether in material concerns or matters affecting the higher interests of the community.

(I) John Dwight, who is believed to be the ancestor of nearly all of the name in New England, came with his wife Hannah and a daughter Hannah and two sons, Timothy and John, from Dedham, England, to America, in the latter part of 1634, or the beginning of the year 1635. The Dedham records, which began September 1, 1635, on the day when the first town meeting was held, show that twelve persons assembled together at that time, of whom John Dwight was one. The record of the settlement in brief is as follows: In the year 1635, the General Court then sitting at Newtown, granted a tract of land south of the Charles river to twelve men. The next year nineteen persons, including the first twelve, petitioned the General Court then at Boston for an additional grant of all the lands south of Charles river and above the falls, not before granted, and for a tract five miles square, on the north side of Charles river, for the purpose of making a settlement. The petition was granted, and included the present towns of Dedham, Medfield, Wrentham, Needham, Billingham, Walpole, Franklin, Dover, Natick, and a part of Sherburne. The original nineteen grantees, of whom John Dwight was one, were the sole owners of these large tracts of land, until they admitted new

associates, which they did, at first, without demanding any compensation. There is a tradition in the family that John Dwight was a woolcomber, or at least the son of a woolcomber. He brought with him to New England, it is said, a valuable estate, and was a wealthy farmer at Dedham, and eminently useful as a citizen and Christian in that town. In "Winthrop's Journal" it is stated that John Dwight and others conveyed the first water mill to Dedham, in September, 1635. John Dwight, besides his homestead, owned thirty acres of dividend land in Watertown, and was grantee in the great dividends, and in the Beaver Brook plowlands, both of which he sold to David Fiske. In "the first great dividend" of land, bounded on the south by Beaver Brook plowlands, his lot was No. 21 (among 31) and his number of acres thirty. The first free school supported by a town tax, that was ever thought of in America, was established at Dedham in 1644. Three of the forty-one persons that were assembled on February 1, 1644-45, in Dedham, in town meeting, and voted such a measure, which was far in advance of their day, were Ralph Wheelock, John Dwight and Richard Everett, ancestors respectively of three subsequent college presidents of their own names: Dr. Wheelock, of Dartmouth, President Dwight, of Yale, and Edward Everett, of Harvard. Of the committee of five feoffees (or trustees) to whom the management of the school was committed, two were John Dwight and Michael Powell. That John Dwight was the second man of wealth in Dedham is evident from his being second on the assessment roll for taxes. He was admitted freeman, May 2, 1638. In 1636 he signed the constitution or covenant of Dedham. He is described in the town records as "having been publicly useful," and "a great peacemaker." He was selectman for sixteen years, 1639-55. He was one of the found-

ers of the Church of Christ, which was formed in Dedham in 1638.

The Christian name of his first wife was Hannah; she died September 5, 1656. He married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, widow of William Ripley, and previously of Thomas Thaxter, January 20, 1658. She died without issue, July 17, 1660. Issue of John and Hannah Dwight: 1. Hannah. 2. Timothy, mentioned below. 3. John. 4. Mary. 5. Sarah.

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, elder son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in England in 1629, and came to this country with his father's family in 1634-35, at the age of five. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman; was cornet of a troop in his younger years, and afterwards a captain of foot. He went out ten times against Indians—nine of whom he killed or took prisoners—such was the constant guerrilla warfare that they kept up against the town. The land granted to the first settlers of Dedham was subject to the Indian title, which they were bound by law of the colony to extinguish by equitable contract. In 1660 two agents were appointed to treat with the Sagamores who owned Wollomonopoag (now Wrentham), who were Richard Ellis and Timothy Dwight. They reported in 1662 that they had made a treaty with King Philip for lands six miles square, and exhibited his deed thereof under his hand and seal. After six days the town ratified the deed, and assumed their common rights, to the amount of twenty-four pounds, ten shillings, as the stipulated price to King Philip for his deed. In November, 1669, Philip, (Sagamore) of Mt. Hope, offered a treaty for his lands not yet purchased. The selectmen appointed accordingly Timothy Dwight and four others to repair to him on the morrow, with authority to treat with him for his remaining right thereabouts "provided that he can show that he has any, and provided that he will

secure the town against future claims of other Sachems." In 1681 it was voted that all deeds and other writings relating to the town rights should be collected for the purpose of being more carefully preserved. After the vote had been duly published, Captain Fisher and Captain Timothy Dwight brought to the selectmen seven Indian deeds. These writings were ordered to be deposited in a box kept by Deacon Aldis, but they were not recorded, and are not now to be found. Timothy Dwight was for ten years town clerk, selectman for twenty-five years (1664-89), and a representative of the town in the General Court (1691-92), before the new charter, and perhaps later. It is recorded of him that "he inherited the estate and virtues of his father, and added to both." He is thus described in the church records: "Timothy Dwight, Esq., a gentleman truly serious and godly, one of an excellent spirit, peaceable, generous, charitable, and a great promoter of the true interests of the church and town." Rev. Samuel Dexter, pastor of the First Church in Dedham for thirty years, says, in "A Century Discourse," preached November 23, 1738: "I shall only add that beside those in the ministry this church and town have been favored with very valuable and worthy men in the magistracy, and others in a more private sphere. A Lusher, a Fisher, and a Dwight have been among our men of renown." Worthington says of him, in his "History of Dedham": "He was admitted into the church in 1652. He was the town recorder, selectman, and an agent in much town business during the lives of Lusher and Fisher. He was also, after their decease, a deputy to the General Court. He was a faithful and upright man, and greatly esteemed for his personal merit and for his public services." "John Dwight and Captain Timothy Dwight are, from their active participation in the first crystallizing processes of civil society upon our shores,

historic characters in the family, and should be so remembered in it rather than in their own separate individuality," writes Benjamin W. Dwight in his "History of the Descendants of John Dwight." In 1707 Timothy Dwight conveyed by deed of gift several tracts of land to his son Michael and his other sons. On May 12, 1710, he settled his estate and gave his property to his sons. He was buried in the cemetery at Dedham. He died in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 31, 1718.

Captain Dwight married (first) November 11, 1651, Sarah Sibley (as named in her father's will). In the town records she is called Sarah Perham. She was probably a widow, bearing the latter name at the time of her marriage. She died May 29, 1652. He married (second) May 3, 1653, Sarah Powell, daughter of Michael Powell. Michael Powell was a representative from Dedham to the General Court in 1641-48. He afterward removed to Boston and taught without ordination in the second church of Boston, previously to the settlement of the first minister, Increase Mather. Sarah Dwight died June 27, 1664. He married (third) January 9, 1665, Anna Flynt, daughter of Rev. Henry Flynt, of Braintree (now Quincy), and Margery (Hoar) Flynt. She was born September 11, 1643, died January 29, 1686. He married (fourth) January 7, 1687, Mary Edwind, widow, of Reading. She died without issue, August 30, 1688. He married (fifth) July 31, 1690, Esther Fisher, daughter of Hon. Daniel Fisher. She died January 30, 1691. He married (sixth) February 1, 1692, Bethiah Moss. She died February 6, 1718, without issue. The tradition is repeated and positive in different family lines that he and his sixth wife were buried together on the same day in the family vault.

Issue by second marriage: 1. Timothy, 2. Sarah, died young. 3. John. 4. Sarah,

died young. Issue by third marriage: 5. Josiah, died young. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Samuel, died young. 8. Josiah. 9. Seth. 10. Anna, died young. 11. Henry, mentioned below. 12. Michael. 13. Daniel. 14. Jabez, died young.

(III) Captain Henry Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flynt) Dwight, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 19, 1676. Nathaniel Dwight, of Northampton, and Henry Dwight, of Hatfield, brothers, were induced to remove from their paternal home at Dedham to Western Massachusetts, in the following way: "The General Court had given to the town of Dedham eight thousand acres of land, to be located anywhere within the jurisdiction of the court, in exchange for two thousand acres granted by that town to the Natick Indians, converted under John Eliot. Lieutenant Fisher and John Fairbanks were appointed commissioners to examine the country and locate the claim. This they did, and selected Deerfield as the spot, employing Major John Pynchon, of Springfield, to purchase the lands of the Petumtuck tribe of Indians, taking him in with some others also, as joint proprietors with them in the purchase. He paid the Indians some £94 and a half as purchase money, which had been raised for the purpose by the people of Dedham." Thus it was that the lowlands of the Connecticut in Western Massachusetts became early known as Dedham, and thus that the course of the two chief progenitors of the Dwight family in the third generation became determined thitherward. Captain Henry Dwight was active in the subsequent purchase of the territory, comprising the towns of Great Barrington, Sheffield, Egremont, and Alford, in what is now Berkshire county. A copy of the original deed of purchase and sale may be found in the records as given by Cankepot, Poueyote, Partarwake, Naurnaquin, and

other Indians. "All of Housatonack, for four hundred and sixty pounds, three barrels of cider and thirty quarts of rum, to Colonel John Stoddard, Captain Henry Dwight, and Captain Luke Hitchcock, committee appointed by the General Court to purchase a certain tract of land lying upon Housatonack river." Henry Dwight bought one thousand two hundred acres of this land in June, 1722, for £180. In 1726 Henry Dwight and John Pynchon, of Springfield, and John Ashley, of Westfield, were appointed by the General Court commissioners under "the Act prepared for issuing £100,000 in bills of credit" for government purposes. From records at Northampton it appears that Captain Dwight had a negro slave, Humphrey, for whom he paid £60, and a slave woman, Rose, for whom he paid a like sum. Captain Dwight was a man of wealth, and always a farmer. He was also a trader at Hatfield. At different times in his earlier history he is designated as "clothier" and "shopkeeper." None but men of means and enterprise could be traders in those days; and none but the best men in the community, "gentlemen" in the technical sense that the word then had, and deacons were licensed "to be innholders, taveners and common victuallers, and to retail strong drink." Captain Henry Dwight was thus licensed in 1728, as Colonel Samuel Partridge before him, who was one of the great men of Western Massachusetts, and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire county for thirty years. The communion service now used by the Congregational church at Hatfield is said to have been given to it by Captain Henry Dwight nearly two hundred years ago. The Dwights of that day were largely in Western Massachusetts as jurists. Five of them, all closely related to each other, sat at different times as justices upon the bench of the same court, that of Common Pleas, of Hampshire county.

These were Captain Henry Dwight, of Hatfield, Colonel Dwight, of Northampton, his nephew, two sons of Captain Henry Dwight, namely, Colonel Josiah Dwight, of Springfield, and General Joseph Dwight, of Great Barrington, and Major Timothy Dwight, father of President Dwight, of Yale. They held the judicial office successively in the order in which they are named. Captain Henry Dwight was judge for five years, 1727-31. He died in Hatfield, March 26, 1732.

Captain Dwight married, August 27, 1702, Lydia Hawley, born July 7, 1680, died April 27, 1748, daughter of Captain Joseph and Lydia (Marshall) Hawley, of Northampton. Issue: 1. Joseph. 2. Seth. 3. Dorothy. 4. Lydia. 5. Anna, died young. 6. Josiah. 7. Edmund. 8. Simeon, mentioned below. 9. Elisha. 10. Anna.

(IV) Colonel Simeon Dwight, fifth son of Captain Henry and Lydia (Hawley) Dwight, was born February 18, 1719-20, was a farmer, and resided at Western (now Warren) Massachusetts. He was a colonel of militia, and at the time of his death was high sheriff of Worcester county. He died February 21, 1776.

Colonel Dwight married, December 14, 1743, Sibyl Dwight, born October 8, 1725, died March 19, 1784, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight. Issue: 1. Sibyl, born October 4, 1744; married Major Elihu Kent; died August, 1822. 2. Sarah, born May 1, 1746; married Timothy Ruggles. 3. Anna, born December 19, 1747, died November 23, 1751. 4. Jerusha, born October 15, 1749, died unmarried. 5. Henry, mentioned below. 6. Anna, born November 10, 1753; married Deacon Asahel Hatheway; died March 17, 1807. 7. Simeon, born September 13, 1755, died February 1, 1815. 8. Edmund, born January 6, 1757, died March 7, 1758. 9. Lydia, born October 12, 1759, died August 20, 1761. 10. Edmund, born May 3, 1761, died

unmarried, September, 1803. 11. Elihu, born February 17, 1763; married Lydia Chadwick. 12. Samuel, born December 7, 1765, died April 10, 1817. 13. Lydia, born December 4, 1767; married Shadrach Trumbull; died August 8, 1844.

(V) Colonel Henry Dwight, son of Colonel Simeon and Sibyl (Dwight) Dwight, was born February 18, 1752, and resided most of his life at Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer and citizen of high standing, holding various public offices. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a second lieutenant in Captain Estes Howe's company, First Belchertown regiment, in 1776; also in the same company, Fourth Hampshire Regiment, and in Captain Jonathan Bardwell's company, Colonel Elisha Porter's regiment, in 1777, with the Army of the North; lieutenant in Third Company, Colonel Porter's Fourth regiment, in 1780. His resignation from the service was accepted April 18, 1780. He died November 26, 1819.

Colonel Dwight married, June 23, 1774, Ruth Rich, born 1756, died 1837. Issue: 1. Lieutenant Joseph Hawley, born March 26, 1775, died unmarried, at Fort Niagara, November 13, 1801. 2. Henry, born November 7, 1777, died February 10, 1841. 3. Simeon, mentioned below. 4. Charles, born April 5, 1782, died 1815. 5. Solomon Rich, born May 24, 1784, died unmarried, 1846. 6. Sophia, born July 3, 1786; married Justus Dwight; died November 26, 1814. 7. Peregrine, born September 14, 1788, died April 24, 1793. 8. Thomas, born September 28, 1790, died unmarried, February 9, 1857. 9. William, born November 5, 1792, died July 13, 1810. 10. Peregrine, born March 15, 1795, died August 4, 1842. 11. Clarissa, born November 23, 1799; married Myron Lawrence; died February 10, 1852. 12. Daughter, born and died April 21, 1802.

(VI) Colonel Simeon (2) Dwight, son of

Colonel Henry and Ruth (Rich) Dwight, was born September 24, 1779; was a carriage maker at Belchertown, Massachusetts, and prominent in town affairs. He was deputy sheriff for thirty years and colonel of militia. He was an earnest religious worker. He died December 23, 1842.

Colonel Dwight married, March 3, 1802, Martha Rice, born August 26, 1781, died February 29, 1840, daughter of Colonel Asa and Miriam Rice. Issue: 1. Armanilla Ruggles, born February 28, 1803; married Enoch James (see James VII). 2. Son, born and died November 3, 1804. 3. Joseph Hawley, born October 19, 1805; married Eliza (Mason) Filer, widow; died March 15, 1849. 4. Charles Hobart, born October 6, 1807, died November 11, 1857. 5. Mary Rice, born January 20, 1810, died June 27, 1811. 6. Mary Rice, born December 26, 1812; married (first) Edwin P. Tucker, (second) Lewis Hawes. 7. Simeon Rich, born May 3, 1815. 8. Sereno Edwards, born November 12, 1825.

(The Field Line).

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three garbs argent.

Crest—A dexter arm issuing out of clouds fesseways proper, habited gules, holding in hand, also proper, a sphere or.

Motto—*Sans Dieu rien.*

According to Burke's "Landed Gentry," all who bear the name of Field, both in England and America, are descended from the Counts de la Field, who were prominently identified with the history of Alsace-Lorraine prior to the Norman Conquest. Hubertus de la Feld, who was probably the founder of the family in England, crossed the channel with the Norman duke in 1066, and three years later received from the Conqueror a large landed estate in Lancaster as a reward for his military services. There were various changes in the orthography of the name during the succeeding four hundred years. Field, the present sur-

name, simplified by the omission of the French prefix de la, was adopted about the middle of the fifteenth century. Many of this name were noted for their intellectual attainments and other superior qualifications prior to the colonization of New England, and the Fields of America have every reason to be proud of their English ancestors. A pedigree at hand of Zachariah Field, the immigrant, contains his line of descent through ten generations, beginning with Roger Del Field, born at Sowerby about the year 1240, and continuing through Thomas Del Feld, John Del Feld, Thomas Del Feld, Thomas Del Felde, William Feld, William Feld, Richard Felde, John Field and the latter's son John. The elder John Field was one of the early English astronomers, and a noted writer upon that subject. By a patent dated September 14, 1538, the heralds formally recognized his right to the family arms, as given heretofore. The appropriate crest may be considered a recognition of his services in the cause of astronomy. The family about to be mentioned is descended from Zachariah Field, the immigrant, who was a son of John Field, and a grandson of the astronomer.

(I) Zachariah Field was born at East Ardsley, Yorkshire, in 1596, and arrived at Boston from Bristol in 1629, first locating in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1636 he accompanied a large party of English immigrants to the Connecticut valley, settling at Hartford, and being in the vigor of manhood was enrolled in a company furnished by that town to participate in the Pequot War. In 1659 he established himself in mercantile business at Northampton, Massachusetts, engaging quite extensively in trade with the Indians, and in 1663 removed to Hatfield, where he died June 30, 1666.

The Christian name of his wife, whom he married about 1641, was Mary, and her death occurred about 1670. Issue: 1.

Mary, born about 1643; married Joshua Carter, Jr., of Northampton. 2. Zachariah, born 1645; married Sarah Wels. 3. John, mentioned below. 4. Samuel, born 1651; married Sarah Gilbert. 5. Joseph, born about 1658; married (first) Joanna Wyatt; (second) Mary Belding.

(II) John Field, son of Zachariah and Mary Field, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and served under Captain Turner in the memorable engagement with the Indians at Turner's Falls, in 1676. He died in Hatfield, June 26, 1717.

Mr. Field married, December 17, 1670, Mary Edwards, born January 20, 1650, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Searl) Edwards, of Northampton. Issue: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born 1674, died young. 3. Zachariah, born 1676; married Sarah Clark. 4. Benjamin, born February 14, 1679; participated in the "Meadows Fight" in 1704. 5. Mary. 6. Bethiah. 7. Sarah. 8. Abilene, died young. 9. Ebenezer. 10. Abilene.

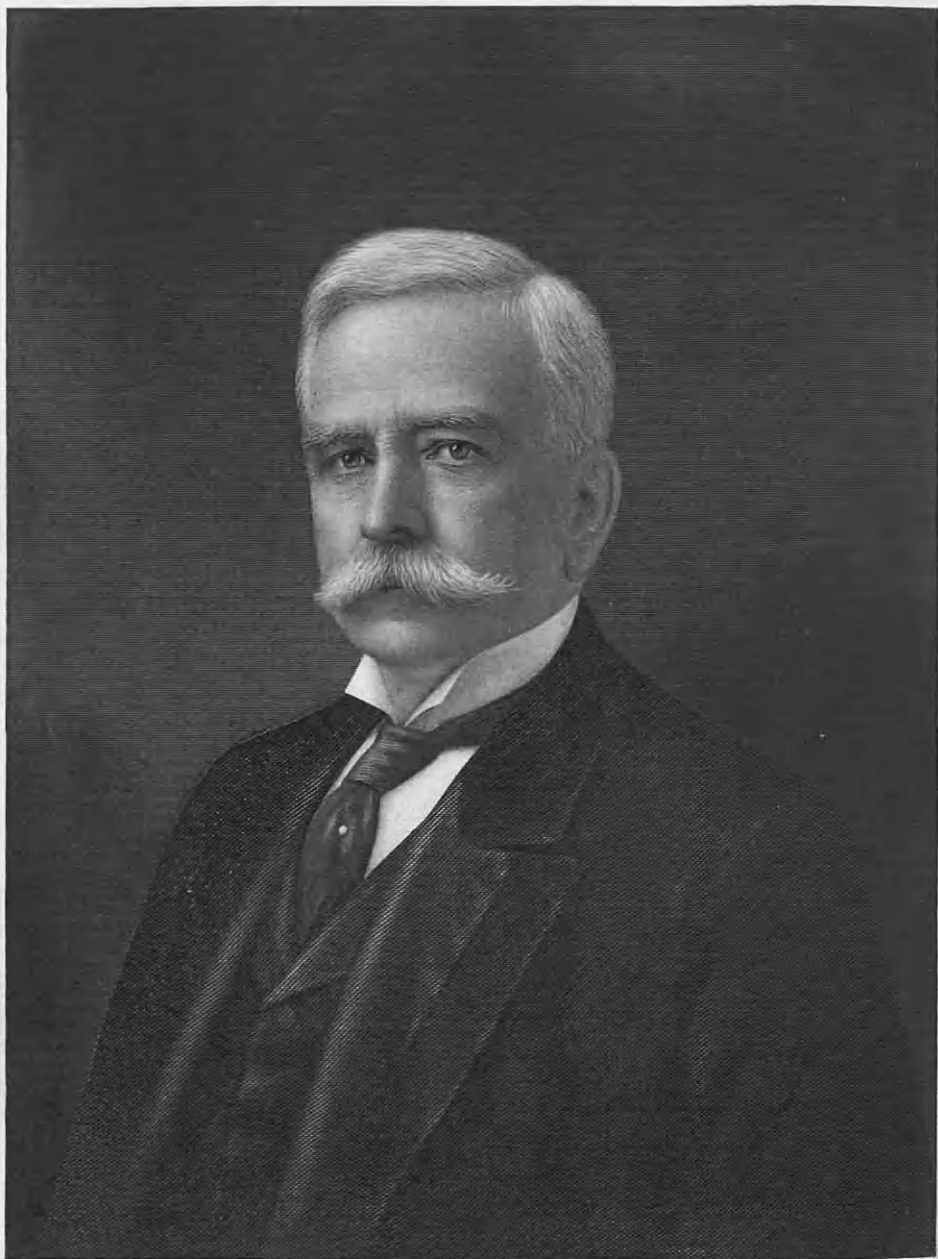
(III) John (2) Field, son of John (1) and Mary (Edwards) Field, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1672. He resided in Hatfield, and was one of the two constables appointed by the governor and council in 1708. He also served as a soldier in the Indian wars. He died in Hatfield, May 28, 1747.

Mr. Field married, in 1698, Sarah Coleman, born February 15, 1673, daughter of John and Hannah (Porter) Coleman. In Ashpelon's raid, which occurred in September, 1677, Mrs. Hannah Coleman was killed, and Mrs. Sarah Field was carried to Canada as a captive. She was redeemed in the following year, and one of the shoes worn by her on the homeward march through the wilderness to Hatfield is now one of the cherished relics to be seen in the Deerfield Memorial Hall. Mrs. Field survived her husband, and her death occurred January 8, 1759. Issue: 1. John. 2. Sarah.

3. Hannah. 4. Amos. 5. Eliakim, mentioned below. 6. Mary.

(IV) Eliakim Field, son of John (2) and Sarah (Coleman) Field, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, November 27, 1711. He resided in his native town, and died there February 8, 1786. He married, in 1752, Esther Graves, of Whately, Massachusetts, born November 29, 1732, daughter of David and Abigail (Bardwell) Graves. David (4) Graves was a descendant of Thomas D., the immigrant, through John (2) and Samuel (3). Abigail Bardwell was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Gull) Bardwell, the former of whom served in King Philip's war and took part in the "Falls Fight" under Captain Turner. Issue: 1. Zenas, born August 10, 1753; married (first) Sarah Burroughs; (second) Lydia Cathcart. 2. Sarah, born April 23, 1755; married David Scott, of Whately. 3. Zilpah, born November 13, 1756; married Abner Loomis, of Colchester, Connecticut; resided in Whately, Massachusetts; died March 22, 1847. 4. Rhoda, born October 26, 1758; married Elisha Waite, of Hatfield; died January 19, 1819. 5. John, mentioned below. 6. Abigail, born July 21, 1762; married Roger Dickinson, of Whately, died February 9, 1809. 7. David, born April 11, 1764; married Tabitha Clark. 8. Esther, born April 4, 1767, died unmarried. 9. Hannah, born June 21, 1769; married (first) Samuel Grimes; (second) Oliver Cooley; died May 14, 1843.

(V) John (3) Field, son of Eliakim and Esther (Graves) Field, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, August 25, 1760. In early manhood he settled in Conway, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming, and resided there the remainder of his life. He married, in 1789, Lucy Look, of Conway, born at Edgartown, Massachusetts, 1763, and died in Conway, July 29, 1854. Issue: 1. Polly, born April 27, 1790, died



Marshall Field

October 25, 1816. 2. Nancy, born October 30, 1791; married Elijah Page; died December 2, 1856. 3. William, born December 8, 1793. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Lucinda, born June 8, 1798; married Franklin Childs, of Conway. 6. Prudence, born October 20, 1800, died November 30, 1829. 7. Editha, born May 6, 1803, died August 1, 1804.

(VI) John (4) Field, son of John (3) and Lucy (Look) Field, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, June 28, 1796. He was a lifelong resident of Conway, and an unusually prosperous farmer, acquiring possession of the homestead farm and devoting his active years to its cultivation. He was noted for his upright character and superior judgment in business affairs, which, together with his able administration of various important public offices, gained for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. His personal appearance was particularly attractive, and in his latter years he was an excellent representative of a New England country gentleman of the old school. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He attended the Congregational church. He died June 13, 1876.

Mr. Field married, September 25, 1828, Fidelia Nash, born in Conway, February 6, 1806, died September 22, 1865, daughter of Elijah and Pamela (Warner) Nash. Pamela Warner was a daughter of Jonathan Warner. Issue: 1. Chandler Augustus, born September 19, 1829; married Helen Wells. 2. Joseph Nash, born September 20, 1831; married (first) Jane Hayes; (second) Catherine Blackwell; resided in Manchester, England. 3. Marshall, mentioned below. 4. Helen Eliza, born February 3, 1837; married Hon. Lyman D. James (see James VIII). 5. Henry, born May 25, 1841; married Florence Lathrop. 6. Elizabeth Page, born September 25, 1843, died December 27, 1854. 7.

William E., born February 17, 1845, died May 22, 1845. 8. Laura Nash, born October 30, 1848; married, November 26, 1873, Henry Dibblee, formerly of New York City, and now a prominent real estate dealer in Chicago. Issue: Bertha Dibblee, born March 20, 1875, and Frances F. Dibblee, born August 26, 1877. 9. Elizabeth, born April 10, 1853, died April 6, 1854.

(VII) Marshall Field, son of John (4) and Fidelia (Nash) Field, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, August 18, 1835, and received his early education in the public schools and academy of his native town. These advantages, enhanced by a thorough training in habits of industry received at home, proved an excellent equipment for a business life. Although of a contemplative nature he disliked study, had no desire of entering any of the learned professions, and possessed but one ambition, that of becoming a merchant. He was wholly subservient to this idea from the very beginning, and believed himself destined to attain its realization.

He secured a position as clerk in a country store in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he remained four years, acquiring the necessary elementary training, and upon reaching his majority he determined to take advantage of his freedom by seeking business advancement in the West, which was then being largely populated by sturdy, energetic New Englanders. He became salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, Chicago, in 1856, and continued as such with the succeeding firm of Cooley, Farwell & Company, greatly adding to his business experience and developing such marked ability as to secure a junior partnership in that concern in 1860. This house, which was one of the largest mercantile establishments in Chicago to successfully weather the financial panic of 1857, was also able to greatly expand in its volume of trade

during the Civil War period, but in 1865 a complete reorganization was deemed absolutely necessary, and Mr. Field became senior partner in the succeeding firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. From this time forward his business career was practically a succession of brilliant mercantile achievements. He had mastered the science of credit as applied to the changing conditions to which the growing West was constantly subjected, and this knowledge was always in evidence. Having adopted a cash system which, however, was conducted according to the most liberal interpretation of the term, he was inflexible in demanding punctual payments. He also purchased upon a strictly cash basis, never deviating from that rule, and this system proved one of the chief elements of his success, for it was truthfully said that a concern without debts was always solvent. By the subsequent withdrawal of Potter Palmer the firm became known as Field, Leiter & Company, and this concern, guided by the energetic hand of its senior partner, successfully survived the heavy losses caused by the disastrous conflagration of 1871. It also survived the financial panic of 1873, and in 1881 Mr. Field became its sole proprietor. It was deemed advisable, a few years later, to separate the retail and wholesale departments. Accordingly, the latter was removed to a spacious and handsome building fronting on Adams street, and constructed of rough hewn granite and brownstone, from plans drawn by the famous American architect, H. H. Richardson. This building contains thirty and one-half acres of floor space, and its thirty-four departments necessitate the employment of three thousand people. The retail branch, which is the largest as well as the best equipped of its kind in the world, necessitates a still larger force of employees, and it was estimated some time since that the Field payrolls contained the names of over twelve thousand

and people. A number of years ago the firm engaged extensively in manufacturing and established plants in America, Europe and the Orient. In 1891 the firm was transacting a business aggregating thirty-five million dollars per annum, and ten years later this amount was nearly doubled. Mr. Field never seemed to think of leisure, although for many years he had been a multi-millionaire. The gigantic business which had been created through his untiring industry was always uppermost in his thoughts. He preferred to personally direct the affairs of his vast enterprise almost to the last moment of his life, even though he witnessed the retirement of many of his contemporaries, the fortunes of some of whom he was mainly instrumental in building up, and he left his affairs in such a perfect condition as to secure their continuance without the slightest interruption.

Mr. Field was a merchant prince in the truest sense of the term, and he possessed a fortune sufficiently colossal to maintain the dignity of his rank. His remarkable ability for the accumulation of wealth was fully equalled by his magnificent generosity, and his gifts for benevolent purposes, which were indeed princely, embraced a wide range of objects. He bequeathed \$8,000,000 to the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, besides having founded and endowed it with the sum of one million dollars. He was one of the original benefactors of the Chicago University, presenting that institution with land valued at \$450,000, and to his native town of Conway, Massachusetts, he presented a handsome Memorial Library, dedicated to the memory of his parents. Mr. Field was extremely charitable, subscribing liberally to any cause which he considered worthy, and his contributions to religious objects in general, and to the Presbyterian church in particular, were large. He was a member of various clubs and not infrequently vis-

ited them, but he devoted a very small portion of his time to society. Aside from rendering valuable aid in raising the municipal affairs of Chicago to a higher moral standard, he evinced but little interest in politics, and although several times offered the nomination for vice-president of the United States he declined the honor. Mr. Field died of pneumonia in New York City, January 16, 1906, and the inexpressible sorrow which the sad event brought to his family and large circle of personal friends was shared by the leading business men of America and Europe.

Mr. Field married (first) January 3, 1863, Nannie Douglass Scott, of Ironton, Ohio. She died at Grasse, France, whither she had gone for the purpose of recovering her health, February 23, 1896. Mr. Field married (second) Mrs. Delia Spencer Canton, of Chicago. Issue, all by first marriage: 1. Lewis, born January 9, 1866, died August 17, 1866. 2. Marshall, Jr., born April 21, 1868; married Albertine Huck; was accidentally killed, 1905. 3. Ethel Newcombe, born August 28, 1873; married (first) January 1, 1891, Arthur Magie Tree, who was born in Chicago, July 1, 1863; married (second) Earl Beaty of the Royal Navy; two children: David and Peter.

RITTENHOUSE, Elmer Ellsworth,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Elmer Ellsworth Rittenhouse, whose death at his home in Montclair, N. J., January 2, 1920, was felt as a severe loss, not only by his home community, but the insurance world in general and a host of associates in all parts of the country, was a man of the most diversified talents and achievements, and had during his long and useful career won distinction in many departments of the community's life and in all of these performed invaluable service to his fellow-

citizens. He was a member of an old Dutch family, the founders of which had been pioneers in Pennsylvania in early Colonial times, and which later came into great prominence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where it was one of the most influential in the city, and served the country notably in the Revolution.

Elmer E. Rittenhouse is a native of New York City, his birth occurring June 9, 1861, and he passed the first twelve years of his life in his native place. His educational advantages in early youth were extremely meagre, and besides a period of two years as a student in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, he was practically self-educated. At the age of twelve years, Mr. Rittenhouse began his successful business career in the humble capacity of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company in its office at Jersey City, in which city he made his home for a time. He was, however, exceedingly bright and intelligent and was ever on the alert for opportunities for advancement, and when only seventeen was appointed the first agent and telegraph operator at the new Fourteenth street station of the Third avenue elevated railroad. His next move, a radical one, was made two years later, when he went to Mexico City to take a position as telegraph operator for the Mexican Central Railway, in which capacity he was employed for about eighteen months. With the susceptibility of the Northerner to the disease, he then fell a victim to yellow fever and for a time his life was despaired of. However, he was possessed of an unusually fine constitution and weathered the attack, although his convalescence occupied a considerable period. When he had quite regained his strength, Mr. Rittenhouse rode from the city of Mexico to Texas on horseback, before there were railroads through northern Mexico. In Texas, he took an active part in the open life of that vast ter-

ritory. From Texas he went to Colorado to accept a position as telegraph operator for the Colorado Midland Railroad and that company, appreciating his application to his work and expert knowledge of telegraphy, promoted him rapidly until, in 1888, he was appointed superintendent of the telegraphic system of the road. During the financial panic of 1893, Mr. Rittenhouse became associated with W. S. Stratton, one of the mining magnates of the State, and acquired an interest in gold mining. He was thus enabled to make the acquaintance of several men connected with the large and growing interests of the West, and in 1898 was sent by a group of San Francisco railroad men who were interested in the development of the almost untouched resources of Korea to that country to superintend the building of the first railroad there. This difficult task he accomplished successfully, and also built the first telegraph and telephone systems in Korea, running between Chemulpo and Seoul, following the line of the new railroad, and thus was instrumental in opening up the country to opportunities for western capital and initiating the recent development of the country.

While in the Eastern Hemisphere, Mr. Rittenhouse occupied his spare time in writing on issues of the day, and his pen soon gained him a reputation as an able and facile writer and a position as correspondent for the "New York Herald." Thirteen months were spent by him in Korea, after which, his task accomplished, he returned to the United States only to be sent by Mr. Stratton, his old chief, to Europe to look after the latter's interests there. In Europe he continued his association with the "Herald," and corresponded for both the Paris and New York editions of that paper. He thus had his attention directed to newspaper work, in which he took a keen interest, and upon his return to the United States was appointed editor of the "Daily Telegraph,"

of Colorado Springs, Colorado. He remained with that publication and gained a wide reputation by his fearless attacks upon the saloon and liquor interests of the State and also upon the Western Federation of Miners. He was the recipient of a number of threats from the latter organization which, however, he totally disregarded and continued his denunciation of the methods of which he disapproved until he became so well and favorably known that the Republican organization in Colorado chose him as the chairman of its publicity committee. He had also written considerably on the subject of insurance while connected with the "Daily Telegraph," and upon his resignation from the staff of the paper was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Colorado. Eighteen months later he was appointed insurance commissioner and took the responsibility of revising the insurance laws of the State. In this office he still further increased his reputation by his battle against improper practices by insurance companies, and the Rittenhouse insurance laws, which he put into operation, have since become the model for similar laws in other parts of the country. So notable was the work accomplished by Mr. Rittenhouse in this connection, that he became a national figure and was invited by other states to investigate doubtful insurance companies within their borders. Among the companies examined by him, was the Indiana State Life, of Indianapolis, and the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York. These were undertaken during the year 1907-08, when the operations of the companies were under investigation all over the country, and the latter case brought Mr. Rittenhouse much fame. He was able by his promptness to forestall an attempt of the company to withdraw from New York to Philadelphia by a merger with a small assessment company of the latter city and

later foiled a similar move. The result of his inquiry into the affairs of the above company was to alter the management and place it in the hands of more conservative men, and he was himself, shortly afterwards, elected its president. This office he held from 1909 to 1911, and under his control the company, which had been merged with the Postal Life Insurance Company, prospered highly. In the latter year he resigned his management of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to accept the position of conservation commissioner with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and it was shortly after this that he established a health bureau for life insurance policy holders with free health examinations periodically, which met with wide commendation, especially in medical circles. The success of this plan led him on to further work in the same direction, and in 1914 and 1915 he assisted in the organization of the Life Extension Institute, which had for its purpose the lengthening of life in the community, and was elected its president. He was also a prominent member of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and served as a member of the special committee appointed by that body to consider the possible revision of the laws relating to policy reserves. During his connection with the insurance business, Mr. Rittenhouse made a profound study of its methods and practice, and was widely recognized as an authority on mortality statistics.

Although so much of his time was taken up with insurance matters, Mr. Rittenhouse never entirely gave up his practice of writing for the newspapers, and under the pen names of "Ammi Wright" and "John Hancock, Jr.," he contributed a series of articles to the "Sun" which excited general interest and approval. He was a student of social and economic problems, and gave the results of his study and origi-

nal thought on these and kindred subjects to the public through these articles. He was a member of the Bankers' Club, the National Republican Club, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was governor, the Association for the Advancement of Science, and many other organizations. Mr. Rittenhouse found his chief recreation in the sports of hunting and fishing and was, indeed, fond of all manner of outdoor pastimes in which he was peculiarly well fitted to excel, being over six feet in height and possessed of great physical strength. He was also a remarkable shot with rifle or shot gun, and won considerable fame as a young man in Texas and other western districts in this connection.

Elmer Ellsworth Rittenhouse was united in marriage, July 31, 1886, with Adelaide Hepler, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Augusta (Hagaman) Hepler, of that place, and a playmate and schoolmate of his when they were children. To them three children were born, as follows: Eleanor A., Gerard H., mentioned below; and Ruth A.

Gerard H. Rittenhouse was born at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 25, 1891, and as a child attended the public and preparatory schools of that place. After completing his elementary education, it had been his intention to enter the Colorado School of Mines, but his parents removing to the East, he studied for a year at the Montclair High School. He then secured a position with the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, and became thoroughly well acquainted with all the modern methods of refrigerating. During the late war he enlisted in the United States Navy, June 13, 1917, and in the following October was detailed to the United States Shipping Board as a refrigerating engineer. He was appointed to the exceedingly responsible duty of supervising the construction of the refrigerator

ships built by the board. He also acted as instructor for the naval crews in the operation of refrigerating machinery. He was relieved from active duty, September 22, 1919, but has not yet received his discharge from the Navy. Mr. Rittenhouse now makes his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is actively engaged in business as a consulting refrigerator engineer, and is the manager of the Philadelphia branch of the United Cork Companies of New York. He married, April 28, 1917, Madeline Elizabeth Murray, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Joseph P. and Katherine (Borger) Murray, old and highly respected residents of that place.

CAMERON, James Donald,

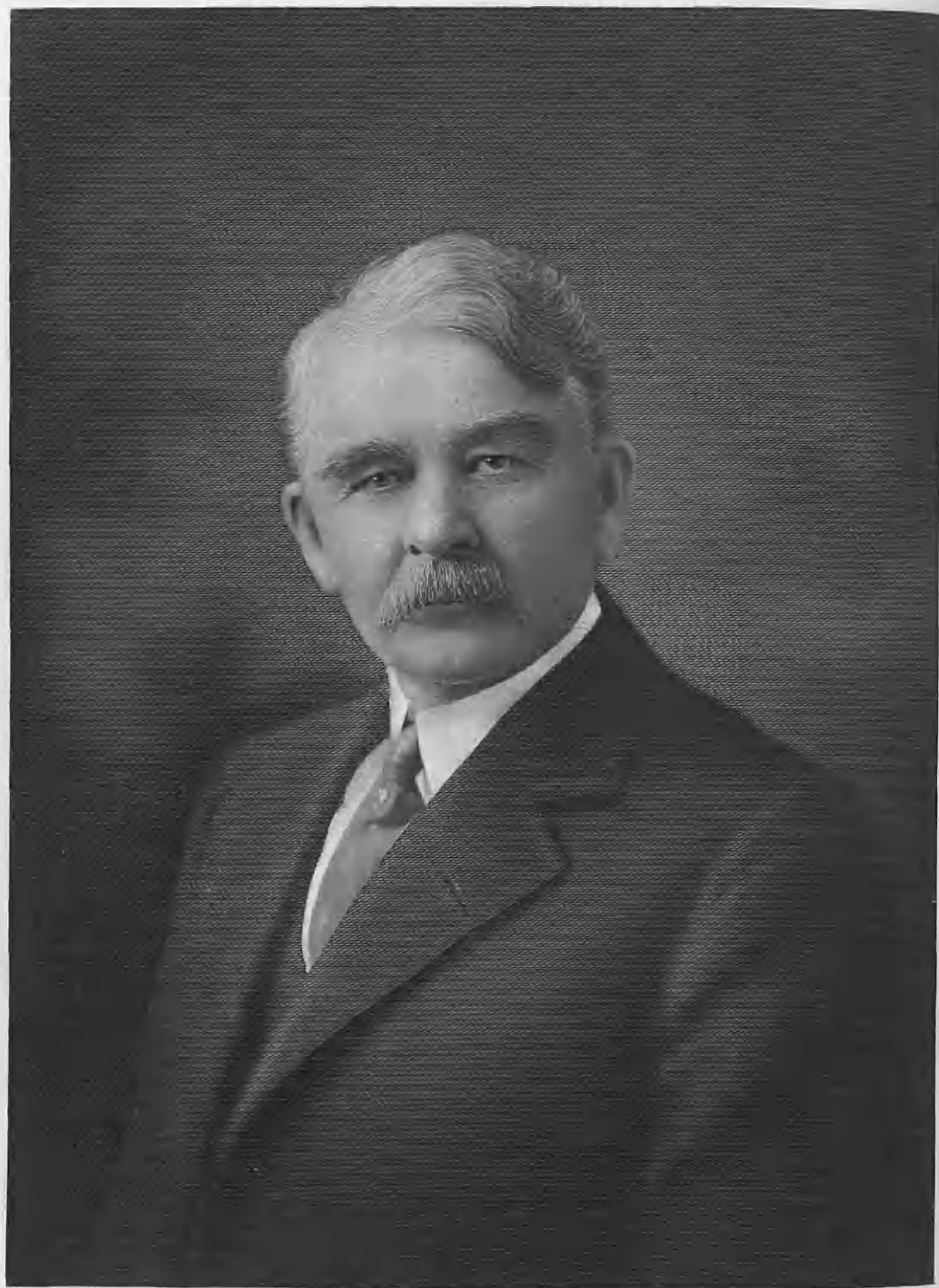
Man of Affairs, Political Leader.

James Donald Cameron, known throughout the land as "Don" Cameron, a man of great enterprise along managerial lines, cabinet officer, and a commanding figure in Pennsylvania politics for many years, was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833. In a large way, he repeated the career of his distinguished father, the Hon. Simon Cameron, the first Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Lincoln, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and for nearly twenty years a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

James Donald Cameron completed his education at the College of New Jersey, (now Princeton University), graduating at the age of nineteen. On leaving college he entered the Middletown (Pennsylvania) Bank, in the capacity of clerk, from which position he was advanced to that of cashier, and finally to the presidency, occupying the latter place almost until his death, the institution having meantime become the National Bank of Middletown. While still comparatively a young man he became interested in railroad and industrial affairs, and

active in their conduct. In 1863 he was made president of the Northern Central railroad, extending through the State of Pennsylvania to Baltimore, Maryland, and continued to hold this position until 1874, when the road became absorbed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was also the head of the Cameron Furnace and other industrial concerns in his home neighborhood.

It was, however, in the field of politics that he was most widely known. In this line he first came into national notice by being called to the cabinet of President Grant as Secretary of War, taking his portfolio on May 22, 1876, but he was not destined to remain long in this station. His father was determined that the son should perpetuate the family influence in governmental affairs, and at his instance and with his assistance, that son became a United States Senator and the leader of the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania. To effect these purposes, the father resigned his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1877, and the son was elected to fill the vacancy, taking his seat October 15, 1877, being then in his forty-fourth year. This marked the beginning of an unusually long senatorial career, he being re-elected in 1879, 1885 and 1891. During this period of service he was a member of various important committees, and exerted a powerful and in some instances a masterful influence in legislative work and his revenue bill speeches attracted much attention. He was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and held membership on those having charge of military affairs, coast defenses, Indian affairs, and that special committee created to inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against Nicaragua. Meantime he had served as a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, and that of 1880, in the latter year being also made chairman of the national committee. His last senatorial term



Eli Clark

ended in 1897, when Matthew Quay organized so strong an opposition to him that he declined to enter upon a contest, and the Cameron power ceased, after having been wielded by father and son throughout more than a half-century. During the Bryan "free silver" agitation, he favored the proposition, and on one occasion he read a long and exhaustive address upon the subject. After his retirement from the Senate, it was rumored that he would seek the presidential nomination on that issue, but nothing came of it. On returning to private life, he gave no evidences of disappointment in closing a public career, but applied himself industriously to his personal business affairs. How completely he had left politics behind is indicated by the reply he gave in New York City in 1910 to a reporter seeking his views upon that subject. Said he: "I cannot discuss politics, because I do not follow the subject. I can tell you that the farmers in my part of the country are prospering, and that the crops are excellent." In 1914 he publicly announced that he had created a trust fund of four million dollars for his children and grandchildren, the income to be divided equally among the last surviving member of the direct line to receive the residue. He died at his home in Middletown, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1918, aged eighty-six years.

Mr. Cameron married (first) Mary McCormick, of a prominent Pennsylvania family. She died in 1874, and he married (second) in 1878, Elizabeth Sherman, a daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, and a niece of General William T. Sherman, of Civil War fame.

CLARK, Eli P.,

Man of Commanding Enterprise.

Bearing his years, seventy-two, lightly, and still vigorous, erect, and manly in appearance, Mr. Clark holds the position of

influence which has long been his, and is a tower of strength in the affairs of Los Angeles, California, a city to which he came in 1891, after sixteen years of varied official and business experience in Prescott, Arizona. He has represented great interests, and in the upbuilding of the West has borne a full share, while his present contributions to the development of the State of California as builder and real estate operator have been very important. A gentleman to whom it is a compliment to denominate as of the "old school," his affable, courteous manner, dignified, scholarly bearing, wins him respectful consideration in any gathering in spite of his rather retiring disposition. His father, Timothy B. Clark, was a prosperous Iowa farmer, who gave his son the benefit of a good education, but the great West called him, and for forty-five years he has been one of the "empire builders of the far West."

Eli P. Clark, son of Timothy B. and Elvira E. (Calkins) Clark, was born at the homestead near Iowa City, Iowa, November 25, 1847. He attended the public schools of his district and of Grinnell, Iowa, and attended Iowa College at Grinnell until eighteen years of age. He then passed the required examination, was licensed a teacher, and taught in Iowa schools for two years. In 1867 the family moved to the State of Missouri, where Mr. Clark, Sr., bought a large farm, Eli P. assisting his father in its cultivation, and teaching the neighborhood schools during the winter months. He remained on the farm until 1875, then, a young man of twenty-eight, and unmarried, he sundered his family ties and found himself three months later in Prescott, Arizona. At that time the largest town in the territory adjoining Prescott was Fort Whipple, many years the military headquarters of the Southwest. Two years later the capital of the Territory was moved from Tucson to Prescott,

two hundred and eighty miles north, near the center of the State. At Prescott he met Moses H. Sherman, who later became his brother-in-law. In 1877, two years after his arrival, Mr. Clark was appointed territorial auditor, a position he held under four successive re-appointments for ten years.

While serving as auditor, he formed the acquaintance of the territorial governor of Arizona (1878-1881), General John C. Fremont, a warm friendship existing between them until the general's death in New York, July 13, 1890. In 1878 Mr. Clark formed a partnership with A. D. Adams, and as Clark & Adams engaged in the lumber business, and for one year served as postmaster. He took a deep interest in the coming of the railroads, and was active in the various movements which finally resulted in the building of a branch from Prescott to connect the Atlantic and Pacific railroads at Seligman. When he left Prescott in 1891, that city had grown to about five thousand population, had developed importance as a trade centre, the rich gold, silver and copper mines of the region being served with excellent railroad connections. In all that development Mr. Clark had a leading part, and is looked upon as one of the builders of Prescott. In Los Angeles Mr. Clark has repeated his Prescott activities, but on a much larger scale, and through his efforts railroads have been built, large tracts of productive land brought within reach of good markets, and in his building and real estate operations he has contributed largely to the development of his city and State.

After his active efforts in the securing of a subsidy of \$4,000 per mile from the Arizona Legislature for the building of the branch road, Prescott to Seligman, Mr. Clark was elected secretary-treasurer of the road which was built and put into operation by Thomas S. Bullock. After ten years of

successful operation the branch was taken over by the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, and has since become a part of the great Santa Fe system.

After locating in Los Angeles, in 1891, Mr. Clark, in association with his brother-in-law, General M. H. Sherman, became interested in the construction and operation of electric railways in the city and surrounding territory. In 1894 the local lines were formed into one large corporation, the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway Company, General Sherman, president, E. P. Clark, vice-president. Later, Mr. Clark acquired a horse-car system of street transportation at Pasadena, California, and in 1895 the Pasadena & Los Angeles Interurban Line was put into operation, he having an important interest in its construction and operation. On April 1, 1896, the Los Angeles Pacific Railway was opened between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, the growth of the beach district offering satisfactory opportunities for the profitable investment of capital. Mr. Clark, who was largely responsible for the founding of the company, was its president and general manager from its organization until the fall of 1909, when it passed under the control of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The line above mentioned passed through a prosperous productive region, and the roads brought added prosperity in their wake.

As large tracts of land hitherto inaccessible were brought within reach of markets, settlers flowed in, and in turn called for more railway facilities. In 1906, to furnish better transportation facilities, Mr. Clark organized the Mount Hood Railway & Power Company, and of this corporation he was president. This company was of Portland, Oregon, and after it was in successful operation the Clark interest was sold to the Portland Light & Power Company. In 1914 he erected the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, an eleven storied fire-proof build-



Mary J. Keith Hyatt

ing, one of the handsomest in the city. He is also president of the Clark & Sherman Land Company; vice-president of the Main Street Company; and vice-president of the Sinaola Land Company. His real estate investments are heavy, and he has the utmost faith in the future of Los Angeles.

In the support of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Clark is most liberal, and he is a member of the board of trustees of Pomona College, Claremont, California, an institution in which he takes much more than a passing interest. For many years he has served the First Congregational Church as a trustee, and he is active in his relation to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Realty Board. His railway activities have now (1920) all been practically retired from, and his real estate investments are his sole business care. He is a man of very wide acquaintance, and his friends are legion.

Mr. Clark married, at Prescott, Arizona, April 8, 1880, Lucy H. Sherman, and they are the parents of three daughters, and a son: Lucy Mason Clark, Mrs. Mary Sherman Eversole; Mrs. Katherine T. Barnard; and Eugene P. Clark.

HYATT, Mary Jane (Keith),

Leader in Social Welfare Work.

Notable among the women of California for her service in fraternal work and organizations connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, its allied and associated organizations, Mrs. Mary Jane (Keith) Hyatt, of Los Angeles, is a notable example of unselfish devotion to great humane and patriotic causes, and her example will ever stand forth as an object lesson to future generations. She comes of a long line of Scotch ancestors famed in military annals, descending in lineal line from the illustrious Marshall Keith. Her parents, William and Christina (Smith) Keith, came to

Chicago, Illinois, when their daughter was six years of age. Mrs. Keith was a sister of Captain James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, the home guards of Civil War fame. George Smith, the head of this branch of the Smith family, was an influential member of the Reform Club of London, England, a highly successful banker, and notable figure in the affairs of Chicago, Illinois, his bank the first established in the city and his house the third permanent dwelling erected there.

Mary Jane Keith was born in Scotland, but from the age of six years resided in Chicago, Illinois, where she was educated in the best schools of the city. She married, February 10, 1865, Captain Chauncey W. Hyatt, who obtained leave from his command to go to Chicago for the ceremony. Captain and Mrs. Hyatt were the parents of two sons: George Smith, who died in infancy, and Chauncey Alanson, of further mention. They also reared two children: Claude A. Wilbur, son of a Civil War veteran and himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War and respected citizen of Nebraska; and Mrs. Louise Maude Briggs.

Chauncey Alanson Hyatt was educated in Harvard Military Academy, Los Angeles; Coronada Military School; and Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri; and is now associated with the Theodore Neilson Company of Los Angeles, and there resides. He married Grace Booth, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Jane Hyatt.

After the formation of the Women's Relief Corps as an Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. Mary Jane (Keith) Hyatt became especially useful and prominent in that organization. For years she continued in this work, is past president and department aide, and for two years was chairman of the council of admission. In Fremont, Nebraska, she or-

ganized two branches of the order, and was very active in the work. After her removal to Los Angeles she immediately identified herself with the same work, and was soon recognized as one of the leading women of the city in the work of the Women's Relief Corps. She organized two tents of the Daughters of Veterans, and becoming a member of Stanton Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1897, served that corps as president, and for seven years as chairman of the relief committee, holding under seven presidents of the corps.

In other forms of fraternal work Mrs. Hyatt has rendered valuable service, and among the honors awarded her is that of past grand councillor, conferred upon her for meritorious work, by the vote of every lodge of the Order of Chosen Friends of the State of California. She is also past lady commander of Hiye No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World; member of the Fraternal Brotherhood; member of the Degree of Honor, an Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; was president of the Ladies of the Union, Veteran Legion, and for two years she was assistant installing officer, instituting lodges of the order under authority of the national body of that order.

The patriotism of this splendid woman is a constant prayer for the privileges of service, and is a benediction to all who come within the radius of her influence. She devotes much time to visiting the sick, especially among the needy soldiers, sending them to the Soldiers' Home or hospitals. These services to the old "comrades" she accepts as a privilege, and performs them with true "thankfulness." All who come in contact with her daily life and work feel the impulse of patriotism of a high order. The granddaughter and namesake is a delight to her heart, and already she has implanted in her the true seed of patriotism.

For years past it has been their custom to decorate the graves of dead soldiers on Decoration Day, the tiny fingers placing the flowers on the mounds that cover the remains of those who fought to defend the honor of the flag in days long past, while the grandmother tells her tales of honor and integrity and devotion to a great cause, and it is safe to conjecture that the woman grown will have a love and devotion for her country that will be deep and lasting. In her splendid devotion to her chosen work, Mrs. Hyatt has done much for the establishment of societies and organizations in California, for the benefit of old soldiers, whither many have come to pass their last days. Many lives have been brightened and sweetened by her love and sympathy, and the knowledge that this is so is all the reward that she asks; it is in fact the highest reward that she could receive, it being the true object of her devotion and labors.

SARGENT, Edwin W.,

Lawyer, Man of Enterprise.

A native son of Wisconsin, Edwin W. Sargent, until 1886, was hard to identify as a citizen of any particular State, for he completed a liberal education in Wisconsin, studied law in Iowa, practiced his profession in Iowa and Kansas, finally settling permanently in the city of Los Angeles, California, where he is the honored vice-president and legal head of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. Mr. Sargent's residence in Los Angeles has covered the period of its greatest growth, and the companies of which he has been the organizer have handled a large percentage of Los Angeles property. In the management of these companies, Mr. Sargent has been one of the dominant factors, and few men are more intimately acquainted with the history and ownership of land in Southern California.



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Photo by S. J. Sargent

E. W. Sargent.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Sargent is one of those men who is quietly, yet effectively, behind every public movement which concerns his city. He recognizes that part of his success is due to the rapid growth of Los Angeles and of the territory surrounding, and has always been willing with both work and means to assist in all enterprises for the public good. He is not an active factor in politics, but is an advocate of a beautiful and well governed city.

Edwin W. Sargent, son of Croydan and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent, was born in Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, August 15, 1848. After completing preparatory study, he entered the Liberal Arts department of the University of Wisconsin in 1868, there continuing until the winter of 1870. He then moved his residence to the State of Iowa, and in 1873 entered the law department of the University of Iowa, whence he was graduated L.L.B., class of 1874. Immediately after graduation Mr. Sargent began the practice of his profession in Denison, Iowa, and there remained about five years. In 1879 he moved to Atchison, Kansas, where he continued in successful practice for seven years, his business extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. He specialized, however, in the law of real estate, particularly in land titles, and was known as one of the strong men of the Atchison bar. In 1886 Mr. Sargent relinquished his lucrative Atchison practice, and again moved, going to the Pacific coast, to the metropolis of Southern California, Los Angeles, then but a small town, although giving the promise of greatness it has since attained.

His land title business in Kansas had made Mr. Sargent familiar with the activities of the guarantee title and abstract business, and he knew the opportunities they offered. He discovered upon locating in

Los Angeles that there were no guarantee title companies in existence there, and that land titles under the system then in vogue were given without any guarantee. He immediately caused to be established title companies, and introduced methods connected with property transactions, and through his innovations came to be known as the father of the "land title business" in Los Angeles. Mr. Sargent made his impression upon the community by establishing as evidence of title in Los Angeles city and county the "certificate of title," practically in the form in which it is used today in real estate transfers and has been for more than twenty-five years.

In 1887, Los Angeles enjoyed a tremendous boom in real estate, and during this historic period of activity there were many persons engaged in the abstract business who thrived wholly upon searching the records by the name index for the investigation of title, making expensive abstracts and obtaining expensive legal opinions of lawyers upon the same. With his wide experience in the law and his intimate knowledge of the title and abstract business, Mr. Sargent offered and succeeded in establishing a more economical and better practice, the basis of the land title business of Los Angeles. The change was brought about in the first place by the organization of the Los Angeles Abstract Company, early in 1887, conceived in a spirit of fair dealing and on a comprehensive scale, with Mr. Sargent and several men of Los Angeles as its organizers. This company adopted what is known as the "property system," by following the title to each individual piece of land by the different references that are made by all instruments affecting the title. The company completed an abstract plant in the fall of 1887, and then began making full and unlimited certificates of titles at a moderate price upon any and

all real estate of the city of Los Angeles and Los Angeles county.

Excellent as were the plans upon which the Los Angeles Abstract Company operated, it was the strong legal ability of Mr. Sargent that won standing for its "certificates of title," and the public soon learned that the best legal opinion which could be given on titles could be obtained through the company for a moderate price. This was a great change from former conditions, and the Unlimited Certificate soon commanded the confidence of real estate dealers and their customers, money lenders and banks, these evidences of title being quickly obtainable and much less expensive than under the old system. Thus Mr. Sargent's energy, ability and force of character was the leading factor in the establishing of new business methods now universally used in the real estate transactions of Los Angeles county.

The Los Angeles Abstract Company being a success from the start, the business was soon expanded by the absorption of other firms, and in 1894 it was reorganized as the Title Insurance and Trust Company. The following year Mr. Sargent retired from that institution and organized another known as the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, both of which are rated among the largest of the kind in the United States. They employ scores of men, require the services of many lawyers, and transact business of immense proportions. These companies are housed in splendid office buildings, among the handsomest in Los Angeles, one known as the "Title Insurance Building," and another as the "Title Guarantee Building."

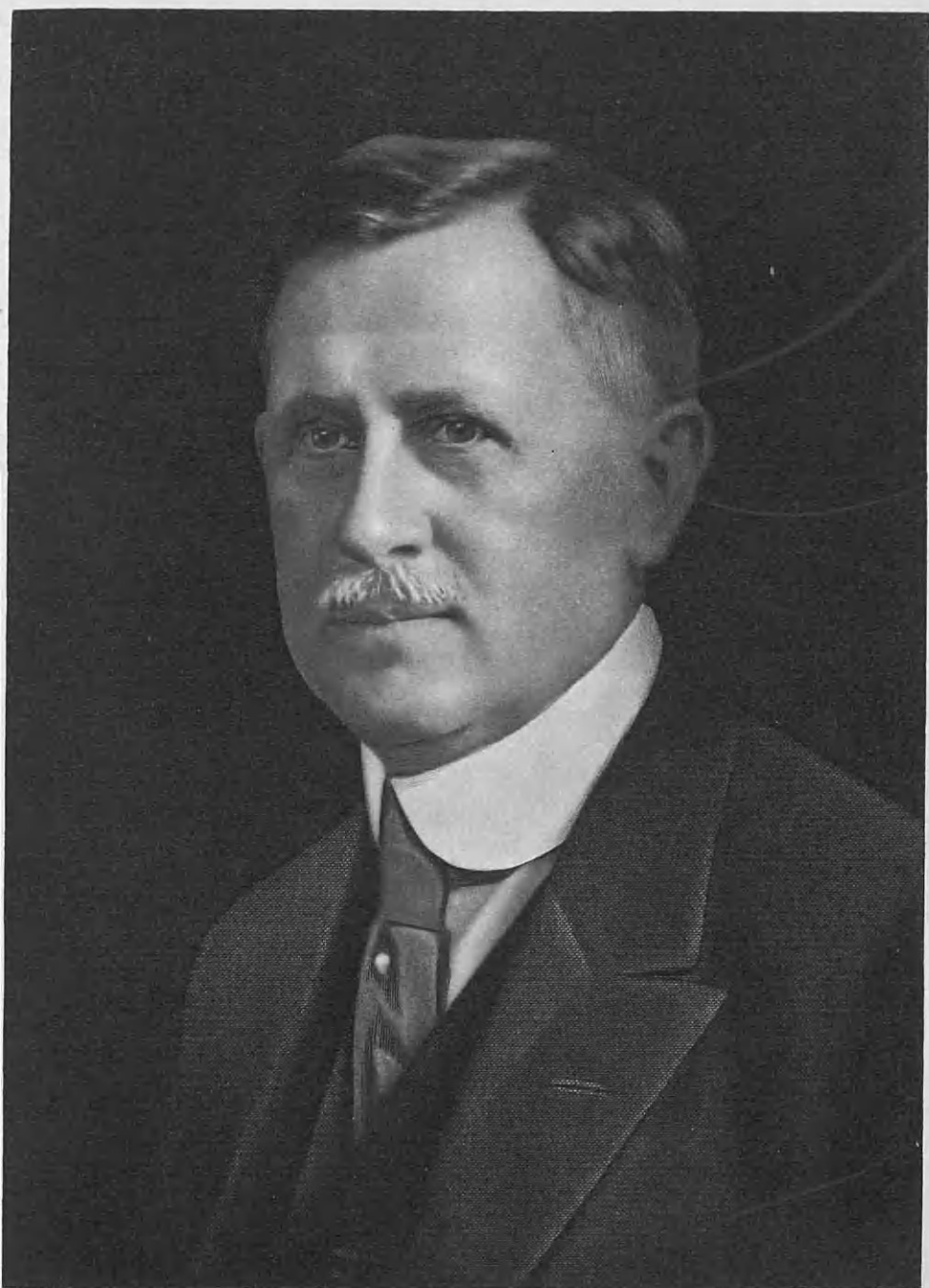
Mr. Sargent is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order; is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Jonathan and Annandale Country Clubs.

MARSHALL, Edwin Jessop,

Man of Many Activities.

Although but in the prime of his splendid manhood, Edwin Jessop Marshall, of Los Angeles, California, bears the distinction of owning and controlling a greater acreage of lands than any other man in the United States. In the business world he is well known and influential, his activities covering banking and oil operating, as well as farming, ranching, and real estate development. His early ambition was for a military life, and he had secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point when the prejudices of the family, fostered by their connection with the Society of Friends, made it practically impossible to realize his long cherished ambition. He evidenced, however, his feelings by leaving his home, going West, and in a humble way beginning his upward climb to an independent career. His rise is the result of consistent and persevering effort, and in winning personal success he has materially aided in the development of the West, where his name is a most familiar one.

Mr. Marshall descends from Abraham Marshall, who came from Gratton, in the Parish of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, England, in 1700, and in 1707 settled in what is now West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there lived until his death, December 17, 1727. He was a faithful member of the Society of Friends, and "in his seventeenth year began to appear in Ye Ministry." "He traveled in Truths Service in Ye Jerseys, and served where his service in Ye Ministry was acceptable." He married (first) in England, January 17, 1702, Mary Hunt, daughter of James and Eliza (Chambers) Hunt, James Hunt coming from Kent, England, in 1684, and settling in Philadelphia. Abra-



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G. Marshall

ham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall were the parents of nine children, their eighth child, Humphrey, becoming famous as the publisher of the first botanical work in the United States, and for his botanical garden at Marshalltown.

About one hundred years after Abraham Marshall settled in Chester county, a descendant of the same name appears as the captain of a volunteer company which served under General Braddock at the battle of Brandywine. He was, however, identified with the Society of Friends, and the sentiments of that religious body on the subject of war caused him to resign his command. Another Abraham Marshall, and the grandfather of Edwin J. Marshall, settled in Illinois, where Marshall county was afterwards named for him. He was a lawyer and a prominent figure in the frontier development and, despite Quaker leanings, joined in the rebellion of Texas against Mexico, rendering gallant service under General Houston. This adventurous strain has cropped out in numerous other sons of the house, a few of whom have seen active duty on the field of conflict. For more than two centuries the families of Sharpless and Marshall were the dominant groups of Chester county, Pennsylvania, intermarrying with almost every generation. This branch of the family settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where Henry Vincent Marshall was associated with the firm of Sharp & Doane, chemists, and an expert in his line. Henry V. Marshall married Amanda C. Jessop, and they were the parents of Edwin Jessop Marshall, whose career is here reviewed.

Edwin Jessop Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1860, and there spent his youth. Later the family moved to the State of Illinois, and there he remained, a student in the public schools until being denied the right to follow his own desires in the matter of a future

career, when he left home, sorely disappointed that he could not enter West Point, the religious belief of his family being strongly opposed to war. After leaving home, he found his first employment as clerk in a railroad office in St. Louis, Missouri. Later he became a Pullman car conductor, slipping from that position to that of private secretary to the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad in Texas, where his aptitude attracted the most favorable attention. A vacancy occurred in the operating department of the road and he was made assistant master of transportation. But the soil seems to have lain close to his heart. After a few years of railroading he invested in a farm and ranch at Lampasas, Texas, where he ventured in the business of sheep raising. This undertaking proved a success and he gradually added cattle; devoted much attention to breeding and diseases, in short, was soon recognized as an expert. At this time he formed a connection with the First National Bank of Lampasas and took up the duties of cashier in that institution. Later he was elected president of the bank, and for twelve years filled that office.

In 1900, oil was discovered in Beaumont, Texas, and with associates Mr. Marshall formed what later became known as the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, a merger of large individual holdings. From that year he has helped make history in oil development, and with his ample capital has been concerned in many oil enterprises. He aided in organizing The Texas Company, now the second largest company in the oil business, and in other fields of business activity has attained influential standing, particularly as a financier and ranchman. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the Southwestern National Bank of Los Angeles; is a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and president of Torrance, Marshall & Company of that city.

In 1904, Mr. Marshall made his first large purchase of land, becoming the owner of a 42,000 acre ranch in Santa Barbara county, known as the Rancho de Jesus Maria, which now supports a fine herd of Hertford cattle, numbering about four thousand head. Since that time Mr. Marshall has added one large property after another to his holdings, among which is the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, located near Pomona, California, comprising 46,000 acres. His interests in this direction are too vast to be enumerated. He is the principal owner of a 2,000,000 acre ranch known as "Palomas," located in the Republic of Mexico. Some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that its northern boundary extends from a point near El Paso, Texas, across the entire southern end of New Mexico. Mr. Marshall is a director and former president of the Sinaloa Land Company, with over 1,000,000 acres in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, and in addition to the companies above named he is president of the Chino Land and Water Company, Palomas Land and Cattle Company, Jesus Maria Rancho and Grand Canyon Cattle Company, also being interested in about thirty others, officially and otherwise. Socially, Mr. Marshall is identified with many organizations and clubs, the most notable of which are the California, Athletic, Country, Midwick and Bolsa Chica Gun Clubs, of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Marshall married, June 7, 1892, Salie McLemore, daughter of Marcus McLemore, of Galveston, Texas. They are the parents of a son, Marcus.

The efforts of Mr. Marshall have not only made him a splendid personal success, but have assisted materially in the development of the West. His name is one of the most familiar in that great stretch of land beyond the Mississippi in connection with

affairs of the most important character. In fact his career exemplifies the possibilities of close application and business organization in the prosecution of what has been deemed an essentially individual task, farming and ranching. The measure of his success is equal to, or greater, than that of the leaders of the day in the industrial and financial world. He has sown and reaped on a stupendous scale.

GIBBON, Thomas Edward,

Man of Affairs.

Son of an Arkansas physician and planter, but of ancient Virginia family, Thomas E. Gibbon found, after completing professional preparation and securing a firm foothold in the legal profession and in political life, that the climate of his native State was unsuitable for him, and in consequence chose Los Angeles, California, as his residence. It was in the year 1888 that he located in his California home, and there he yet resides (1920), an honored man of affairs, interested in the improvement and development of the Pacific coast, particularly the harbor of San Pedro. He is an only son of Dr. William R. and Mary Jane (Wylie) Gibbon, his father born in Brunswick county, Virginia, March 19, 1832, died in 1891. Dr. William R. Gibbon, after graduation from the Virginia Military Institute, prepared for the practice of a profession at the medical department of the University of Virginia, receiving his M. D. with the class of 1855. He served in the Confederate army, and later practiced his profession in Prairie county, Arkansas, where his son was born. In Arkansas Dr. Gibbon also operated a plantation.

Thomas Edward Gibbon was born in Prairie county, Arkansas, May 28, 1860. He was educated largely at home, owing to the lack of educational facilities at the close of the war, but his opportunities for home



Portrait of a Gentleman (1911)

T. L. Gibson,

study were excellent and his early preparation was ample. After a year at private school he entered Austin Academy at Austin, Arkansas, but after a few months withdrew, accepting a position as teacher in the primary department of the school at Lone Oak, Arkansas, while at the same time he was taking special courses of study in high school. This completed his school years and, with home study, his entire education prior to beginning the study of law. At the age of nineteen he began teaching summer terms of the public school in his neighborhood, also being in charge of his father's plantation. This continued until January 3, 1883, when he entered a law class at Little Rock, Arkansas, his class organized by young men unable to bear the expense of a college course, yet desirous of studying law. Mr. Gibbon, then twenty-two years of age, joined the Little Rock Law Class, and on May 22, 1883, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Later he was admitted to all district and federal courts of the State, and in the autumn of 1883 began the practice of his profession at Little Rock. There was an interim of a few months between Mr. Gibbon's admission to the bar and his beginning practice, and during those months he returned to Prairie county, and taught the summer school near his home. He returned to Little Rock in the autumn of 1883, and began practice, continuing until 1888, with good success. He was elected a member of the Arkansas Legislature in 1884, serving two years. In 1888 his health broke and he sought a more congenial climate.

In 1888 he severed his ties with his native State and moved to Los Angeles, California, which has since been his home. He regained his full strength and vigor, and when this condition was assured Mr. Gibbon sought admission to the bar of the State of California and resumed the practice of his profession. He rose to impor-

tant rank as a lawyer, and took such an active part in the development of terminal and railway companies that his health again became impaired and compelled his withdrawal. His practice was ample, but in 1891 he organized the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, in the interest of a group of St. Louis capitalists, and was vice-president and general counsel for that corporation until it was absorbed by the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company. While in that position he devoted a great deal of his time in securing the establishment and development by the United States Government of the deep water harbor at San Pedro, California. After the success of his plans was assured and work begun by the government, Mr. Gibbon succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of Senator William A. Clark, the Montana copper magnate, in the organization of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company, which road absorbed, in 1901, the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, organized by Mr. Gibbon in 1891. He was elected vice-president of the new company and appointed general counsel, and served until his health broke down. He then resigned and spent some time in travel, not entering business life again until 1907, when, with associates, he purchased the Los Angeles "Daily Herald," acting as president of the publishing company and managing editor of the "Herald" for three years.

Mr. Gibbon was a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners for five years, a part of which time he served as president, and as such was instrumental in recovering millions of dollars worth of tide lands surrounding a portion of San Pedro harbor. He was also a leader in the movement which brought Mr. Goodrich, the eminent New York harbor engineer, to Los Angeles, to plan the improvement in the harbor there, plans which are now being carried forward.

Mr. Gibbon was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners which, with Mayor Snyder, put in force the rule limiting the number of saloons which should be licensed in the city, a law which attracted considerable attention and comment throughout the United States.

An independent in municipal and State affairs, Mr. Gibbon is a supporter of the Democratic party in national politics. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the National Geographic Society; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Association for Labor Legislation; National Child Labor Committee; National Municipal League—these memberships indicating his progressive quality of mind and his interest in modern political and economic questions. His clubs are the Commonwealth of San Francisco; Jonathan; University; Bolsa Chico Gun; Los Angeles Athletic; Los Angeles Country; City, and Federation of the City of Los Angeles. Mr. Gibbon has been a deep student of the Mexican situation, and wrote "Mexico Under Carranza," published in 1919 by Doubleday, Page & Company.

Mr. Gibbon married, in Little Rock, Arkansas, December 9, 1891, Ellen Rose, daughter of Judge U. M. Rose. Mrs. Gibbon, a woman of splendid womanly quality, abounding in good works for which she will long be remembered, died March 29, 1915, leaving two sons, William Rose, now a student in Cornell University; and Thomas Edward, Jr., a student in Leland Stanford Junior University.

EARL, Edwin Tobias,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Edwin Tobias Earl never held a "job," never received a "position" with more or less lucrative remuneration, was never an

employee. These negative facts are not stated as matters of curious interest; they probably furnish a significant interpretation of a significant career. More or less consciously even from boyhood he was doubtless actuated by a sense of commitment to "a work" as a fulfillment of life and life's aims. His joy was in the journey, not the journey's end. And the impulse to work came from within; economic necessity exercised no compulsion over him.

Having revolutionized the fruit industry of California, he had the generous rewards of the inventor and great business executive. The spirit of democracy is labor and service, and he remained essentially as democratic when a millionaire as when an obscure fruit shipper. He was a capitalist, but not of the capitalistic caste. His character never became rigid, his human sympathies broadening and deepening with the years. At a time when the political and social convictions of most men became fixed, he was not only receptive to but became a warm exponent of the progressive movement in the Republican party, and to him much credit is due for the fact that California today retains more of the vitality of progressive principles than any other section of the nation.

There is no space here for an extended review of a career which may be recommended for a thorough study by an economic and philosophic historian. The fact remains beyond dispute that Edwin T. Earl was one of the greatest Californians of his generation. It is significant that while his work became a public achievement, of his own personal career he seldom permitted himself or others to speak. All this article can hope to do is to sketch a few facts of his personal history, and make brief reference to the several successive tasks to which his energies and genius of mind and heart were devoted.

Edwin Tobias Earl was born on a farm

near Red Bluff, in the Sacramento Valley of California, in 1858, and died January 2, 1919. His parents, Josiah and Adelia T. Earl, were pioneers of the State and his father a fruit farmer. They moved from Red Bluff to Oakland, where Edwin T. Earl received a high school education until he was eighteen years old. He left school to become associated with his father in the fruit shipping business. At that time California fruits were hardly known in the East. Strange as it may seem to the modern generation, the eastern markets were supplied with oranges grown either in Florida or on the shores of the Mediterranean sea. To ship California fruits across the continent was deemed impracticable and what fruit was shipped was sent principally in passenger coaches at an almost prohibitive price, and with excessive losses, due to lack of provision in transit against extremes of heat and cold. In 1876, when eighteen years old, Edwin T. Earl crossed the continent on a freight train with two cars loaded with grapes, the train being sixteen days en route. These cars were a type of refrigerator car then in use. While this pioneer shipment demonstrated the feasibility of transporting fruit two thousand miles and getting it to market in satisfactory condition, there were many other problems to be solved. One of the first was to overcome the reluctance of the transportation companies to handle this class of freight. For nearly ten years the railroad companies showed no inclination to encourage long distance fruit traffic, and in fact frequent obstacles were placed in the way of Mr. Earl. Up to 1886, as head of the Earl Fruit Company, he had confined his efforts largely to marketing the delicious fruits of Central California. In 1886 he turned his attention to the citrus fruits of Southern California. The ventilated fruit car furnished by the railroads would not protect the fruit from freezing, and the only

other cars available were ordinary refrigerator cars, which to a certain extent would protect the fruits from freezing but at the western end of the journey oranges required ventilation and ordinary refrigerator cars would not provide it. The methods of packing California oranges in 1886 were crude. It was necessary to introduce new methods of picking, packing, loading and selling of California oranges, and he also had the transportation to contend with. These difficulties occupied a large portion of his attention for several years and in 1890 he invented the first successful combination ventilator-refrigerator car used in transportation of California fruits. Since that time the "Earl Fruit Car," or the Continental Fruit Express, as it later became known, has been accepted and adopted as the vehicle of perfection for transporting perishable fruits long distances. In the meantime the Earl Fruit Company had become the largest fruit packing and shipping concern in California. It was Mr. Earl's intention to provide his ventilator-refrigerator car merely for the Earl Fruit Company. The demand, however, for the car was so great that he developed its manufacture and ownership as a distinctive business, known as the Continental Fruit Express, the cars of which for years have been operated on every railroad that handles fruit shipments and have been used for the transportation of Florida oranges and other southern fruits as well as California products. In the course of time this company was operating about two thousand ventilator-refrigerator cars, representing an investment of two million dollars. In 1900 Mr. Earl sold this company to Armour & Company, and with that deal, brought to a conclusion the long commercial fight which he had waged with the big packers.

This was the first phase of his strenuous life, comprising a period of over twenty-five years. It brought him a fortune, but

of much more importance both to himself and the world was the constructive service rendered. While he would have been fully justified in devoting his subsequent years to the enjoyment of a well-earned leisure, Mr. Earl still felt that he had work to do. In 1901 he bought the Los Angeles "Express," and until the day of his death was, as his colleagues attest, not only its owner, but in every real sense its editor. The member of the editorial staff of the "Express" who had longest been associated and had most to do with expressing the views of Mr. Earl said:

It was for him something more than a piece of property; it was the living instrument through which good might be accomplished, of value to him only as it served the common welfare. He held himself to be charged with a moral trust in respect of its policies, answerable in conscience for the fidelity wherewith that trust was maintained. In consequence he was intensely active in his direction of the conduct of the "Express," giving to both the business and editorial management of the paper an attention that reached to the smallest detail as searchingly as to the most important subject.

Liberal minded men throughout California know how fully the "Express" under Mr. Earl's ownership and management realized their own ideals of what a great newspaper should be and should stand for. As an editor Mr. Earl advocated warmly and with great strength many policies and movements during the last eighteen years, but he came as near to escaping the faults of partisanship as it is possible for mortal judgment to do. As a wealthy man who had won his wealth cleanly and legitimately, he was free to be a real independent and to fight unrelentingly in behalf of progress and decency in city, state and national life, and it is only due him to say that the "Express," both in its literary tone and policies, exemplified some of the best ideals of American journalism.

Mr. Earl was long interested in politics

for the sake of good government. As a Republican, he recognized the critical issues that confronted that party in the year 1912, and was one of the first prominent Republicans in California to advocate the formation of a new progressive party to express the real will of the people and the common instrument of efficiency in carrying out that will. Mr. Earl was one of the advisers of Governor Stephens and was credited with having been the chief influence upon Governor Johnson when the latter selected Mr. Stephens to succeed him upon his resignation as governor to take his seat in the Senate.

Edwin T. Earl married Emily Jarvis, of a prominent Kentucky family. Mrs. Earl survives him, with four children: Jarvis, Emily and Edwin, twins, and Chaffee.

BRAGG, Gen. Edward S.,

Soldier, Statesman, Diplomatist.

General Edward Stuyvesant Bragg, a fine soldier of the Civil War, national legislator, and diplomatist, was a native of the State of New York, born at Unadilla, February 20, 1827, son of Joel and Margaretha (Kohl) Bragg. He was of rather diminutive stature, courageous and strongly self-assertive, and bore himself most manfully in all of the important stations which he was destined to fill.

Edward Stuyvesant Bragg began his education in the common schools of his native place, passing thence to Geneva (now Hobart) College, but from which it does not appear that graduated. He took up law studies in the office of Judge Noble, of Unadilla, and in 1848, the year in which he attained his majority, was admitted to the bar of Otsego county, New York. For two years he practiced his profession there, and in 1850 removed to Wisconsin, locating in Fond du Lac, where he made his home the remainder of his life. He occupied him-

self actively in his profession, and in the fourth year of his residence there was elected district attorney, and served for two years in that capacity. Meantime he had taken a deep interest in political affairs. It was in the heroic and soul-stirring days just preceding the Civil War, the great issue being that of slavery, and upon which there were three antagonizing elements—the advocates of the slave system, who were also keen for its further extension; the opponents of that system, as represented by Wendell Phillips and Garrison; and these who, respecting its constitutional protection, would restrict it to the existing slave territory, and bar its further extension, these represented by the great Lincoln. The Democratic party was divided upon this issue, and Bragg adhered to the conservative wing, and as a delegate in the national convention of his party in 1860 (the year which brought Abraham Lincoln to the presidency) gave his cordial support to Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

The firing upon Fort Sumter by the South Carolina secessionists signaled the beginning of a fratricidal war. Devoted to the Union, there was no hesitation on the part of Bragg as to the part he should take. He at once laid aside all professional engagements and, inspired by his example and his fiery enthusiasm, scores of young men flocked to his side, and entered the military service as a company of the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, with Bragg as their captain. The record of that regiment is one of the most brilliant chapters of the history of those stirring times. It bore a splendid share in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from the national capital in 1861 to Appomattox in 1865, leaving its dead on every field. How well Captain Bragg acquitted himself is eloquently attested by his frequent promotions—to major, September 17, 1861, in

his first year of service; to lieutenant-colonel, June 21, 1862; to colonel, March 24, 1863; and to brigadier-general, June 25, 1864. While yet a colonel, he at times commanded a brigade; as brigadier, he at times commanded a division, and was frequently highly commended by his superior officers. He was honorably mustered out of service October 9, 1865, several months after the close of the war.

Returning home, General Bragg again took up the practice of his profession, but was almost immediately called into public service. In 1866 President Andrew Johnson commissioned him postmaster of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and the following year he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served one term. He was now an important figure in the councils of his party. In 1868 he was a delegate in the national convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for president in opposition to General U. S. Grant; and was also a delegate to the national conventions of 1872, 1884, 1892, 1896. In that of 1884, in a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland, he uttered a phrase which rang through the land and is yet remembered: "We love him and we respect him not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity and judgment and iron will, but we love him most for the enemies he has made." He was a member of Congress for three terms (1877-1883), and again for the term of 1885-1887. In all these he bore a leading part, and was esteemed one of the most formidable debaters in the House of Representatives. He was too independent of character to follow leaders blindly, and, devoted Democrat as he was, there were times when he left the ranks of his party. Such a one was when Bryan became the party presidential nominee on the "free silver" issue. General Bragg promptly denounced what he regarded as an insane heresy, and at once gave his aid to the formation of the "Gold

Democrat" party, and was recognized throughout the country as one of its most capable and logical leaders. In 1888-89 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico. In 1900 he supported Major William McKinley, the Republican presidential candidate. For some months of 1902 he was Consul-General at Havana, Cuba; and he served in a similar capacity at Hong Kong, China, for four years (1902-1906). Returning from this latter service, his remaining days were passed in retirement at his home in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where his death occurred June 30, 1912, in his eighty-fifth year. He had received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart College in 1898, and from Appleton College in 1902.

General Bragg married, January 2, 1854, Cornelia Colman, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

GLASSELL, Andrew,

Man of Many Activities.

Coming to California during the world excitement of pioneer days, Andrew Glassell was one of the men who out of the rough and turbulent times of 1852 brought order and peace, and on that foundation began the erection of that now powerful and prosperous political division known as the commonwealth of California. Perhaps the gold which rewarded the pioneers who flocked to California, and which many carried away to their eastern homes, was compensated for in the strong men, strong in brain, body, and honorable purpose, who never left the "Golden Sands," but remained and gave to the new State a stratum of loyal, rugged men and women upon which to found the school, the church, and the community, which we call the State. One of the contributions which the South made to this grand army of California pioneers was Andrew Glassell, a cultured lawyer of

hardy Scotch ancestry, who, at the time of his coming in 1852 was twenty-five years of age. It was neither the time nor the place for weaklings, and the position he took among the pioneers proved his superior mental equipment and his force of character. During that formative period, men of strong mind and strong will power were able to survive, and those like Mr. Glassell who did, were amply compensated, as he was, by the prosperity which came to California, a prosperity based upon the reign of law and order which they established. During the half century which he spent in California, Mr. Glassell shared generously in that prosperity, and his achievement was no less commendable during those years of progress and development which followed the first mad rush than those of his first years.

The first Andrew Glassell, great-grandfather of the principal character in this review, came from Scotland, and his son, Andrew (2), settled in Virginia, where his son, Andrew (3), married Susan Thornton, and they were the parents of Andrew (4) Glassell, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Andrew (4) Glassell was born at the ancestral home, known as "Torthorwald," Virginia, September 30, 1827, died at his home, No. 352 Buena Vista street, Los Angeles, California, January 28, 1901, the last survivor of the six children of Andrew (3) and Susan (Thornton) Glassell. In 1834 his parents moved to Alabama, where his father, Andrew (3) Glassell, became a cotton planter, his plantation being near Livingston, the capital of Sumter county. There the lad, Andrew (4), prepared for college, and at the age of seventeen entered the University of Alabama, whence he was graduated in 1848. He decided upon the profession of law, studied under Samuel W. Inge, an eminent lawyer, and in due season was admitted to the Alabama bar.



Andrew Glassell

He practiced his profession in Alabama until 1832, during that period making many influential friends, one of them, Judge John A. Campbell, later becoming a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In 1832 Mr. Glassell sundered home ties and associations and, armed with recommendations from Judge Campbell and others, he journeyed to the "Golden Gate" and cast his fortunes with the new State of California. He was cordially received, his credentials securing his admission to the State bar and the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren. He was soon appointed assistant to the United States district attorney for California, and in that capacity tried a large number of cases involving land titles, some of which were pending before the United States Land Commission appointed under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1851, to quiet titles to California lands. He spent three years as deputy United States district attorney, then resumed private practice in San Francisco, continuing until the outbreak of War between the States in 1861, when, being strongly southern in his sympathies, he closed his offices, withdrew from the city, and during the war period, 1861-1865, operated a saw mill near Santa Cruz, California, manufacturing house lumber and barrel staves. He never returned to San Francisco, but when peace came he located in Los Angeles, which was ever afterward his home.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Glassell resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with a lifelong friend, Alfred B. Chapman, practicing until January 1, 1870, as Glassell & Chapman. On that date Colonel George H. Smith was admitted, the firm then becoming Glassell, Chapman & Smith. For a time Henry M. Smith, later judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, was a member of the firm. The firm continued in successful practice until 1879, when Mr.

Chapman retired. Later George S. Patton, a nephew of Mr. Glassell, became the junior partner, there being no further changes until 1883, when Mr. Glassell retired.

From 1883, Mr. Glassell took no active part in professional life, and the estimation in which he was held, as well as a resumé of the important part he played in Los Angeles affairs, is best stated in the following memorial, prepared by a committee and adopted by the members of the Los Angeles bar:

At all times since the formation of the copartnership of Glassell & Chapman down to the time of Mr. Glassell's retirement, the firms of which he was the head enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He and his copartners were favorably known throughout the State and especially in this section, and they were usually retained on one side or the other of every important civil suit tried in this county or vicinity. The records of the several tribunals, State and Federal, abound with evidence demonstrating the extent and importance of the litigation ably conducted by and under the supervision of Mr. Glassell, and to these records reference is made as the highest and best evidence of his reputation, worth and ability as a lawyer. Not only was the firm of Glassell & Chapman active practitioners of the law, but they did much to develop and improve this section of the State. They did not do as so many owners of large tracts of land have done—wait to become enriched by and through the enterprise of their neighbors, but took an active interest in all matters calculated to induce immigration and the upbuilding of Southern California. One instance of their deals in real estate may be cited. About 1868 they became the owners of a large tract of land in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. This tract was subdivided and a large irrigating canal constructed to conduct the waters of the Santa Ana river to the farming lands and to the town of Richland, which was laid out by them, and the land offered for sale upon terms most favorable to settlers. This little town of Richland is now the town of Orange. The canal of the Santa-Tropic Water Company has been from time to time extended and enlarged until today it forms a large part of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and a portion of the finest system of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

irrigation in the southern part of the State. Mr. Glassell was one of the incorporators and for many years preceding his death one of the directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles. He also took part in the organization of the Los Angeles City Water Company in 1868 and continued to be one of its largest stockholders. About the same year the firm Glassell & Chapman acted as attorneys in the incorporation of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway Company, by which company the first railroad in Los Angeles was constructed. They were its attorneys continuously until the road was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, when the firm became attorneys for the latter company. As a lawyer and a man he was scrupulously honest, direct in his methods, open and frank in all his dealings, and towards the members of the bar, always extremely courteous and affable, but at the same time, in a case, bold and vigorous. He was generous to those who were associated with him in his cases and always quick to recognize and acknowledge their services rendered in the common cause. He was liberal to the young men who entered the profession through his office, and more than one member of your committee remember with gratitude his kindness, helpfulness and generosity, and it is most pleasing now to remember that in all their intercourse with him they cannot recall one single expression or single instance in which even for a moment he laid aside the bearing of a gentleman. He was a sound lawyer, deeply versed in the principles of his profession, and thoroughly posted as to precedents affecting the question at hand. He was a safe adviser, and practical rather than brilliant. He was not an orator, but always terse, clear and forcible in argument. He was at all times thoroughly prepared for trial, and in preparation acted upon the theory that he is the best lawyer who drafts for the attack of the adversary, and consequently but little need of oratory to defend them. In his business dealings with his debtors he was merciful and forbearing, often reducing or remitting the debt when its enforcement might have seemed to be harsh. Each member of your committee has personally known Mr. Glassell for more than a quarter of a century and can without reservation attest that they never heard expressed any suspicion of the man. By devotion to his profession, and by rare business sagacity, he accumulated a large fortune, but by far the richest legacy he leaves behind him is the reputation which he earned by a lifelong course of honest

dealing in his professional and business career. Notwithstanding his retirement from practice noted, his life was a laborious one and full of responsibilities, and it is said by one very near to him in his latter days that he was ready to lay down the burdens of life and rest. His mortal career is ended; his life roll is made up; and at its conclusion is written the endorsement: "An honest and just man."

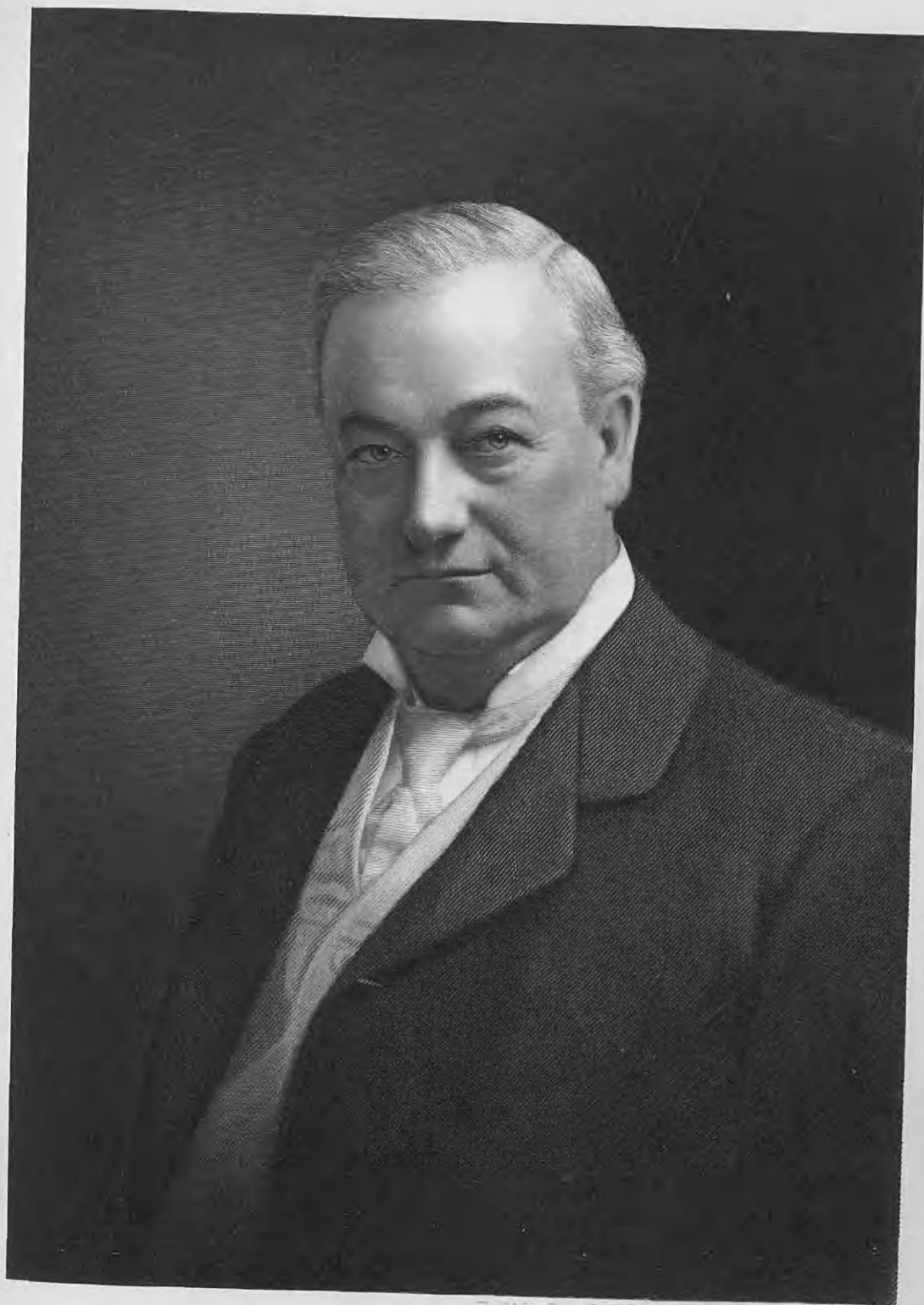
Mr. Glassell married (first) in San Francisco, Lucy Toland, born in South Carolina, who died at the age of thirty-nine, daughter of Dr. H. H. Toland, founder of Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the University of California. Six years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Glassell married Mrs. Virginia Micou Ring, of New Orleans, who died in Los Angeles, in 1897. Andrew (4) and Lucy (Toland) Glassell were the parents of nine children: Susan G., married H. M. Mitchell, now deceased; Minnie, married Harrington Brown; Hugh; Andrew (5); William T.; Louise, married Dr. J. DeBarth Shorb, of Los Angeles, whom she survives; Philip H., deceased; Alfred L., of Los Angeles; Lucien T., deceased.

PEPPER, Enoch.

Jurist, Prominent Citizen.

"Some day, and that day not so far distant but that I myself expect to live to see it, Los Angeles will extend from the mountains to the sea—the greatest city of the West and the most beautiful city in the world." Such was the prophecy of Enoch Pepper, an honored pioneer of the West, made when Los Angeles was scarcely out of the village class. Had he not been called away in the prime of his splendid manhood Mr. Pepper would have seen the wonderful fulfillment of his prophecy for the growth, as he saw ample justification for his estimation of its beauty.

While Mr. Pepper was an eminent lawyers and always immersed in important



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Enoch Pepper,

legal and business affairs, he was deeply interested in all that pertained to the development of Los Angeles and was one of the men who by his faith in its future and through his own investments gave impetus to the various movements which have resulted in the Los Angeles of today. Learned in the law, broad-minded, public-spirited, and progressive, it was inevitable that Enoch Pepper should side with the people against monopolies, and it is a matter of court record that the first great revolt against the usurping power of the Southern Pacific railway was led and won by Enoch Pepper almost unaided. That battle against the most strongly entrenched corporation in the State was fought in Los Angeles, and was the beginning of the end of the autocratic powers of the railroads of California.

Enoch Pepper was not a native son of Los Angeles, but was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, son of Enoch Pepper of that town. He was born January 10, 1845, and died in the city of Los Angeles, California, January 4, 1909, hardly reaching his sixty-fourth birthday. When quite young he was taken to Covington, Kentucky, by his parents, who desired to give their older children the advantage of the Cincinnati schools, that city being just across the Ohio river from Covington. This city was the family home until the early sixties. The next move was to the State of Missouri, the Pepper family locating at Palmyra, with their children's welfare again in view; for Palmyra at that time was the educational center of the State. The lad, Enoch, there attended St. Paul's College, and finished his college education in Hobart College, Geneva, New York. Following the close of his collegiate life, he began the study of law and in 1869, at the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the Missouri bar. He located in that most promising young city and "Gateway to the

West," Kansas City, Missouri, there beginning his legal career. He formed a law association with John Scott Harrison, brother of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and Owen G. Long, the last-named a son of the consul to Panama and an intimate friend of General Grant.

The years which intervened between 1869 and 1886 were years of great development and success for Mr. Pepper, who at their close emerged with established reputation as a brilliant lawyer and eminent citizen. He had developed strong powers of oratory with which he drove home convincing argument to establish his cause before court, jury or audience. He was exceedingly energetic and industrious, preparing his cases with care, then presenting them with all his splendid powers. His pleasing personality won him many friends, and it was but the logical outcome that he should become interested in politics. He was sent to the Missouri Legislature by his constituency, and his record in that body was one of honor. He frequently came in collision with the formidable Champ Clark in open debate and scored some decisive victories over his redoubtable antagonist. Then in 1886 he left the scene of his early struggles and later successes, and with the confidence of the seasoned veteran turned his face westward toward California.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Pepper at once began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Dr. Lindendorf, and opening offices in the Baker block. This association continued until Dr. Lindendorf's death, his place in the business being taken by Judge E. C. Bower. Mr. Pepper continued his successful career as a lawyer until his death in 1909, and it is a matter of court record that he won many important legal cases for the people. His practice was large, there being few cases of great importance in the Los Angeles courts with

which he was not interested as chief counsel or associate counsel. In all matters of public concern he was for the people and he gave himself wholly to the cause of the public good. He was held in highest esteem by his professional brethren, winning public confidence to a remarkable degree. He was progressive in his political opinions and could be depended upon to support every forward movement.

Strong in his belief that Los Angeles was destined to become the "New York of the Pacific Coast," Mr. Pepper proved his faith by his works and invested largely in real estate. His favored section was the Westlake district and while it was yet a suburb of the city he owned the ground upon which that landmark, "The Hotel Pepper," stands. He was interested in the building of that hotel, also aiding in the establishment and development of Westlake Park, now one of the city's most attractive play grounds. He also owned valuable property in the business district and bought, sold and built extensively, to the benefit of his private fortune and to the good of the city. He was in no sense a "boomer" or speculator, but dealt in established facts, not on theory, his influence being used against all schemes of a "wild cat" nature. But he never faltered in his belief as expressed in his prophecy, which begins this tribute to his memory, and he fully expected to live to see the city stretching in one continuous sweep from the mountains to the sea. That this is now practically an accomplished fact is not a little due to the efforts of Mr. Pepper and others of his sterling worth. As a tribute to his many services in behalf of the city of his adoption, a mission bell was erected to his memory in the ancient El Camino Real, the King's Highway, which connected the missions in the days of the padres, and is a touching memento of the love of a people for a truly loyal and worthy man. Mr.

Pepper was a member of the Masonic order, and in Kansas City was eminent commander of the Knights Templar.

Mr. Pepper married, in 1872, Alice Neville Luke, of an ancient Southern family, her parents born near Washington, in Virginia. The family home was in Kansas City at the time of the marriage. Mrs. Pepper continues her residence in Los Angeles, her loyalty to the city not less than that of her distinguished husband. Her three children are also residents of Los Angeles, and well known in the city's social life. Children: Sarah T., wife of Leon H. Hurt; Helen N., wife of Lawrence C. Spieth; and Elizabeth Neville Pepper.

Such is the life story of Enoch Pepper, a man of the people, who won his own way in the world and reached eminence through his own efforts. He possessed fine attributes of character, and while he spent his life in the legal arena he never did violence to those traits, but maintained his integrity and carried to the grave the respect of all men, even those whom he opposed. He measured up to the full stature of a man. The world is better for his having lived in it.

COBB, Howell,

Statesman, Leader in Secession Movement.

Howell Cobb, Governor of his State, and member of both the United States and Confederate States Congresses, a firm advocate of slavery, and a leader in the secession movement of 1860-61, was born September 7, 1815, at Cherry Hill, Jefferson county, Georgia, son of Colonel John A. and Sarah (Rootes) Cobb, his father a native of North Carolina who removed to Georgia in his youth, and his mother a native of Virginia. He was one of the very ablest men of the South, and an orator of commanding force. He was an ardent lover of the Union, but held more strongly to the

State Rights doctrine—earnest for the former, yet only provided there was no impairment of the latter, which he construed in the strictest and most literal sense. In Congress his bold and powerful championship of these views made him the undisputed leader of the State Rights element, and his career is substantially an epitome of the inception and course of the secession movement which led to the four years' Civil War.

Howell Cobb completed his education at the University of Georgia, at Athens, that State, graduating at the age of nineteen. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the year in which he attained his majority. He entered upon a political career immediately, being that same year a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. The next year he was elected Solicitor General for the Western District of Georgia. He was elected to Congress in 1842 and for three terms following, and it was during this period that he displayed his powers to the utmost. In the Thirty-first Congress (1849-51), as a Democrat, he was elected speaker after a full month's heated contest, by only two votes over his Whig opponent, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. It was in this session that a majority of the Southern Congressmen issued over their individual signatures an address upholding the constitutional protection of the slave system, which they held to be threatened by its opponents under the leadership of such men as Winthrop. Mr. Cobb's late rival for the speakership. This document Mr. Cobb declined to sign. He had made many strong speeches on the annexation of Texas (which brought into the Union additional slave territory), the Oregon issue, and the like, and boldly demanded the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico. Thus far, the people of his State were practically a unit with him, but he found great opposition to

his support of the compromise measures of 1850. As candidate for the governorship on a so-called Union ticket, he was elected over McDonald, the candidate of the extreme Southern Rights party. He proved a most capable executive. On the completion of his term, he was again returned to Congress. This his final term expired March 3, 1857, and the next day he took his seat in President Buchanan's Cabinet as Secretary of the United States Treasury.

The country was now on the eve of the Civil War. On December 10, 1860, he resigned from the Cabinet to give his attention to politics at home. He had entertained a fond hope and expectancy of the presidency, but his party in his State was divided, and two State conventions called to name delegates to the presidential nominating convention in Charleston assembled, one adhering to and the other opposing Cobb. The election of Lincoln followed, and Cobb became a principal leader of the secession movement in his State. Although not a member of the State secession convention, he was given a seat on the floor, and was a prime mover in its deliberations and a strenuous advocate of immediate secession, and which was at once effected. On the assembling of the convention of the seceded States at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861, Mr. Cobb was made permanent president of that body, and he was named for provisional president of the Southern Confederacy, but Mr. Jefferson Davis was chosen. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, February 13, 1862, and promoted major-general September 9, 1863. He was a faithful soldier, but it does not appear that his military service was conspicuous. He surrendered himself to the national authorities at Macon, Georgia, April 20, 1864. While his whole heart was with the secession cause, he brought upon himself some censure in the early days by reason of

what was held to be his lack of confidence in the cause, and some of his utterances were dispiriting, albeit he stood not alone. As early as February, 1862, he had joined Robert Toombs, Martin J. Crawford, and Thomas H. R. Cobb, his own brother, in a political address to the people of Georgia, and in which, while hoping for and expecting final success, were expressed what they termed as "some unpalatable facts"—that the South was in conflict with a determined foe whose numbers and resources were far greater than their own, and that foreign interference was a very remote possibility. After the close of the war he vigorously opposed the reconstruction measures. He died in New York City, October 9, 1868.

NEWMARK, Harris,

Merchant, Philanthropist.

The Newmarks came to the United States from the German town of Loebau. Harris Newmark was one of the pioneer merchants of Los Angeles, California, where he founded the wholesale grocery house, H. Newmark & Company, now M. A. Newmark & Company, one of the oldest important business firms in the city. At the age of eighty, as a fitting finale of an active, useful life, he wrote a most interesting volume entitled, "Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913." In the preparation of this tribute to the land of his adoption, Mr. Newmark was assisted by his sons, Maurice H., and Marco R., both "native sons."

Harris Newmark was a son of Philipp and Esther (Meyer) Neumark, who had come from the old town of Neumark, from which their cognomen was derived, and which was later Americanized into Newmark, although at the time of the birth of their son they were living in Loebau, West Prussia. Philipp Neumark was a merchant

of ability, and used to relate how he was once sent on some business mission to the "Great" Napoleon. He traveled extensively, crossing the ocean and visiting many parts of the United States. Joseph P. Newmark, a brother of Harris Newmark, went to England in 1846, and came to the United States in 1848, settling on the Pacific coast.

Harris Newmark, born in Loebau, West Prussia, July 5, 1834, died in Los Angeles, California, April 4, 1916. He remained in Europe until 1853, obtaining an education and seeing a great deal of the world, as he frequently accompanied his father on business trips to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other countries. In 1853 he came to the United States, landing in New York, whence he sailed, via Nicaragua, for San Francisco, where he arrived October 16. He bore a letter of introduction to General Phineas Banning, whom he met in San Pedro, October 21, 1853. From San Francisco he went by boat to San Pedro; thence by stage to Los Angeles, where he began his "Sixty Years" of strenuous business life. Upon arriving in Los Angeles, he entered the employ of his brother, who had preceded him to the Pacific coast, and had established himself in a small store at the southeast corner of Main and Requena streets. He continued to clerk for his brother until 1854, when he began business under his own name in a Commercial street store. In eight months he had made fifteen hundred dollars, and with that sum became a member of the firm, Rich, Newmark & Company, who also maintained an office in San Francisco. In 1856, this firm dissolved, and Harris Newmark joined his brother-in-law, Maurice Kremer, in the wholesale and retail firm, Newmark, Kremer & Company. That firm continued until 1858, when it dissolved, Joseph P. Newmark and Maurice Kremer retaining the dry goods, and Harris Newmark the clothing department. He also began deal-



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Harris Newman

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ing in wool, hides and sheep, finally, in 1861, abandoning the clothing business to become a commission broker.

He continued the commission business successfully until 1865, when, inspired by a threat "to drive every Jew in Los Angeles out of business," he returned to merchandising. This aroused his fighting spirit and he quickly placed himself in a commanding position, through a private alliance with his old friend, Phineas Banning, proprietor of "Banning's Stage Line," by which he eliminated the cost of hauling goods from San Pedro, and thus obtained a clear advantage over all competitors. Thus was established, in the Arcade block, the wholesale grocery house, H. Newmark & Company, which still exists as M. A. Newmark & Company. Two years later Harris Newmark moved to New York City, opening offices at Nos. 31-33 Broadway; but in 1868 he returned to Los Angeles, which remained his home until the close of his long and successful life. In 1885, he retired from the wholesale grocery business, and joined a nephew, Kasper Cohn, in organizing the firm, K. Cohn & Company, hides and wool, but in 1896, this firm was dissolved, H. Newmark & Company taking the hides and K. Cohn & Company the wool. In 1906, Mr. Newmark retired altogether from business life, thenceforth devoting himself to the management of his estate.

A man of public spirit and wide sympathy, Harris Newmark had many interests. He was one of the agitators for a railroad to Los Angeles, and was associated on a committee of two with Governor Downey to visit San Francisco and impress Collis P. Huntington, the then railroad magnate of the Pacific coast, with the importance of building his lines to Los Angeles; in this mission the committee was successful. He was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and as a committee

from the latter body helped to advertise the advantages of Los Angeles at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. With Kasper Cohn and others he bought the Repetto ranch, and later laid out the towns of Newmark and Montebello. He and his associates were also the owners of the Santa Anita ranch, later selling that property to "Lucky Baldwin." When the great Johnstown flood called upon the purse of the nation for quick aid, Mr. Newmark raised a fund within a very short time, telegraphing the amount to the governor of Pennsylvania, who acknowledged it as the first that he had received. He was one of the original members and organizers of the Los Angeles Public Library; was a patron of the Southwest Museum and similar organizations, including the Archaeological Society of America, and was for many years president of B'nai B'rith Congregation. He was a member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons.

Harris Newmark on March 24, 1858, married Sarah, second daughter of Joseph Newmark; she was born in New York, in 1841, and died in Los Angeles, April 25, 1910. As a memorial to her and to commemorate her life, the site of the Southern California Jewish Orphans' Home at Los Angeles was donated, and its administration building is known as the Harris and Sarah Newmark building. Mrs. Newmark's father came from New York to California by way of Cape Horn, and became prominent in the business life of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Newmark were the parents of a large family. Those living are: Estelle, married L. Loeb, French consul and merchant; Emily, married J. Loew, president of the Capitol Milling Company; Ella, married Carl Seligman, of M. A. Newmark & Company; also two sons, Maurice H., and Marco R. Newmark.

Maurice H. Newmark was born in Los

Angeles, California, March 3, 1859, and educated in the private schools of that city, and New York. Later he pursued advanced courses of study in Paris, France, returning to Los Angeles, in 1876. He entered business life as an employee of H. Newmark & Company, and when that firm was succeeded by the corporation, M. A. Newmark & Company, he became vice-president. For thirteen years Mr. Newmark was president of the Associated Jobbers, and for more than a decade president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association. He has also served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Board of Trade. He was a member of the Consolidation Commission, and in that capacity campaigned for the consolidation of Los Angeles and its harbor city, San Pedro. Under Mayor Alexander he held the office of harbor commissioner. Every measure proposed for the benefit of Los Angeles and her sister communities has had his support. When San Francisco, after the earthquake in 1916, lay stricken and in ashes, he was indefatigable in directing relief, heading a committee which within a few hours shipped a train load of supplies to the northern city. He is a trustee of the Southwest Museum, of which Charles F. Lummis was the founder and the lamented Hector Alliot for many years curator. Mr. Newmark is a notable collector of stamps; has a fine library; is a devotee of rod and reel; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a Shriner; and a member, among others, of the Jonathan and Athletic clubs. On June 3, 1888, at San Francisco, he married Rose, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark.

Marco Ross Newmark was born in Los Angeles, October 8, 1878. He was educated in Dr. Saxe's School, New York City, Los Angeles grammar and high schools, University of California, and the Univer-

sity of Berlin, intending to devote his life to scholarly pursuits. Later he changed his plans and entered mercantile life as a partner in M. A. Newmark & Company. He is secretary of the Southern California Jewish Orphans' Home; is president of the Produce Exchange of Los Angeles; and is identified with other civic movements. He is a member of the University, Athletic and Gamut clubs; and is devoted to the outdoor sports, fishing, automobilism, and camping. He is also a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. Marco R. Newmark married, June 6, 1906, Constance, daughter of Max Meyberg, of Los Angeles.

SILVER, Herman,

Man of Commanding Influence.

Herman Silver was born in Hamburg, Germany, July 21, 1830. As a result of his unusual aptitude as a student, he received an education which qualified him to successfully fulfill the important duties in life to which he was destined. In the year 1848 he left Europe to make a place for himself in the New World. During his voyage to America he became acquainted with a Spanish priest, Father Girard, who, upon learning that he was thoroughly familiar with the ancient Hebrew writings, arranged to impart a correct knowledge of the English language to Mr. Silver in exchange for instruction in Hebrew. Accordingly, he accompanied Father Girard to Montreal, Canada, where two years were spent in mutual instruction, after which Mr. Silver came to the United States, continuing his studies in addition to the duties which he assumed.

In the year 1858, having become acquainted with Judge Chumasero, of Peru, Illinois, he was persuaded by the judge to make that city his home and take up the study of law. During the same year he



Yours
A. Silver

was elected city clerk, to which office he was re-elected in 1859 and 1860. He was also commissioned clerk of the Recorder's Court in the year 1859, in which capacity he served continuously until, during the year 1863, he was appointed by the United States Treasury Department as assistant assessor and assigned to the Sixth District of Illinois. In the same year he was elected circuit clerk of La Salle county, Illinois, and changed his residence to Ottawa.

In 1866 he completed his study of the law, was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois, and became the partner of Charles Blanchard, a leading member of the Illinois bar and district attorney. He became one of the leading Republicans of the State of Illinois, and in 1872 was elected a member of the Illinois Republican Union State Central Committee, and was chairman of the La Salle County Central Committee. During his practice in the State of Illinois he acquired not only the highest personal and legal standing, but became acquainted with, and was the associate of, men of national fame. Among his friends he numbered President Buchanan, Caleb Cushing, Schuyler Colfax, and other eminent statesmen. Generals Grant, Sherman and Fremont, and Senators Beverage and Logan, were among his well known acquaintances. While regularly admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois, he held many positions, elective and appointive, under both State and United States appointment. He was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was associated in humanitarian work, which he began early in the year 1860. He was active in the campaign which elected General Grant to the presidency, and when in 1874 a vacancy occurred in the office of receiver of the United States Land Office at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Silver was appointed to fill the vacancy. He removed to Denver and assumed the duties of the Land Office, which position

he held until 1877, when he was appointed by President Grant as superintendent of the United States Mint, at Denver, which office he held for the succeeding eight years. During these years he also filled other positions of importance and responsibility. In 1879 he was elected president of the Tribune Publishing Company, and was also appointed by the United States Circuit Court as cashier and auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. In 1882 he was chosen vice-president of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition. In 1887 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the consolidated lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway in California, and removed to that State, making his home in Los Angeles. He resigned from the Santa Fé in 1889 to accept the receivership of the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway Company, which under his able management was reorganized and brought safely through its numerous and complicated troubles.

From 1896 until 1906, Mr. Silver served in official public capacity, having been elected to the City Council of Los Angeles, and elected by that body as its president, to which honors he was re-elected in 1898, serving until 1902, when he was appointed a member of the City Water Commission and elected president of the board. In 1903 he received the appointment from Governor Pardee as member of the California State Bank Commission, of which board he was made president, and re-elected in 1906, serving until 1908, when he retired, his retirement marking the fiftieth anniversary of his service in public life. Each duty, as it devolved upon him, he accepted as a sacred trust to be fulfilled with all his energy and ability. During all the years of his useful and busy life, filled with arduous duties and heavy responsibilities, a half century of service to mankind, without a flaw or a stain, is the monument which he has built for himself. He came to the

New World, unknown, and the story of his life is a continuous advance, both in position and in the high esteem of his fellow-men.

Mr. Silver was one of the original trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association in Illinois. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order in Montreal, Canada; Peru, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles, California. He was a member of Elgin Lodge, No. 340, Grand Lodge of Scotland, in Scotland; Columbus Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons in Columbus; Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, in Ottawa; and a charter member of Westgate Lodge, No. 335, Free and Accepted Masons, Los Angeles. He also was a member of Peru Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Peru Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Mokena Lodge, No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Peru.

Herman Silver was married, September 21, 1858, to Eliza M. Post, of Ottawa, Illinois. She was a daughter of Thomas Hyde Post, and a descendant of Thomas Hyde, the distinguished Orientalist of England. Herman Silver died in Los Angeles, California, August 19, 1913. Mrs. Silver survived her husband but a few months, and died February 26, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Silver were the parents of three children: A daughter who died in infancy; a daughter, Cora E., who died December 3, 1918; and a son, Herman L., a resident of Los Angeles, California.

POLK, Isaac Hilliard,

Man of Affairs.

In October, 1919, when Isaac Hilliard Polk, of Los Angeles, California, passed to another world, a life of honor and usefulness ended, one largely spent in California, his home during the last twenty years of his life near Monrovia, in the beautiful

foothills of Los Angeles county, orange growing occupying his time in the intervals of his mining operations. Twelve days later his widow, Minerva (Bradbury) Polk, followed her husband to the spirit land, a wide circle of friends deeply mourning the passing of these two greatly beloved residents of the district, their beautiful valley home having been a well known centre of hospitality and good cheer.

Isaac Hilliard Polk traced his descent from Robert Bruce Pollok, a captain in Colonel Porter's regiment, which served under the great "Protector." He was a second son of Sir Robert (2) Pollok, of Ireland, who inherited the estate of his father in Ireland and became the founder of the family there. Sir Robert (2) Pollok was a younger son of Sir Robert (1) De Pollok, who received from King James II, about 1440, the great land grant of Vetus Scotia.

Sir Robert De Pollok traced descent through eleven generations of Scotch ancestors to "Fulbert the Saxon," a great noble and territorial king, who came from Normandy, France, to England, as chamberlain to William the Conqueror. His son, Petrus, assumed as a surname the name of his great hereditary lands of Pollok. On the death of Petrus de Pollok, his ancient patrimonial estates of Pollok passed to his brother Robert de Pollok (1175), and from that day Robert has been a name handed down from father to son until the present.

Captain Robert Bruce Pollok, the founder of the family in America, married Magdalen (Tarker) Porter, widow of Colonel Porter, and proof seems ample that Captain Pollok and his family came to Maryland near the year 1672 and acquired lands from Lord Baltimore between the Manokin and Nanticoke rivers near the junction of those streams with Chesapeake bay. Their children were: John, William,



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Ephraim, James, Robert, David Joseph, Martha and Anne, the first five believed to have been born in Ireland. Captain Robert Bruce Pollok died in 1703-04, his will dated May 6, 1699, probated June 5, 1703-04, being recorded at Annapolis, Maryland. The name was soon spelled as pronounced, and Polk is the form used in nearly all branches. Magdalen Polk is said to have lived to be over ninety, dying at her home place, "White Hall," in Somerset county, her will probated March 20, 1727.

The line of descent from Captain Robert Bruce and Magdalen (Tarker-Porter) Polk is through William, their second son, who was born in Ireland about 1662. William Polk married a widow, Mrs. Nancy (Knox) Oweus, and their eldest son, William (2) Polk, after a sojourn of several years in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, married there Margaret Taylor, and some time during the decade, 1740-1750, moved to South Carolina, where he died about 1753. Descent in this line is traced through General Thomas Polk, seventh child of William (2) and Margaret (Taylor) Polk.

General Thomas Polk was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1730, and died at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1793. He received in Pennsylvania a good English education, learned surveying, and after the removal to Sugar Creek in the Yadkin country of North Carolina did considerable surveying, assisted by his son William, who became an expert. A man of strong character and an ardent advocate of right and justice, Thomas Polk soon took a leading position among his neighbors, and in 1769 was elected a member of the North Carolina Provincial Assembly. Under his influence and patronage, Queen's College at Charlotte was founded, "The Southern Cradle of Liberty," burned by British troops during the war. He was often a member of the Colonial Assembly, was a member of the Colonial Congress in 1775, colonel

of minute-men of the Salisbury district, colonel of the Mecklenburg Regiment, and in 1776 colonel of the Fourth Regiment, North Carolina Continentals, which in 1777 joined General Washington's army in the North. For three years Colonel Polk remained under General Washington, suffering at Valley Forge, participating in the battle of the Brandywine and other engagements, returning South in November, 1779, to reinforce General Lincoln. Colonel Polk had a glorious military career. Both he and his son, Colonel William Polk, were among the most distinguished patriots of their day. Colonel William Polk, whose monument stands in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, was the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line. Colonel Thomas Polk is credited with being the principal agent in bringing about the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 20, 1775, more than a year previous to the Declaration at Philadelphia, June 4, 1776. He appears to have given notice for the election of delegates to the convention and, being colonel of the county, to have superintended the election in each of the militia districts. Colonel Thomas Polk was a brother of Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States. Ezekiel Polk was a captain in the patriot army, and one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. His son, Samuel Polk, was a prosperous planter of the Duck River Valley of Tennessee, who married Jane Knox, daughter of Colonel James Knox, an officer of the Revolution. They were the parents of ten children, the eldest being James Knox Polk, president of the United States, who was inaugurated March 4, 1845. Colonel Thomas Polk married, in 1755, Susan, daughter of Thomas Spratt.

Colonel William Polk was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, July 4,

1758. He was commissioned second lieutenant in April, 1775, and assigned to the Second Company, Third Regiment, South Carolina, and it has been said that he was "the first man wounded in the Revolution after the battle of Lexington." He was promoted major, November 26, 1776, and with his father, Colonel Thomas Polk, spent that dreadful winter at Valley Forge and fought until liberty was won. He was a stalwart man, six feet four inches in height, and very strong. His sabre was made for him from a scythe blade and he often engaged in hand to hand encounters, leading his men in person. After the close of the war, he was appointed surveyor-general of the middle district, now in Tennessee, was often elected to the Assembly, and was appointed by President Washington as supervisor of revenue for the district of North Carolina. He held that office seventeen years under Presidents Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. In 1811, he was chosen director of the State Bank of North Carolina, and was made president, an office he held until 1819, resigning to devote his time to his estate of 100,000 acres in Tennessee. On March 25, 1812, he was appointed by President Madison, the senate concurring, a brigadier-general of the United States. This honor he declined much to his subsequent regret. Colonel Polk was one of the commissioners appointed to receive General Lafayette in 1824, and rode with him in the procession.

Colonel William Polk married (first) October 15, 1789, Grizelda Gilchrist, who bore him two sons: General Thomas G. Polk, and Dr. William Julius Polk. He married (second) January 1, 1801, Sarah Hawkins, born in Warren county, North Carolina, March 6, 1784, daughter of Philomen and Lucy Hawkins. She died December 10, 1843, the mother of thirteen children: 1. General Lucius Junius, who was married in the White House to a niece

of President Jackson. 2. Lucinda Davis, died young. 3. Bishop and Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk, a graduate of West Point, later took holy orders and became an Episcopal bishop; joined the Confederacy, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was killed in battle, July 4, 1864. 4. May Brown. 5. Alexander Hamilton, died aged twenty years. 6. John Hawkins, died young. 7. Rufus King, a Tennessee planter. 8. George Washington, of further mention. 9. Philomen Hawkins, died in infancy. 10. Susan Spratt. 11. Colonel Andrew Jackson Polk, died in Switzerland. 12. Sarah Hawkins, died in infancy. 13. Charles Junius, died aged three years. Colonel William Polk died at his residence in Raleigh, North Carolina, January 4, 1834, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, his life having been one of great activity and filled with many exciting episodes. His splendid services to the cause of freedom during the Revolution and his talent for command and his fearlessness in battle endearing him to every patriot's heart. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his funeral was conducted with the full military honors due his rank. He was the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina Continental line.

George Washington Polk, eighth child of Colonel William Polk, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, July 12, 1817, and died January 8, 1892. He was a planter of Maury county, Tennessee, and is buried at St. John's Episcopal Church in that county. He married, November 24, 1840, Sally L. Hilliard, who died July 2, 1894, and was buried by her husband in St. John's churchyard. They were the parents of eleven children: 1. James Hilliard. 2. Rufus King, died August 27, 1902. 3. Sally H., died November 18, 1914. 4. Mary Murfree, married Julius Du Bose. 5. George B. M., died March 25, 1877. 6. Susan

Spratt, married James Yeatman Player. 7. Lucius Junius, removed to Fort Worth, Texas. 8. Isaac Hilliard, of further mention. 9. Leonidas Polk. 10. William H., died March 26, 1896, and was buried in Riverside, California. 11. Carolina, married (first) Isaac Hilliard, married (second) Joseph H. Horton, and resides in Asheville, North Carolina.

From this line of illustrious ancestry sprang Isaac Hilliard Polk, eighth of the children of George W. and Sally L. (Hilliard) Polk, who was born at the home plantation in Maury county, Tennessee, August 8, 1854, and died at his home in Monrovia, California, October, 1919. He was educated under private tuition, followed by attendance at the local academy, but at an early age he left, going first to Texas and soon afterward going to California. He first located in San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, there remaining until 1883, when he was appointed assistant-superintendent, with headquarters at Los Angeles. He became identified with the Santa Fé Railroad in official capacity, in 1886, but a year later he resigned to accept appointment from President Cleveland to the office of receiver of the United States Land Office. He went out of office with the Cleveland administration, and was appointed by the United States Circuit Court receiver of the railroad in San Bernardino county. After resigning that office, Mr. Polk, until 1898, represented the Bradbury interests in the Mexican Mines Company, and was in charge of the Tajo Mine. In 1898, he began his investments in Nevada mining properties, but retained his residence in California, owning orange groves in Los Angeles county and maintaining a home near Monrovia. Mr. Polk was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political faith he was a Democrat, and in religious belief a Catholic.

Mr. Polk married, April 19, 1897, Min-

erva Bradbury, a daughter of Lewis Leander and Simona (Martinez) Bradbury, her father born in Maine, later of Mexico, and a pioneer of the State of California, the Bradburys one of the most influential and prominent families. Mrs. Polk died at the beautiful home in the foothills near Monrovia, October 26, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Polk were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Isaac Hilliard (2), born April 6, 1898; he was educated in private schools, Urban Academy, St. Vincent's College, Virginia Military Institute, 1916-17, and in June, 1918, was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point; upon the death of his parents in 1919, he gave up a cherished ambition and resigned to manage the estate. 2. Lewis Bradbury, born June 30, 1899; he was educated under private tutors, in Urban Academy, St. Vincent's College, and Annapolis Preparatory School, and in July, 1919, entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. 3. Minerva Josephine, now a student at Girls' Collegiate School at Pasadena.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk were prominent socially and numbered their hosts of friends among the influential families of the State. At their country estate near Monrovia, they dispensed a true hospitality with such graciousness that none ever failed when bidden to come. Mr. Polk possessed a fine business quality, combined with a strength of character and uprightness of life which marked him among men. A true gentleman, he was courteous and considerate of others, and with his gracious lady made the Polk home a centre of welcome to all.

CHAFFEE, Lieut.-Gen. Adna R.

Distinguished Soldier.

Lieutenant-General Adna Romanza Chaffee, whose brilliant military record makes some of the most admirable pages of our national history, was a fine type of the

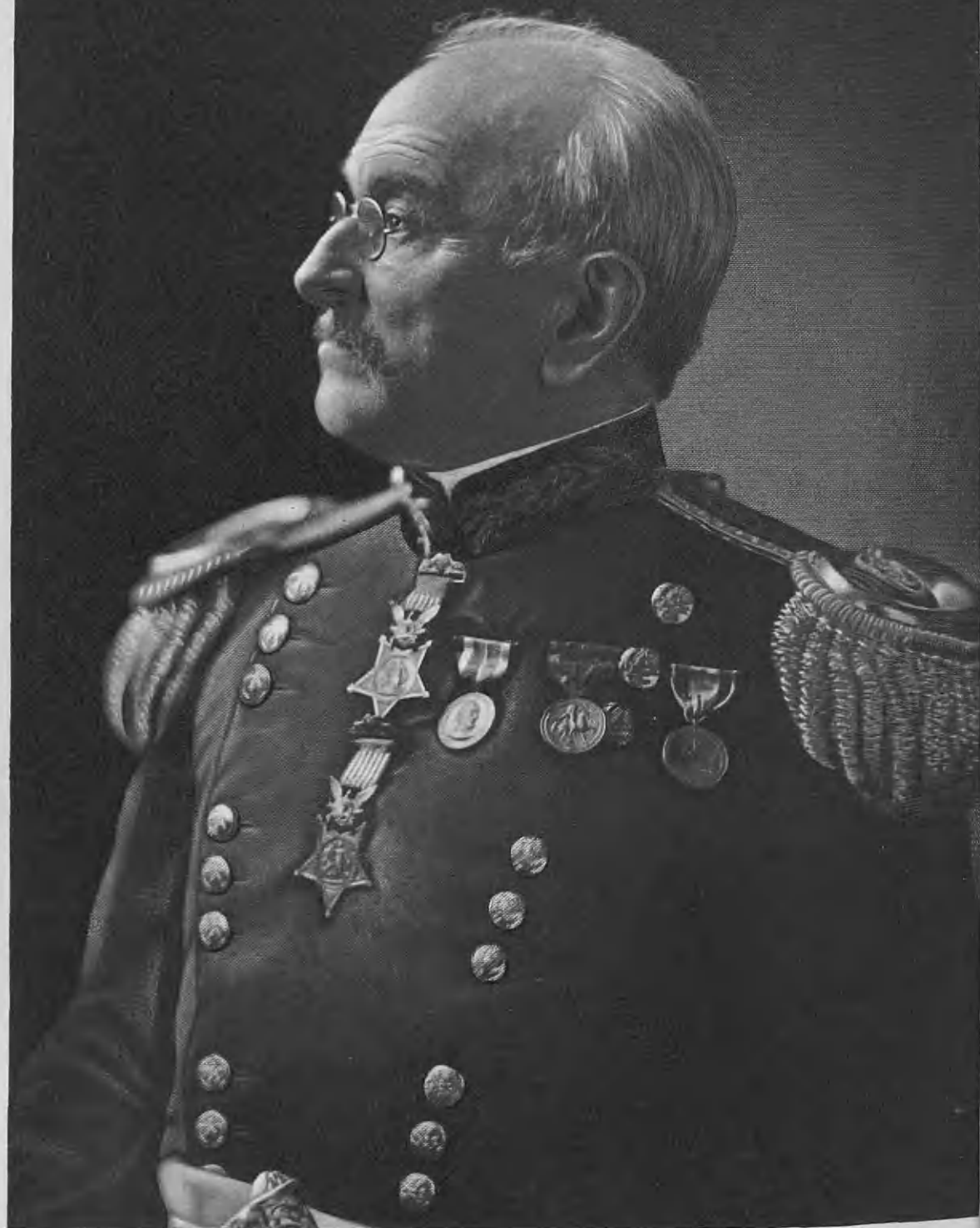
American soldier who, without technical training, proved himself a master of every phase of military service, rising from the ranks to the head of the army, and participating in three great wars.

He was born in Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 14, 1842, son of Truman Billings and Grace (Hyde) Chaffee. The father was by trade a carpenter and builder, but followed farming principally, and the son was brought up to a country life, his education being limited to that in the common schools. Young Chaffee was of that splendid generation of young men who fought for the preservation of the Union. In July of 1861, the first year of that war, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry (Regulars), in 1862 was promoted sergeant, and first sergeant in 1863. In the latter year he captured a wagon train belonging to Stuart's Confederate cavalry, and for which he was commissioned second lieutenant. On July 3rd he was brevetted first lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg," where he was taken prisoner, was offered parole, which he refused, soon afterward making his escape. Serving meritoriously until the close of the war, he accompanied his regiment to Texas, receiving his captaincy in October, 1867. Omitting his various brevets, it is to be said that he was promoted major in 1868, for gallant and efficient service in engagements with the Indians at Paint Creek, Texas. He subsequently, in the same campaign, led a cavalry charge over rough and precipitous bluffs held by the Indians on Red river, Texas, and later was in an engagement against the same foe at Big Dry Wash, Arizona. These were his most conspicuous engagements against the Indians. In that last-mentioned, a senior officer came upon the field before the affair was over, but seeing that Chaffee had it well in hand and was near to a victory, he waived his right to command, and witnessed the end,

and which brought to Chaffee further commendation from his superiors. Soon afterward he was appointed to duty at San Carlos, Arizona, where he did remarkably efficient work in breaking up bands of thieves who were plundering the Indians. He served for twenty-seven years in the same regiment in which he had originally enlisted as a private, and had now attained to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From 1894 to 1896 he was cavalry instructor at the Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In June, 1897, he was made commandant of the Cavalry School of Instruction at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was serving in that capacity until the opening of the Spanish-American War.

Colonel Chaffee was now (May 4, 1898), commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade from Las Guasimas to El Caney during the Cuban campaign, and also commanded a division. At El Caney he won fresh laurels, capturing the enemy's position and practically closing the Santiago campaign. General Lawton said in his report of that engagement: "I consider General Chaffee one of the best soldiers in the army, and recommend him for special distinction for successfully charging the stone fort mentioned in this report, the capture of which practically closed the battle." After the end of the war, General Chaffee served as chief of staff to General Brooke, the governor-general, and remained in Cuba until the government passed into native control.

General Chaffee was now for a short time on duty in New York City. On June 26, 1900, he was ordered to China, to take command of the American contingent with the allied forces in their advance on Peking. The allies sustained considerable loss, but the Americans maintained their traditional reputation. He commanded the Department of the Philippines from July 4, 1901, until October 2, 1902, when he returned home, and for about two years commanded the



Frank D. Baldwin
Major General U.S. Army

*Legend: Medals presented by the U.S. Government, The two medals
on the left. Medals of Honor from "The Congress" Left breast, left to
right, Civil War 1861-1865; Indian Wars, 1867-1891; Philippine
Insurrection, 1900-1903; Spanish-American War 1898-1900.*

Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York Harbor. On January 9, 1904, he was commissioned lieutenant-general, and served as chief of staff of the army, with headquarters in Washington City, from that date until February 1, 1907, when he was retired at his own request, after forty years active service.

It was said of General Chaffee that he was a brave fighter, yet in his fearlessness he was ever considerate of his men, who held him with a regard amounting to affection. Skillful in tactics, one of his great advantages as a commander was his remarkable sense of sight; it is said that he could in the instant grasp the salient features of the topography of a new country, and almost at a glance determine the best route for action.

After retiring from the army, he passed his days quietly, until his death, November 1, 1914. He married, at Austin, Texas, in 1868, Mrs. Kate Reynolds, daughter of Dr. S. H. Haynie; she died the following year. He married (second) March 30, 1875, Annie Frances Rockwell, of Junction City, Kansas. He belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba; the Society of the Army of the Philippines; the Military Order of the Dragon; the Order of the Caraboo; and the Army and Navy Club of Washington City.

BALDWIN, Maj.-Gen. Frank Dwight,

Distinguished Soldier.

Baldwins have been governors of states, members of Congress, divines, authors, and leaders in every honorable walk of life. Henry Baldwin was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. One Abram Baldwin was a member of the conventions which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was later instrumental in founding Georgia University.

Mathias Baldwin, the distinguished inventor, rose from a humble place to the foremost rank. Beginning in a small shop, of which he was the sole occupant, he became the head of an establishment employing a thousand workmen. He was the builder of the first American locomotive. The record and names of the Baldwins appear in all important events in connection with the protection of the colonies, both in war and commerce against the French and Indians, and during the great war against the mother country for the independence of this Nation.

Connecticut has been the home of one of the most distinguished branches of the family for nearly three hundred years. From Connecticut the family has spread into every State in the Union. Some of its most important branches are in the West. The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of Major-General Frank Dwight Baldwin, of Denver, Colorado.

(1) Joseph Baldwin, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was one of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and his name appears on November 20th of that year, on the first list of free planters. His homestead was on lot 52, on what is now West Farm street, opposite, joining rears or nearly so with the homestead of Timothy Baldwin. The tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad run very nearly on the line between these two Baldwin homesteads. There can be little doubt that Timothy, Nathaniel and Joseph were the sons of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, County Bucks, England, whose will was proved in 1633, and whose children disappeared from Bucks. Joseph's wife Hannah joined the church at Stratford, Connecticut, June 23, 1644, when their first four children were baptized. In 1633 he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman with his son Joseph in 1666. Joseph Baldwin, Sr., died at Hadley, November 2, 1684. On the death

of his first wife he married (second) Isabel Northam, widow of James Northam; she died December 8, 1676. He married (third) Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Warriner, daughter of ——— Hitchcock, and widow of William Warriner, of Springfield. Joseph Baldwin willed his property in Milford to his three oldest sons to whom he had "formerly given it."

(II) Jonathan Baldwin, son of Joseph Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649, at Milford, Connecticut, and was a life-long resident there. He was a leading citizen during the greater part of his life, and took an active part in local affairs. He is generally called sergeant in the records. Jonathan Baldwin married (first) November 2, 1677, Hannah Ward, daughter of John Ward. She died in June, 1693, and he married (second) Thankful Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, who was born in 1663, daughter of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong, of Windsor. He died at Milford, December 13, 1739, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His tombstone is still to be seen in Milford.

(III) Ezra Baldwin, son of Jonathan and Thankful (Strong) Baldwin, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1706, and was baptized December 3rd following. In early life he moved to Durham, Connecticut, where all of his children apparently were born. He married Ruth Curtis, December 2, 1728, and among their children was Ebenezer, mentioned below. He set up a smith's shop near Ally's brook in the highway in Durham. The Rev. Dwight Baldwin says he built his own house, even to making the nails himself; and his descendant, General Baldwin, says that when he visited Durham in 1895 the foundations of the smith's shop were well defined and the house still standing. In October, 1730, he was one of the original subscribers of the Book Company of Durham, supposed to be the first town library in the Colony. He was a

deacon in Durham; he was a representative in 1754. On his tombstone in Durham is engraved: "Having with much usefulness in life faithfully served his own generation, according to the will of God, fell to sleep March 26th, 1782, in the 76th year of his age."

(IV) Ebenezer Baldwin, son of Ezra and Ruth (Curtis) Baldwin, was born in March, 1735, baptized in Durham, Connecticut, March 9, 1735. He settled in Granville, Massachusetts, some time before March 5, 1759. He married Lois Wetmore, of Middlefield, Connecticut. He died June 10, 1819, in Granville, Massachusetts, where all of his eleven children were born.

(V) Samuel Baldwin, son of Ebenezer and Lois (Wetmore) Baldwin, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, January 12, 1761, and resided there during the early part of his life. He married, April 10, 1785, Lucy Leonard, who was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, March 19, 1763, and died January 29, 1843. Samuel Baldwin died at the home of his son Leonard in Schenectady, New York, July 4, 1849. In 1786 Samuel Baldwin removed from Granville to Charlton, New York, where he is buried. General Frank Dwight Baldwin, United States Army, a direct descendant, through bequest of Grace Baldwin (his great-aunt), daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Leonard) Baldwin, is now in possession of oil paintings of Samuel and Lucy (Leonard) Baldwin, painted by S. Hakston, July, 1830, Schenectady, New York.

(VI) Leonard Baldwin, son of Samuel and Lucy (Leonard) Baldwin, was born December 22, 1785. He resided in Edinburg and Hope, New York, prior to his removal to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1835. Leonard Baldwin married Arvilla Carr, who died June 28, 1836. He died in Clinton, Michigan, September 3, 1849.

(VII) Francis Leonard Baldwin, son of Leonard and Arvilla (Carr) Baldwin, was

born in Hope, New York, September 20, 1814. He removed to Michigan with his father in 1835, settling in Manchester, when the country round about was a wilderness. On September 20, 1841, he married Betsey Ann Richards. He homesteaded on a section of timber land about four miles west of Manchester, Michigan, adjoining lands settled upon by his father and other relatives of his name. There he died February 28, 1842, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

(VIII) Major-General Frank Dwight Baldwin, son of Francis Leonard and Betsey Ann (Richards) Baldwin, was born in a cabin which his father had just completed on his homestead near Manchester, Michigan, June 26, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Constantine, Michigan, and at Hillsdale College in that State, an institution which in 1904 conferred upon its distinguished student the degree of Doctor of Laws.

General Baldwin was married on January 10, 1867, to Alice Blackwood, of Northville, Wayne county, Michigan, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Jane (Osborne) Blackwood, both natives of New York State. Their only child, Juanita Mary, was born October 12, 1867, as the Baldwin genealogy has it, "under canvas at Trinidad, Colorado, while the parents were on the march from Kansas to Fort Wingate, New Mexico." A grandson, Baldwin Williams-Foote, did service with our army in France as a captain of infantry regulars, on duty with the 58th United States Infantry. His military service finds inspiration in the record of his grandfather.

Frank Dwight Baldwin entered the United States Volunteer Army as a second lieutenant of the Michigan Horse Guards, September 19, 1861, and was honorably mustered out with his company on the 22nd of November following. He re-entered the service as a first lieutenant in the 19th Michigan Volunteers, August 12, 1862. His

first engagement was at Brentwood, Tennessee, March 25, 1863, where the command was captured by General Forrest, and confined as a prisoner of war in Libby Prison. The regiment was exchanged and reorganized in August, 1863, and ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. On October 5, 1863, Lieutenant Baldwin was stationed with his company, "D," 19th Michigan Infantry, fifty men, at a stockade three miles south of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, with orders to prevent the destruction of a railroad bridge spanning Stone river at that point, where he was attacked by an overwhelming force of Confederate cavalry and artillery, under command of General Wheeler; he refused to surrender until every effort had been made to comply with his orders, but when all means of defense and shelter were destroyed and a large percentage of his men had been disabled by artillery fire during an hour and a half in desperate combat, Lieutenant Baldwin was obliged to give up; Lieutenant Baldwin and his men were set at liberty the same evening, returning to their regiment the following day. A notable fact in connection with this is that Lieutenant Baldwin and men were not required to take the customary parole oath. In connection with this engagement, the brigade commander, Colonel John Coburn, addressed the honorable Secretary of War, recommending that "The Congressional Medal of Honor" be awarded Lieutenant Baldwin, to wit:

Indianapolis, Ind.,
November 6th, 1891.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith letters received from Major John J. Baker, Major David Anderson, Captain Joel H. Smith, Captain L. Phetteplace, Captain John F. Clark, Captain Henry A. Ford, Lieutenant L. M. Wing, Sergeant Chas. A. Conner, Sergeant James Thompson, Sergeant James E. Embly, Corporal John C. Jones, Private Geo. B. Crandall, Private James

P. Cole, Private Marshall Marvin and many others, officers and enlisted men, late members of the 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, setting forth the exceptional conspicuous service of Captain Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, U. S. Army, who was an officer of the 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry during the war, in defense of the stockade, three miles south of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, October 5th, 1863, and recommending that he be given a Medal of Honor, as provided by Congress for such service. The 19th Michigan formed a part of the brigade which I commanded, from 1862 until after the capture of Atlanta in 1864.

I agree with the statements of these officers and men of the 19th Michigan as to the gallantry and intrepidity of Captain Baldwin, in his defense of the stockade at Stone's River near Murfreesboro. Considering all the circumstances, the immense disparity of the forces engaged, the length of time he held out, the destruction of the stockade and the wounding of the men in large proportion, this exploit illustrates, as well as any one could, an instance of the gallantry in action and soldier-like qualities, contemplated in the resolution of Congress awarding a Medal of Honor.

It was very important to hold the stockade and preserve the bridge, and the Captain knew and appreciated this. This bridge was on the only line of railroad, and carried supplies to the Army of the Cumberland in the front. He behaved with Spartan heroism and earned the recognition contemplated by the resolution of Congress.

Yours very respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN COBURN,
Late Col. 33rd Indiana Infy.,
Commanding Brigade.

A true copy.

In transmitting the decision of the Honorable Secretary of War to Captain Baldwin, Colonel Coburn quotes the following extracts from a communication received by him from the Secretary, to wit: "That it was no more than your duty;" further, Colonel Coburn says; "I returned his letter with a remark endorsed," "That you had almost crossed the line of rashness and that the law did not require a fool-hardy risk or waste of human life against an overwhelming force present, visible and threatening." "I thought that was your best ground for a Medal." "But be that as it

may, you have a handsome reward."—"Doctors will disagree."

Lieutenant Baldwin spent the winter of 1863-64 at McMinnville, Tennessee. On January 23, 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy, and in April of that year proceeded with his regiment to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, of Sherman's army, participating in the great campaign under Sherman from Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C. During that period he participated in many of the hotly contested engagements of the campaign and was awarded "The Congressional Medal of Honor" for distinguished bravery in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; citation: "leading his company in a counter-charge under a galling fire, ahead of his own men, and singly entered the enemy's line capturing and bringing back two commissioned officers, fully armed, besides a guidon of a Georgia regiment. This while serving as captain of the 19th Michigan Infantry." At the close of the war, with his command, he proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, where he was discharged as captain, June 10, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but owing to the depleted condition of the regiment was not mustered.

Mr. Baldwin was commissioned, February 23, 1866, as a second lieutenant of the 19th United States Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant, February 23, 1866. He was transferred to the 5th Infantry, May 19, 1869, was stationed at Fort Hayes, acting as quartermaster and commissary, hence to Fort Larned in the same capacity, until December, 1872. He was then on recruiting service at Detroit, Michigan, and Newport, Kentucky, until June, 1874, when he was at his own request relieved to join the Indian

Territory expedition at Fort Dodge, Kansas, under command of General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel 5th Infantry. As chief of scouts he was on duty during the campaign against confederated bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and Southern Comanches, and went through all of the experiences of Indian warfare, participating in various engagements with the red men. He was brevetted captain "for gallant service in actions against Indians on the Salt Fork of Red River, Texas, August 30, 1874, and on McClellan's Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874," in attacking the Indians with two companies, D, 6th Cavalry, and D, 5th Infantry, forcing them from their strong position and pursuing them until they were utterly routed; while first lieutenant of 5th Infantry, Lieutenant Baldwin was awarded "The Congressional Medal of Honor" under the following citation: "Baldwin, Frank D., 1st Lieutenant 5th Infantry—for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians near McClellan's Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874." The citation continues: "Rescued, with two companions, two white girls, by a voluntary attack upon Indians whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives." After the successful termination of Indian warfare, resulting in the utter defeat and surrender of all the hostile Indians in that region, Captain Baldwin commanded the escort to Lieutenant E. Ruffner of the Engineer Corps, during the summer of 1875, and in September of that year returned to Fort Leavenworth. He was next with General Nelson A. Miles during his successful settling of threatened troubles with a band of Apache Indians in New Mexico, July, 1876, under command of General Miles as acting adjutant of six companies of the 5th Infantry; went to Montana where he participated in operations against

Sitting Bull and confederated hands, under General Terry, until he left the field, when the District of the Yellowstone was organized, with General Miles in command. Captain Baldwin participated in various engagements during the Indian campaign in that region from 1876 to 1880, resulting in the capture or surrender of the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, and the Nez Perces and Bannock. He was brevetted major "for gallant and successful attack on Sitting Bull's camp of Indians on Red Water River, Montana, December 18, 1876, and conspicuous gallantry in action against the Indians at Wolf Mountain, Montana, January 8, 1877." He was promoted captain, March 20, 1879, and from 1881 until November, 1885, was judge advocate of the Department of the Columbia. In 1884 was consummated a successful and satisfactory settlement of the then seriously threatened disturbances with the Indians of the Moses and Colville reservations in Washington territory. He was with his regiment from the winter of 1885 until November, 1890, when he was ordered to the scene of hostilities near Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where as acting inspector-general of the Division of the Missouri he served until the Indians surrendered in January, 1891. He next became inspector of small arms practice of the department in Chicago, where he continued until 1894, when he was ordered to duty as Indian agent at Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he remained until May, 1898, when relieved at his own request. On April 26, 1898, he was promoted to major. He was appointed inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, May 9, 1898, serving at Chickamauga Park as inspector-general of the 3rd Army Corps and afterwards of the separate army there; at Lexington as inspector-general of the 1st Army Corps; and in Cuba as inspector-general of the Department of Mantanzas. In 1899 he was assigned to duty as acting in-

specter-general of the departments of the Colorado and Missouri, where he remained until December, when he was relieved at his own request to join his regiment in the Philippines. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 4th Infantry, December 18, 1899. His services in the Philippines was of an important character and resulted in the surrender of Lieutenant General Trias, "next to Aguinaldo the most important and influential leader in the islands." The feat brought commendation and congratulation from the highest military leaders. MacArthur summed up the situation as follows in his official report:

Manila, 16 March, 1901.

Adjutant General,
Washington.

Mariano Trias, only lieutenant general, insurgent army, surrendered March 15th, San Francisco, de Malabon, with nine officers, 199 well armed men. Trias immediately took oath of allegiance, presence several natives. Most auspicious event; indicated final state armed insurrection. Prestige Trias Southern Luzon equal to Aguinaldo. Gen. Bates and Col. Frank D. Baldwin entitled to great credit for persistent work bringing this about.

(Signed) MACARTHUR.

Manila, March 16, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Baldwin, 4th Infantry,
S. F. de Malabon.

I want to heartily congratulate you on the surrender of Lieutenant General Trias, I think this is a matter of great importance and its results, I hope, will be far reaching. This success is due to your intelligent, energetic and tireless work in which you have been so thoroughly supported by your excellent regiment.

Please express to the officers and men of the 4th Infantry my thanks and congratulations.

(Signed) J. C. BATES.
Brig. Gen. Comdg.

On July 26, 1901, he was promoted colonel 27th Infantry, and joined his regiment in San Francisco, California, returning to the islands on the same transport which landed him in the states a few days before; was sent to Mindanao Island with

his regiment for duty. In connection with the brilliant campaign of 1902 against the Moros on Mindanao, P. I., we quote from the annual report of the lieutenant-general commanding the army.

During the past year there have been no serious engagements except that of the troops under General Frank D. Baldwin in Mindanao, P. I., with the Moros. For the number of men engaged, this was a very spirited and desperate engagement. Our forces were commanded by one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the army, whose record has always been of the highest order, and his achievement, together with that of his troops, in this engagement, made another chapter of fortitude, tenacity and heroic sacrifice in the history of American Arms.

In the report of the Secretary of War appears the following:

The Moros of the Sulu archipelago and Palawan, and those living upon, or in the immediate communication with, the sea coast of Mindanao, have been as a rule friendly and well behaved. Some of the Malano Moros who inhabit the borders of Lake Lanao, in the interior of Mindanao, resented attempts made by Americans to examine the interior of the country, and in the spring of this year entered upon a regular system of attacking our men when found alone or in small parties, and stealing our horses and mules. Several of our men were murdered, and in April a demand was made for the return of the property and the surrender of the murderers. This demand was met by determined defiance and after long continued and repeated efforts to secure redress and a discontinuance of the practice by peaceable means, an expedition was organized under Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Frank D. Baldwin, which on the 2nd and 3rd of May attacked and captured the strongholds of the sultan of Bayang and the datto of Binidian on Lake Lanao, with a loss of seven killed and forty-four wounded. A part of the Twenty-seventh Infantry and the Twenty-fifth Mountain Battery were engaged. It was a brilliant affair, and the conduct of officers and men merited the high praise conveyed in the following dispatch from the President:

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1902.

Chaffee, Manila.

Accept for the army under your command, and express to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin

especially, my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have again carried our flag to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever reverence the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the survivors, who have themselves been faithful unto death for their country's sake.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On being relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, on account of illness, General Baldwin was assigned to duty as commanding general of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, where he arrived April 1, 1903, retaining that command until ordered to the command of the Southwest Division. General Baldwin was retired from active service, June 26, 1906, by operation of law, at which time he was in command of the Southwest Military Division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

In every branch of the service in which General Baldwin has been engaged he has received the highest commendation and indorsement of his superiors. His promotions have come as the merited reward of loyalty, ability and thorough knowledge of military science. On March 4, 1915, Frank Dwight Baldwin was appointed major-general, United States Army, and placed upon the retired list of act of Congress, approved that date. This promotion and retirement with increase of rank was the nation's tribute to a hero of the Civil War, the Indian War, the Spanish-American War, and the Philippine insurrection, a military record of bravery and successes which has few parallels. On April 1, 1917, the State of Colorado, his adopted State, called him out of his retirement, when he was appointed and commissioned the adjutant-general of the State by Governor Julius C. Gunter, and was on duty in one of the most critical periods of American history, serving until April 21, 1919. This was his State's tribute to his military knowledge and skill and to the active and alert mind which seems to

set age at defiance. The following letter is a tribute from Governor Gunter to General Baldwin in recognition of his services as adjutant-general:

The State of Colorado,
Executive Chamber,
Denver, January 14, 1919.

Major-General Frank D. Baldwin,
Adjutant General of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear General Baldwin:—Before the close of my term as Governor of the State of Colorado, I desire to convey to you my great appreciation of your high services as Adjutant General of the State.

Without suggestion or solicitation from you, I did myself the honor of naming you as Adjutant General of Colorado. While the declaration of war had not yet been made, I was confident that before my term as Governor should be far advanced we would be at war with Germany and her allies. I realized that one experienced, and who commanded confidence at Washington should be selected as the Adjutant General of the State. I knew that troops in the thousands would in all reasonable probability be organized, drilled, uniformed and prepared for National service; I knew that you would be fully equal to all these grave responsibilities.

In no respect did I over-estimate the great service you would be to the State, its Governor and the Nation. Our troops were called among the first in the Nation; they were promptly mobilized at Camp Baldwin in Denver, and at Camp Gunter near Pueblo; they were drilled, uniformed and delivered to the Nation in superb condition. The splendid record they have made is evidence of your devotion and efficiency in the management. In the name of your State, I thank you.

My conferences with you were more than daily; I always found you considerate and patient in the many difficult and intricate matters we were called upon to determine.

Your life before commanding as Adjutant General of our State, was of distinguished service in the armies of the Nation, yet notwithstanding your many years of honor and of service as a soldier of the Nation, I do not believe that you at any time gave more than, in the fullness of your years and experience, you have given to the State of Colorado in the last two years in the mobilizing and equipping of our troops, and in bringing to

their aid your own conceptions of the life of a soldier.

My most earnest good wishes go with you.

With kind regards and great respect,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JULIUS C. GUNTER.

General Baldwin's first glimpse of Colorado occurred during the latter part of June, 1867, when in command of the escort to Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, which had left Fort Harker, Kansas, the early part of the month. General Baldwin's command camped in the cottonwood grove, where now is located the Country Club of Denver, and while resting there the beauty of the Colorado country so impressed him that he then made the decision to make this his home state in later years.

General Baldwin became a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons, at Constantine, Michigan, in 1863, and in 1892 was made a member of Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was admitted to the National Geographic Society at Washington, D. C., in 1916; in 1897 he was made a member of the Order of Indian Wars, joining the National Commandery at Washington; was made a member of the Army and Navy Club at Washington in 1913, and at various other places in the country has received distinguished honors of similar character. He was made an honorary life member of the Denver Club in 1903, of the Commercial Club of Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the same year, and of the Yavapai Club of Prescott, Arizona, in 1903, in which year he also became a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Colorado Commandery. He is likewise an honorary member of Camp General Henry W. Lawton, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, with which he has thus been identified since January 12, 1905. The military records and reports of the country continuously bear testimony to his splendid ser-

vice from the time of his enlistment as a second lieutenant in the Michigan Horse Guards to the World War, in which he bore his part in defending the interests and honor of the Nation as adjutant-general of the State of Colorado.

STONE, Lucy,

Reformer, Pioneer Woman Suffragist.

Lucy Stone, an early advocate of "woman's rights," enjoyed a unique distinction among her fellows for her protest against a wife allowing her name to be merged in that of her husband, as involving abandonment of her individuality, and acknowledgment of her legal subjection to him. In 1855, when she was thirty-seven years of age, she was married to a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio—Henry B. Blackwell. They were in agreement upon the point mentioned (as they also were upon all reform questions of the day), and he cordially agreed that she should retain her maiden name, Lucy Stone, which she did throughout her life. An incident of their wedding was their difficulty in finding a clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony, who would omit the word "obey" from the bride's pledge in the ceremony. However, such an accommodating minister was finally found, and the time-honored (but to them abhorrent) word was omitted.

Lucy Stone was born August 13, 1818, at West Brookfield, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Francis Stone, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and a captain under Washington in Shays' Rebellion. She was one of a family of nine children. Her father, a well-to-do-farmer, cheerfully contributed to collegiate education for his sons, but declined to listen to Lucy's importunities for similar advantages, holding that the higher education was not suitable for a woman. She was determined, however, and by teaching school was able to travel to

Oberlin (Ohio) College, the only college in the country which would then admit women. She paid her way through the institution partly by teaching the lower classes, and partly by doing housework in the girls' boarding hall, at three cents an hour. She had advanced ideas from the outset, and determined upon learning to read the Bible in the original Greek and Hebrew, for the purpose of ascertaining if certain passages used in setting forth woman as inferior to man in social relations had been correctly translated. Appointed to prepare an essay, which was to be read publicly by a teacher, as was then the practice, she protested, insisting that she be permitted to read it herself. This being denied her, she refused to write it. She was graduated at the age of twenty-five, and immediately sought opportunities to give voice to her ideas concerning what she conceived to be the rights and mission of her sex. Her first address in advocacy of woman's rights was from the pulpit of a church in Gardner, Massachusetts, where her brother was pastor. Before the end of the year she was engaged as a regular lecturer by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but her zeal for woman's rights frequently led her away from the abolition question to heated advocacy of freeing women from their thralls. As she expressed it from the platform more than once, "I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." For years she made her own lecture appointments and arrangements, did her own bill-posting, and took up the money collections at the lecture room door or by passing through the audience. She suffered many indignities, but never allowed herself to be driven from the platform. Once, in a church in Connecticut, water was played upon her from a hose through a window broken for the purpose. Again, at an open-air meeting at Cape Cod, a mob drove from the stand all but Miss Stone and another

speaker, Stephen Foster. The coat of the latter was ruined in the melee; Miss Stone restored order, and took up a collection to repay the damage.

Miss Stone headed the call for the first national woman's rights convention, at Worcester, Massachusetts. She afterward made frequent journeys, lecturing in behalf of her cause, going as far as Missouri, the farthest west then reachable or having sufficient population for the establishment of towns. In 1853 she opened discussion of her topic in Kentucky, delivering three addresses in Louisville, and later the same year spoke before a woman suffrage convention in Cleveland, Ohio. She married Mr. Blackwell about this time, and subsequently, in New Jersey, her property being sold because of nonpayment of taxes, she, with a babe in her arms, wrote a protest against "taxation without representation." In 1869 she was among the organizers of the American Woman Suffrage Association, her principal associates being William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and others almost as notable. In 1870 she became associate editor of the "Woman's Journal," published in Boston; two years later she had chief editorial charge, with her husband and their daughter as assistants. She took active part in various suffrage campaigns in States where suffrage was submitted to legislative bodies or to the people—in Kansas in 1867; in Vermont in 1870; in Michigan in 1874; in Colorado in 1877; and in Nebraska in 1882. She was for one year president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and from its organization until the end of her life was chairman of its executive committee. She was an active member of the Woman's National Loyal League, which did noble work for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors during the War for the Union. She died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 18, 1893.

MEAD, John Abner,**Ex-Governor of Vermont.**

John Abner Mead, one of the governors of Vermont, the son of Roswell R. and Lydia (Gorham) Mead, was born in Fair Haven, Vermont, April 20, 1841. The founder of the American branch of the Mead family came from England about 1642.

James Mead, the great-grandfather of John Abner Mead, and a native of Greenwich, Connecticut, was the first white man to settle in Rutland, Vermont, coming there in 1763. He purchased seven thousand acres of land, about one-fourth of the entire township, and on the same day sold twenty-five hundred acres of this tract. He built a log house near the bank of the Timmouthe river, about half a mile west of Center Rutland, this being the first house erected in the township. He returned to Connecticut for his family, coming back to Rutland the following spring with his wife, eleven children, and a son-in-law. The log house did not prove suitable for occupancy and the Mead family was permitted to take shelter in the wigwam of a friendly Indian. James Mead was moderator of the first town meeting, was the first selectman of Rutland, the first town representative to the first Legislature, organized the first Congregational church in this region, and was the father of the first white child born in this valley. James Mead was a member of the convention which took the first step toward making Vermont an independent State, served as colonel in the Vermont militia, and was one of the most active of the early Vermont patriots.

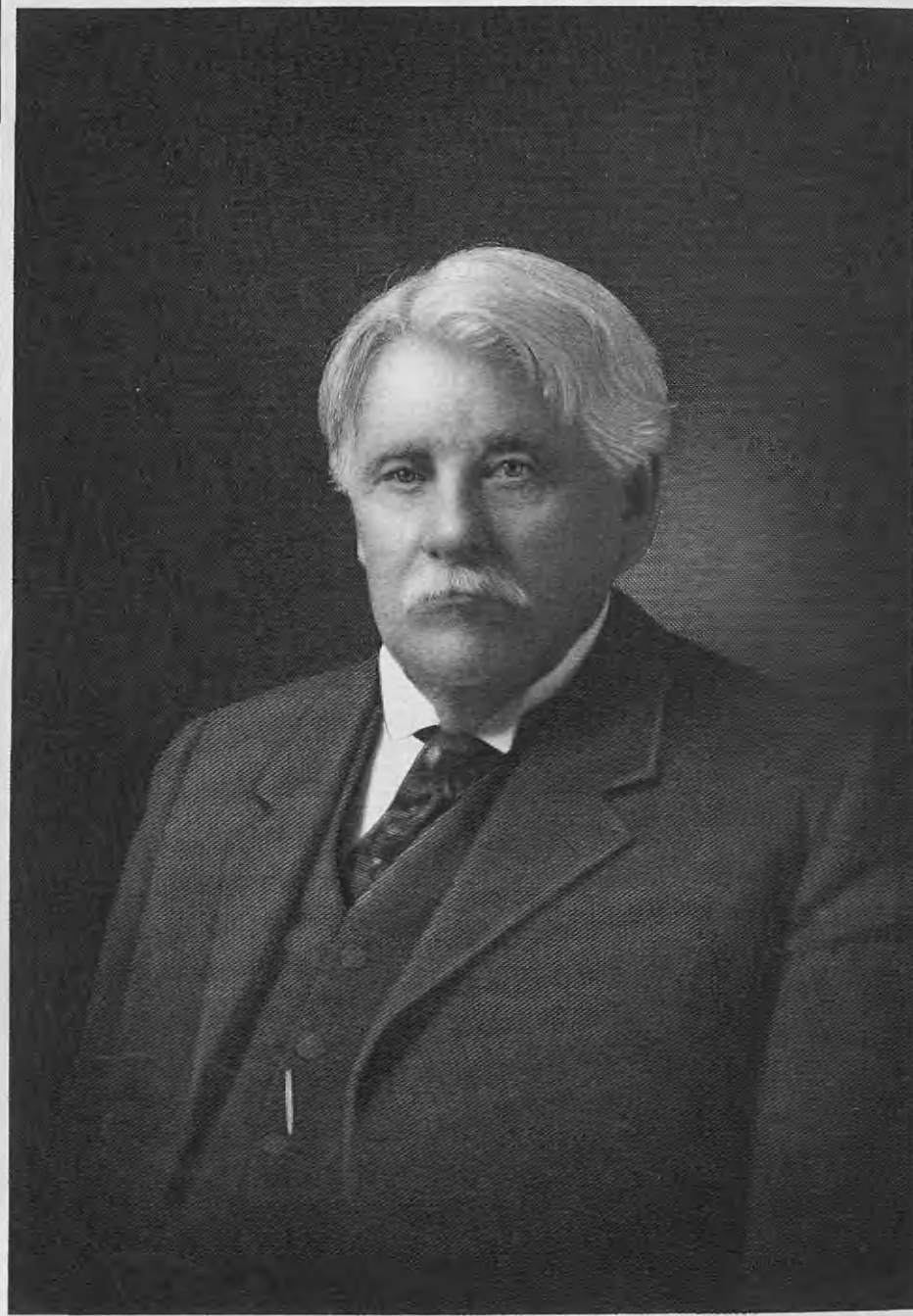
On his mother's side Governor Mead traces his ancestry back to four members of the original Mayflower colony. One of these was John Howland, known as the "beloved pilgrim of Plymouth," and the last survivor of the band which came over on the "Mayflower" in 1620.

John A. Mead attended the common schools at West Rutland, and prepared for college at Franklin Academy in Malone, New York, working for his board a part of this time, and later earning enough by teaching to pay his expenses. In 1860 he entered Middlebury College. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers. The regiment participated in several skirmishes, was held in reserve at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg formed a part of the corps of General Reynolds. Late in July, 1863, the regiment was mustered out, and John A. Mead returned to college and by diligent effort was able to graduate with his class in 1864. After studying for two years in the medical school at Castleton, Vermont, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and was graduated in 1868. After two years' service as house physician in the Kings County Hospital he returned to Rutland, where he engaged in the practice of his profession which soon became one of the largest in the State. At one time he was offered a chair in the medical department of the University of Vermont.

In 1888 he relinquished the practice of medicine in order to attend to his large business interests. In that year he reorganized the Howe Scale Company, of which he became president, and as a result of his wise and sagacious management this became one of the largest of Vermont's industries, and the second largest concern in this country manufacturing scales. He was one of the organizers of the State Trust Company, later becoming its president. He was a director and cashier of the National Bank of Rutland, vice-president and director of the Baxter National Bank, director of the Clement National Bank, treasurer and director of the Addison Railroad, treasurer of the Rutland Railroad, president of the New England Fire Insurance Company, and pres-



John A. Mirad



A. B. Chandler

ident of the John A. Mead Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Mead was always a Republican in politics. He was influential in securing a city charter for Rutland, and was chosen the first mayor. In 1892 he was elected as one of the senators from Rutland county. He represented the city of Rutland in the Legislature of 1906, was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1908, and was elected governor of Vermont in 1910. In 1912 he was a delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention held at Chicago. He was appointed a commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition by Governor Fuller in 1893, and in 1895 Governor Woodbury appointed him a commissioner to the Mexican National Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts. He was one of the leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general on the staff of Governor Redfield Proctor, and was a member of the staff of General Russell Alger and General Wheellock G. Veesey when those officers held the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. For years he was an active member of the First Congregational Church at Rutland, and a prominent member of that denomination.

On October 30, 1872, Dr. Mead married Mary M. Sherman, daughter of Hon. William M. and Mary (Bliss) Sherman. Mrs. Mead is a descendant of families prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary period, and she has been active in the work of various women's patriotic societies. Governor and Mrs. Mead had one daughter, Mary Sherman, who is the wife of Carl B. Hinsman, of Rutland.

Governor Mead, who was one of Vermont's most successful business men, was generous in his gifts to institutions and organizations engaged in promoting the general welfare. Among these gifts are a Community House at Rutland, and a beauti-

ful marble chapel to Middlebury College. He died January 12, 1920.

CHANDLER, Albert Brown,

Late President of Western Union.

Since boyhood, when he learned telegraphy in the local telegraph office at West Randolph, Vermont, until his retirement in December, 1911, Albert B. Chandler was connected with the Western Union, its allied and its competing companies, his official service reaching from office operator to president. Appointed receiver of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company by the Supreme Court in 1885, he brought about by his skill and able management the re-organization of that company and became its president and manager. In addition to this service rendered one of the two great telegraph companies of the United States, he with officials of the Western Union effected in 1887 an arrangement by which destructive competition was done away with. He had an active, leading part in the development of the telegraph lines of the country, and his name will go down in history as one of the constructive agents to whom modern progress is due.

Mr. Chandler traces descent from William Chandler, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, with his wife and four children. According to Roxbury history "the Roxbury people were the best that came from England to this country at that period," and it is also said that "no people can boast of more honorable descent than those of Massachusetts." The Roxbury records said of William Chandler: "He lived a very religious and goodly life among us, and fell into a consumption to which he had a long time been inclined; he lay near a year sick, in all which time his faith, patience, godliness, and contentation was so shown that Christ was much glorified in him; he was a very thankful man and much

magnified God's goodness; he died in the year 1641." Descent is also traced in this branch of the Chandler family from Governor John Winthrop through his daughter Mary.

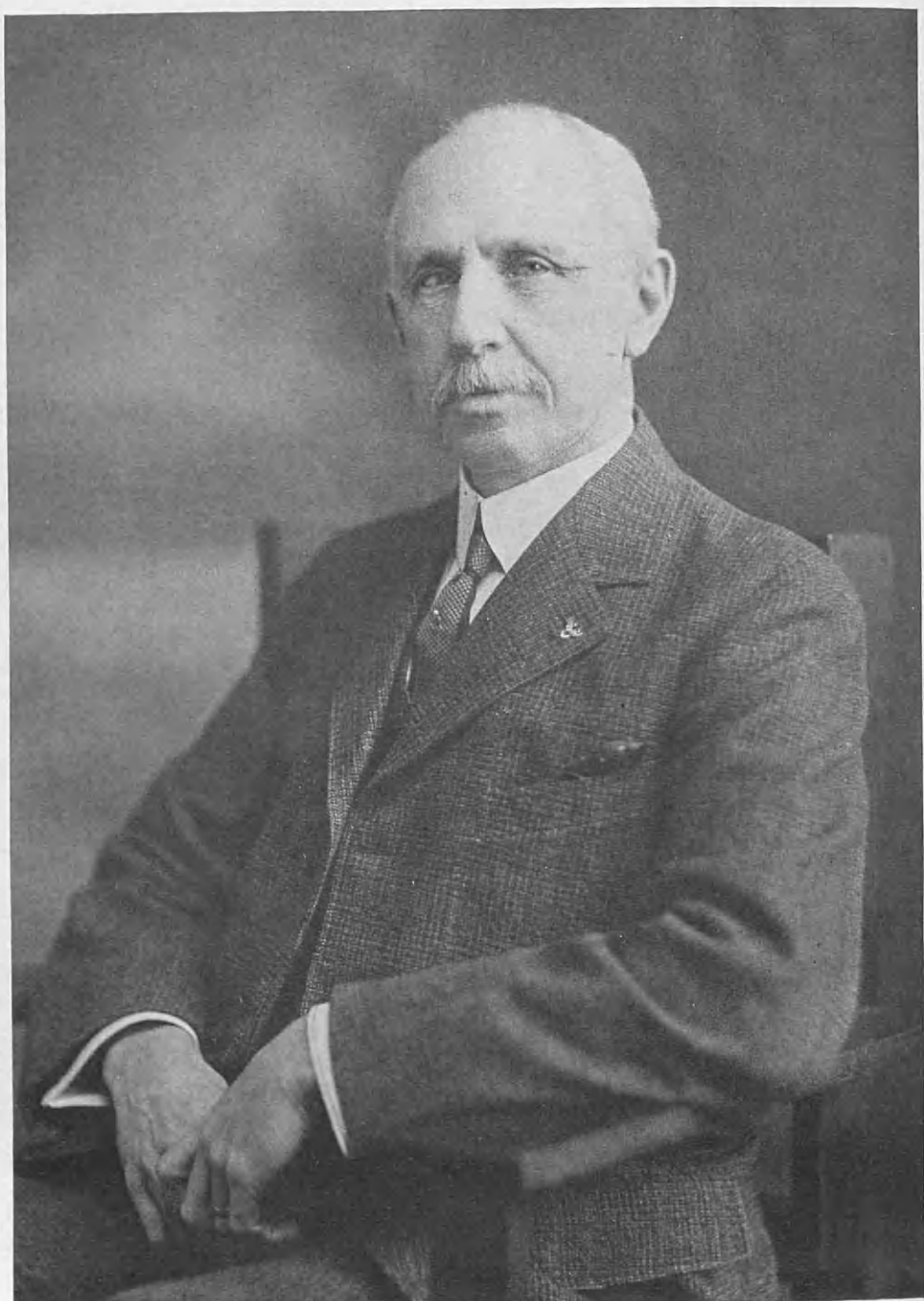
Albert Brown Chandler, son of William Brown and Electa (Owen) Chandler, was born in West Randolph, Vermont, August 20, 1840. While attending school in West Randolph he spent his vacation periods in learning the typesetter's art and telegraphy. He was employed as compositor and operator during youth, but he devoted himself especially to telegraphy, and before he was of legal age he was holding important positions. In October, 1858, through the influence of his brother, William W. Chandler, he was appointed manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Bellaire, Ohio, and then for three months in 1859 was in the office of the superintendent of the Cleveland Pittsburgh Railroad at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; then was appointed agent for the same road at Manchester, Pennsylvania, opposite Pittsburgh, holding this until June, 1863, when he was made cipher operator in the war department at Washington, D. C. In October of that year he was also made disbursing clerk to General Thomas T. Eckert, superintendent of Military Telegraph, Department of the Potomac, a post he filled until 1866. In the performance of his duties during that period of life, Mr. Chandler frequently visited the front military lines and became personally acquainted with many of the chief officials of the government, including President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

In 1866, prior to the general consolidation of the several telegraph interests of the country into one strong organization, Mr. Chandler was made chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the eastern division, and was also placed in charge of the transatlantic cable traffic which had just begun. On the appointment of George B.

Prescott as electrician, Mr. Chandler was, in addition to his other duties, appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the sixth district of the eastern division. He discharged the duties of these several positions until January, 1875, when he was appointed assistant general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, his appointment following the election of General Thomas T. Eckert to the office of president and general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific. A few months later he was appointed secretary, and the following year treasurer and vice-president, and in 1879 president of the Atlantic and Pacific, holding until the absorption of that company by the Western Union in 1882.

The competition of the postal Telegraph & Cable Company was severe and disastrous to all concerned, and in December, 1884, at the suggestion of John W. Mackay, Mr. Chandler's services were secured by the Postal as consultant, and when the company, in 1885, was thrown into the hands of a receiver, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of New York to act in that capacity. He skillfully unraveled the tangled affairs of the Postal and later, when it was restored to its owners in sound and healthy condition, he was elected president and general manager. In addition to the duties of that office, the general management of the newly formed United Lines Telegraph Company was assigned him. That company, with the lines of Bankers & Merchants Telegraph Company, acquired by purchase, later became a part of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

Mr. Chandler during this period of his life carried heavy burdens of corporate management. In addition to the foregoing he was a director and member of the executive committee of the Commercial Cable Company, also president of the Commercial Telegram Company. It was mainly through his efforts that the control of the



Geo. O. Stratton.

plant of the Commercial Telegram Company was sold to the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Chandler then becoming vice-president and general manager of the New York Quotation Company. He was also president of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company during its first three years of existence, president of The American District Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, and of the Quotation Company of Boston. Immediately after the Western Union Telegraph Company acquired possession of the telegraph system, built up by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in 1887, Mr. Chandler was invited to a conference with Western Union officials, a result of that conference being the discontinuance of the destructive methods of competition previously employed by the rival companies. President Chandler conceived the idea of the fine Postal Telegraph Company building at the corner of Broadway and Murray street, New York, and was chairman of the committee in charge of its erection. In December, 1911, he retired from active business life, but retains official connection with several corporations.

Mr. Chandler married (first) October 11, 1864, Marilla Eunice Stedman, of West Randolph, Vermont, and they are the parents of a daughter, Florence, who died in infancy, and two sons, Albert Eckert, and Willis Derwin. His wife, Marilla Eunice, died September 14, 1907. On December 13, 1910, he married (second) Mildred Vivian, of New York City. Mr. Chandler for many years occupied the home which he built at No. 389 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He is now living retired at his country home "Mari-Castle," at Randolph, Vermont.

STRATTON, George Oren,
Man of Large Affairs.

The record of George O. Stratton in the business world is one which he can review

with satisfaction. From office boy to president is the distance bridged since November 6, 1871, when he entered the service of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the lowest office position, and since April, 1907, he has graced the executive chair. Nor has his devotion to the interests of the Vermont Mutual been of so absorbing a nature that the duties of citizenship have been avoided, on the contrary, ever since youthful manhood he has been keenly interested in public affairs and from incorporated village to city, Montpelier has had the benefit of his public spirit and business ability in the highest offices.

Mr. Stratton is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Samuel Stratton, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who came as early as 1647. Samuel Stratton seems to have been a man of firm, decided character and opinions, for when the authorities executed Margaret Jones for witchcraft, he condemned their actions in such manly, outspoken words that he was brought before the court in 1648. He and his wife were fined five pounds each for reflecting upon the judgment of the court, and he refusing to admit that his statements were wrong had to pay an additional fine.

Samuel Stratton was born in England, in 1592, and is believed to have been a brother of John Stratton, "gentleman and merchant," who came to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1631, and a few years later settled at Charlestown. John Stratton was a son of John Stratton, of Shotley, England, whose wife was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Dearhaugh, of County Suffolk, England. Samuel Stratton died in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 18, 1672, mentioning in his will, sons John and Samuel. His first wife, Alice, died in 1657 or earlier, his second wife, Mrs. Margaret (Bowling-Parker) Stratton, surviving him until December 7, 1676. The line of descent from Samuel and

Alice Stratton to George Oren Stratton, of Montpelier, Vermont, is traced through a succession of Samuel Strattons, that name persisting in this branch through seven generations to Samuel (7) Stratton, grandfather of George O. Stratton. This is the line in detail: Samuel (1) Stratton and his wife, Alice Stratton; their son, Samuel (2) Stratton, of Concord, and his wife, Mary (Frye) Stratton; their son, Samuel (3) Stratton, of Concord, and his wife, Elizabeth (Fletcher) Stratton; their son, Samuel (4) Stratton, of Concord and Rutland, Massachusetts, and his wife, Sarah (Allen) Stratton; their son, Samuel (5) Stratton, of Rutland, and his wife, Mary (Eaton) Stratton; their son, Samuel (6) Stratton, of Rutland and Princeton, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Martha (Davis) Stratton; their son, Samuel (7) Stratton, of Rutland, Massachusetts, and his wife, Sally (Hubbard) Stratton; their son, Nathaniel Hapgood Stratton, of Rutland, Massachusetts, and Montpelier, Vermont, and his wife, Susan Hawes (Legge) Stratton; their son, George Oren Stratton.

Nathaniel Hapgood Stratton, of the eighth generation, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, February 12, 1818, died in Montpelier, Vermont, October 10, 1883. After completing his years of public school study, he served an apprenticeship of seven years learning the silver plating trade. He spent sixteen years, including this period of seven years, in the town of Greenwich, Massachusetts, working at his trade, then removed to Montpelier, Vermont, where in company with Joseph Fisher he established a silver plating business. From 1861 until 1864 he was with the Sixth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, its regularly appointed sutler, and later, until the close of the war, proprietor of a restaurant in Washington, D. C. After the war he traveled for a Boston hardware house for one year, then

opened a restaurant in Montpelier, Vermont, which he successfully conducted until his death. He was a man of kindly, generous nature, very popular and widely acquainted. He married, September 25, 1839, Susan Hawes Legge, born in Orange, Massachusetts, November 22, 1817, died October 10, 1906, daughter of Luther and Susan (Lane) Legge. They were the parents of three children: Emeline Susan, born July 26, 1840, married Henry Barnes, of Iowa; Isadore, born July 1, 1846, died aged four years; George Oren, of further mention.

George Oren Stratton was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, June 4, 1851, and since 1855 has resided in Montpelier, Vermont. He was taken to Montpelier by his parents when four years of age, and there he attended the public schools until becoming an express and telegraph office employee. After three years in that employ he became clerk in the post-office at Montpelier, going thence on November 6, 1871, to the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as junior clerk, the lowest office position. He rapidly established a favorable reputation, and promotions came to him steadily until after thirty-six years service in all intermediate positions he was elected president of the company, one of Vermont's strongest and best. Thirteen years have elapsed since his elevation to the highest executive office, and his management of the company affairs reflects his strong ability and wide experience in insurance affairs. His administration has been marked by progress in every department, and the wisdom of his election has been well proven.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Stratton has served Montpelier well under both village and city forms of government; bailiff and trustee of the incorporated village of Montpelier, and selectman of the town; member of the first Board of Alderman under the city charter; and Montpelier's sec-

and elected mayor. He represented Ward Five on the Board of School Commissioners for twelve years, and was secretary of the board for ten years. From 1907 until 1912 he was a member of the committee in charge of the building of the new City Hall. He represented Montpelier in the Vermont Legislature in 1904, rendering special service on committees on ways and means and insurance. In religious connection he is a Congregationalist, in fraternity affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and socially with the Apollo Club.

Mr. Stratton married, September 25, 1873, Marion Estella Baker, born at Hartland, Vermont, daughter of Jabez and Louisa (Gove) Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are the parents of three children: Arthur Nathaniel, a farmer of East Montpelier, Vermont; Bertha Louise, married Joseph Viau; William Bingham, with the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont.

FOOTE, Andrew Hull,

Famous Naval Officer.

Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, one of the finest naval figures of his country, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 12, 1806. He was eighth in descent from Nathaniel Foote, founder of the family in America, who came from England in 1630, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1635 to Wethersfield, Connecticut. Rev. John Foote, grandfather of Admiral Foote, was for fifty years pastor of the Congregational church in Cheshire, Connecticut. Samuel A. Foote, (father of the Admiral), was author of the famous "Foote's Resolutions," which led to the great debate between Webster and Hayne in the United States Senate, in which "the Olympian Jove" (as Webster was apostrophized by a literary and enthusiastic

friend), delivered the most impassioned and eloquent oration of all his wonderful career, its most stirring portion being his defence of the conduct of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War. For many years this portion was declaimed in every Northern school house on "exhibition days," and before audiences by professional elocutionists.

Andrew Hull Foote was brought up under strict religious principles, which were fully exemplified in his career as a man and officer. Receiving his early instruction in the schools of his native place, at the age of sixteen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but at the end of his first year there he was at his own request transferred to the navy, as a midshipman. His early voyages were in pursuit of pirates in the reefs of the Gulf of Mexico, followed by three years cruising in the Pacific, returning again to duty in the West Indies, and following it with return to the Pacific. He had been afloat eight years, when he was made lieutenant, and assigned to the Mediterranean squadron. Later he was with the East India squadron, and while at Honolulu, by informatory matter given to the public through the medium of published circulars, promoted a better understanding of the value of the labors of the American missionaries in that region. In 1841 he was placed in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, his special mission being the care and instruction of midshipmen, labors for which he was specially adapted, and out of his work in this institution grew the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Next assigned to command of the Boston Navy Yard, he was shortly afterward given command of the U. S. S. "Perry," off the coast of Africa, in defense of commerce and suppression of the slave trade. From 1852 to 1856 he was on shore duty, making his home in New Haven, and devoting his leisure time to lecturing on

temperance and kindred themes.* During the same period he wrote his work, "Africa and the American Flag," a work of great interest, and abounding in thrilling and pathetic incidents in connection with the chase of pirates and the capture of slave-ships. On April 5, 1856, having been made commander, he was assigned to the "Portsmouth," and ordered to the East India station. At Canton there were difficulties between the Chinese and English, and Commander Foote protected the lives and property of American residents, an incident of this service being the firing upon his own boat by the Chinese, whereupon he attacked and captured four barrier forts in the river, with a loss of forty men against a Chinese loss of four times that number. His act was of momentous importance; the Chinese were intimidated, and the affair led to the treaties negotiated by United States Ministers Reed and Burlingame. In 1858 Commander Foote was placed in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Here he conducted a regular system of religious instruction, extending it to the outlying neglected district, and was a promoter of prayer meetings on board the receiving ship at the yard. He was a devoted Christian, simple and modest in both personal behavior and teachings, with none of the arts of the revivalist or the self-assertion of a man with a special mission.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Foote (now captain) was sent to St. Louis, to superintend the construction of gunboats for the western flotilla—the first war vessels

in western waters, those which opened up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, making possible General Grant's campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi, and were the nucleus of the greater fleet that reduced Vicksburg and, to use the great Lincoln's phrase, allowed the Mississippi "to flow unvexed to the sea." This service was most exacting, and its successful discharge he always considered his greatest achievement. On February 6, 1862, Captain Foote attacked and captured the Confederate stronghold on the Tennessee river, Fort Henry, General Grant's army investing it on the land side. On the Sunday following, at Cairo, Illinois, Foote went to the Presbyterian church, where was assembled a large congregation. No minister appearing, after vainly endeavoring to persuade a deacon to conduct a service, Captain Foote entered the pulpit, read a passage of scripture, offered a prayer, and delivered a short discourse from the words, "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." While General Grant commanded the land attack upon Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, Captain Foote commanded the fleet in the bombardment, and was twice wounded. In April he directed the victorious naval attack on Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, but soon afterward was obliged to relinquish active service on account of his wounds. In June he was made chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. He received thanks testimonials from Congress and from various State legislatures, and the citizens of Brooklyn presented to him a magnificent sword. He was now relieved from Bureau duty and appointed to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, but died at the Astor House, New York City, June 26, while on his way to his new post of duty. His last words are said to have been: "I thank God for all His goodness to me."

*Before being placed in charge of the Hospital in Philadelphia, instructing midshipmen, he had begun his work in advocacy of the abolition of the "grog ration" in the Navy, and followed it consistently throughout his life. In this connection it may be remarked that the editor of this work and the writer of this narrative, in February of 1862, served on board a gunboat in Commodore Foote's western flotilla, while the spirit ration was still dispensed. It was abolished later the same year, largely through the instrumentality of Commodore Foote.—Editor.

A naval officer who was at his deathbed said to a relative of the dead man: "Your brother has literally worn himself out in the public service; he is as truly a victim of this war as if he had perished on the battlefield." He was buried at New Haven, Connecticut, and the event was one of national moment. It was said of him in a phrase which expressed the universal sense of the country: "A brave man, an accomplished officer, a noble patriot, and a sincere Christian, he rested from his labors and passed to that serene abode where the afflictions of this life become blessings to swell his joy and thanksgiving."

Admiral Foote married (first) in 1828, Caroline Flagg, of Cheshire, Connecticut; she died ten years later, and he married (second) in 1842, Caroline Augusta Street, of New Haven, Connecticut.

BATES, Mary Elizabeth,

Physician.

Two things stand out impressively in the life of Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bates, of Denver, Colorado—the amount of strenuous labor she has expended in service in many fields, and the richness of the reward she has gained. She blazed the way for women in medical practice, and the slights and indignities she endured while so doing have been repaid by the priceless privilege of drawing back her father from the gates of death to many years of usefulness, and by watching the professional success of those women who followed her in hospital work and those whom she taught. Dr. Bates has been prominently active in civic, social, and moral reforms in Colorado, and the results of the days she has spent in campaigning and canvassing for these causes have been seen upon the statute books of the State, and in the records of the enforcement of these statutes have been felt by parents in additional safeguards for children, by whole

communities in a heightened, moral tone. There have been no crusaders who have attained every goal of their desire, no generals who have not tasted defeat with victory, and so it has been with Dr. Bates. Not every cause she has championed has gained its end. Human nature and insidious foes do not allow perfect coöperation and harmony, however lofty the inspiring motive, and although compromises and failure have come, she has continued in her work with courage high and hope strong. In addition to this work, more fully outlined below, Dr. Bates has attended to the demands of a large practice, has kept in intimate touch with all medical advancement and discovery, and has contributed to the literature of her profession.

Dr. Bates was born in Manitou, Wisconsin, February 25, 1861, daughter of William Wallace and Marie (Cole) Bates. William Wallace Bates was born in Calais, Maine, February 15, 1828, and died November 26, 1911. At the time of Dr. Bates' birth her father was engaged in the building of the first clipper schooners that floated the Great Lakes, afterwards Commissioner of Navigation under President William Henry Harrison, and the foremost authority of his time upon the American merchant marine, the author of two noted works, "American Marine" and "American Navigation." William Wallace Bates recruited a company at the outbreak of the Civil War and went to the front as the captain of this company in the Nineteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Marie (Cole) Bates was born in Plainfield, Vermont, November 2, 1826, and died February 19, 1896. Mrs. Bates, as a young girl, earned her education by working in the woolen mills of Massachusetts, and was a graduate of the New York City Hydropathic Medical School. After her marriage she found large use for the professional knowledge she had so fairly won, and among the pioneers of

their section of Wisconsin was a constant source of aid and blessing. She cared for her family with the tenderest of mother love, and found time to bring help, comfort and cheer to a wide circle of her neighbors, who returned her love with lasting devotion. While a resident of New England she was among the founders of the suffrage movement in that locality.

Lindon Wallace Bates, brother of Dr. Bates, was born in Marshfield, Vermont, November 11, 1858. He is a scientist and engineer of eminence, developing by invention and construction "The Bates System of Hydraulics," which has been used in the improvement of the principal harbors of the world. Mr. Bates directed the building of dredges for the Mississippi river, earning the large bonus that had been offered for a successful solution of the problem obstructing navigation, and has also done work in the Volga river and the Hoogli river of India. Mr. Bates is also the inventor of "Colloidal Fuel," which offers relief from dependence upon coal. He was a business associate of Herbert C. Hoover, and was the head of the Belgian Relief Commission in the United States. His son, Lindon Wallace Bates, Jr., was a member of the New York State Assembly, had been a candidate for Congress, was the author of several books, and while engaged in the work of the Belgian Relief Commission was lost in the sinking of the "Lusitania." Lindell T. Bates, another son, is an international lawyer, also known as a financier. He was secretary of the Submarine Defense Association, and is the inventor of an Automatic Course Indicator.

Dr. Bates, after her graduation from the West Division High School in Chicago, Illinois, in 1877, determined upon the study of medicine. She made her choice at a time when general professional sentiment was strongly in favor of the exclusion of women from the medical field, and when every

possible obstacle was reared against them. She remained steadfastly at her work and was graduated from the Women's Medical College, which is now the Women's Medical School of the Northwestern University of Chicago, February 28, 1881, when she was but three days past twenty years of age. To conform with the law her diploma was post-dated, February 28, 1882. On March 31, 1881, she was a successful aspirant in a competitive examination for internship in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago, and on the following day entered upon the duties of that office as the first woman interne in the history of the institution. For a year and a half this was her position and, particularly during the first year of her internship, she struggled against organized opposition in the staff and management, against determination to force her resignation, and against malicious attempts to discredit her professionally. At times the weariness of the effort must have made the desirability of success a little doubtful, but she was advised by Dr. Charles T. Parks, the great anatomist and surgeon of Rush Medical College, to "stick" if that was her wish, and she held to her task, being graduated house surgeon, October 1, 1882. She had forced recognition from the sources of the fiercest enmity, and had gained important ground for her sex in the profession.

During the winter of 1882-83, Dr. Bates taught minor surgery and was demonstrator in anatomy in the Women's Medical College, and for the following year and a half studied in Heidelberg and Vienna in special preparation for the practice of surgery and obstetrics, qualifying also for a professorship in anatomy. During the years in which she occupied the chair of anatomy in the Women's Medical College, she took a special interest in qualifying students of the college for the examinations for internships in the Cook County Hospital. No woman had applied at the hospital since Dr. Bates

had completed her work there, and she used all of her influence and persuasive power to have Dr. Rachel Hickey Carr apply for admission. Dr. Carr passed the examination with a standing of 100% in anatomy, and became the second woman interne of the institution. Dr. Mary Jeannette Kearsley passed the examination with the same high standing the next year, and she was followed by Dr. Bertha E. Bush and Dr. Alice Piper, whose excellent marks in anatomy won them the interneship. Thus, through Dr. Bates personal sacrifice and devotion, the way for women was kept open, to the benefit of the profession, the blessing of humanity, and the honor of her *alma mater*.

Before this was accomplished Dr. Bates' health failed and she went West to California and Oregon for a change of scene and climate, whence she was recalled for professional service that gave her one of her greatest happinesses. In October, 1889, she went from an Oregon farm to Buffalo, New York, and found her father with severe intestinal trouble that would have proved fatal within a few days. The attending physician had misdiagnosed the case as cancer of the stomach, and under the care of his daughter Mr. Bates regained health and strength so rapidly that he was soon in his accustomed place and was spared for eighteen years, during which period he published the two books earlier mentioned. His death occurred in 1911.

In October, 1890, with health recruited, after an attack of la grippe, from nine months on a New Mexican cattle ranch, Dr. Bates established in medical practice in Denver, Colorado. Here began her career of public activity and her lifelong interest in political, social, and moral reform. With the professional tendencies inherited from her mother had come decided views on all questions affecting the relations of the sexes, and she at once entered the work of the Colorado Equal Suffrage

Association in the campaign which won women the ballot in 1893. Dr. Bates organized and was first vice-president of the first Women's Political Club of Colorado, and to aid in the work of this organization she organized the Colorado Women's Political Club Quartette and founded the "Woman Voter," a weekly periodical which was the organ of the club. This club had as its program the conservation of the balance of political power in a women's party for social and political uplift, but a presidential election followed before its organization was complete and it failed of its purpose. Dr. Bates then turned her attention to a number of movements centering in Denver, which organizations, having served the purpose for which they were created, are now unknown. She established, upon the authority of the county commissioners, the rights of women physicians to interneships in the Arapahoe County Hospital, where a number of very able women physicians have had exceptionally distinguished careers. Dr. Bates championed a strict enforcement of the laws governing the liquor sale and traffic, and through three sessions of the Legislature fought for the passage of the present "Age of Consent" law. She was the moving force behind the "White Slave" law now in effect in Colorado, unexcelled in state statutes dealing with this subject in the United States, and in 1909 was instrumental in securing the passage of a law for the examination and care of public school children. Appointed by the county judge, whom she had never met, as chairman of the Denver Board of County Visitors, she served as the able head of that board until its disruption through political machinations and entanglements.

Tireless as Dr. Bates has been in the advocacy of those measures she believes right, she is no less energetic in her opposition to attempted legislation of vicious or undesirable character. In the nineteenth General

Assembly, under the title of the "Adult Probation" bill, sinister and lawless interests secured the passage of a bill that would have exposed the law-abiding public almost without defence to the mercies of the criminal class. This bill, described by judges of the highest legal tribunal of the State as "the most dangerous, vicious bill ever passed by a Legislature," was awaiting the signature of the governor to make it operative when Dr. Bates learned its true nature and possibilities and set in motion the influences that secured its exposure and veto by Governor Ammons. Five times within ten years Dr. Bates has been instrumental in leading degree in blocking the passage of this law. She also organized and was the secretary of the "Women's Protective League," whose object was to secure the legal protection of girl children. In the list of Dr. Bates' services to the people of her State four stand out pre-eminently. In the order of their respective importance they are: The enactment of the law requiring physical examination of school children; prevention of the passage of the adult probation law; enactment of the series of three laws preventing and punishing sex offenses against children and women; and exposure of the character and methods of the Juvenile Court. All of the laws referred to are conceded by competent authority to be fundamentally correct, practical and advanced. Some of them are said to be the best yet enacted of their kind.

Impressed with the value to the State of the "Baby Health Contest," as organized and conducted by Mrs. Mary Terrill Watts, of Iowa, Dr. Bates in the fall of 1913 convinced Mr. Fred P. Johnson, secretary of the National Western Stock Show, that a eugenic section of the show would be popular and of enormous educational value. This section was established and the organization of the Colorado Baby Health Contest Asso-

ciation followed, with Dr. Bates as chairman of the section and president of the Association. Colorado's first contest was held during the January Stock Show of 1914, with the "Iowa Score Card." Subsequently, while superintending baby health contests in Wichita, Salt Lake City, Fort Morgan, Longmont, and Denver, Dr. Bates arranged the Colorado Baby Health Score Card, which has since been widely used throughout the country. This is a simplified, accurate card for use by the judging physicians and the superintendent, making possible a fine grading and judgment.

Dr. Bates is as faithful a friend and champion of dumb animals as she is of her fellows. She is an active member of the Denver Dumb Friends' League, led in securing the erection of drinking fountains throughout the city with low troughs for the use of dogs, and caused a section to be written into the game laws requiring game wardens to feed starving deer, antelope, and elk in winter seasons when forage is scarce and they are unable to feed themselves. She is a charter member and active worker in the local branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief. Dr. Bates is a member of the Denver, Denver County, Colorado, and American Medical associations, and was the corresponding secretary of the Colorado Medical Women's War Service League, which sought the recognition of medical women, physicians or nurses, with rank and pay equal to men for the same or equivalent service.

This is, in outline, the life and work of Mary Elizabeth Bates, M. D., although many of its chapters are untold. Surely it justifies the introductory statement concerning its strenuousness and the worth of its rewards, for she has come to fill a place of distinction and honor in her chosen profession and in the public esteem.

GRAY, Horace,**Distinguished Jurist.**

During a long judicial career, Judge Horace Gray held a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and that of the United States, and in both capacities was recognized as a commanding figure. In the former position, he was called to pass upon intricate questions growing out of ancient grants, and in the latter upon questions having to do with National and State Rights,—the distinction between federal and local authority. He was a thorough lawyer; and in character, profound learning, robust vigor and imposing presence, he commanded the utmost respect, and was regarded as one of the most trustworthy guardians of the interests of justice. In his judicial utterances he expressed himself with great strength and firmness, and his dissenting opinions were few in number.

Judge Gray was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 24, 1828, and died in office, in the year 1902. He came of an excellent family. His grandfather, William Gray, was a man of strong character, the wealthiest Bostonian of his day, at one time owner of sixty square-rigged merchantmen on the high seas; he became a State Senator, and Lieutenant-Governor. Elizabeth Chipman, wife of William Gray, was a woman of noble attributes, devoting much of her time and bountifully of her means in the interests of the poor and disease-stricken. Their son, Francis Calley Gray, was one of the liberal benefactors of Harvard College, and one of its edifices is known by his name. He was a well equipped scholar and antiquarian, and gave to Harvard a collection of rare engravings and \$16,000 to provide for their care, and \$50,000 for the establishment of a museum of comparative zoology. Horace Gray, another son of William and Elizabeth (Chipman) Gray, was one of the most active and highly respected

citizens of Boston. He inaugurated or aided many of the public improvements of the city; was deeply interested in horticulture and floriculture, and is credited with being the originator of the beautiful public garden of the city; in 1840 he was the owner of the most extensive graperies in the country, abounding in foreign varieties which he acquired at cost of great enterprise and large amounts of money.

Judge Horace Gray, son of Horace Gray last named, began his education in the city schools of Boston, then entering Harvard College, from which he was graduated, receiving the bachelor of arts degree in his eighteenth year, and the master's in his twentieth. He meantime studied law, both at Harvard Law School and in the office of Judge Lowell, graduated bachelor of laws in the year in which he attained his majority, two years later being admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. From 1854 to 1861 he was reporter for the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and published sixteen volumes of its decisions. In 1857 he formed a law partnership with Judge Hoar, and the firm became known as one of the ablest and most industrious in the State. On August 24, 1864, Governor Andrew appointed Mr. Gray to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which position he held until September 3, 1873, when he was elevated to the chief justiceship to succeed Reuben A. Chapman, who died while making a tour of Switzerland. Judge Gray handed down many important decisions upon questions of the first magnitude, in relation to ancient grants and boundaries of towns, the effect of war conditions (the war for the Union having ended) upon contractual legislation, the liability of municipal corporations to private action, the constitutionality of confirmatory statutes, and the conflict of laws in certain cases.

On December 20, 1881, under appoint-

ment by President Arthur, Judge Gray was called from the State bench to the position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in succession to Justice Clifford, deceased. His seventeen years of experience on the supreme bench of his State had eminently fitted him for a membership in the highest tribunal in the land; and his appointment received the most favorable comment from all sections of the country. In his decisions he was regarded as a staunch defender of Marshallian doctrines in support of a broad exercise of federal authority. A notable instance was in a case establishing the constitutionality in times of peace of the legal-tender acts of the Civil War period, and of which it was said that the decision "placed the capstone upon the majestic column representing the national power, attaining a height to which the boldest architect of the constitution had never raised his eyes." Among Justice Gray's other notable deliverances were those on the powers of courts-martial; the exemption of property of the United States from taxation by a State; the distinction between capital and income; and the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over suits brought by a State.

Judge Gray was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1871, and by Brown University in 1882.

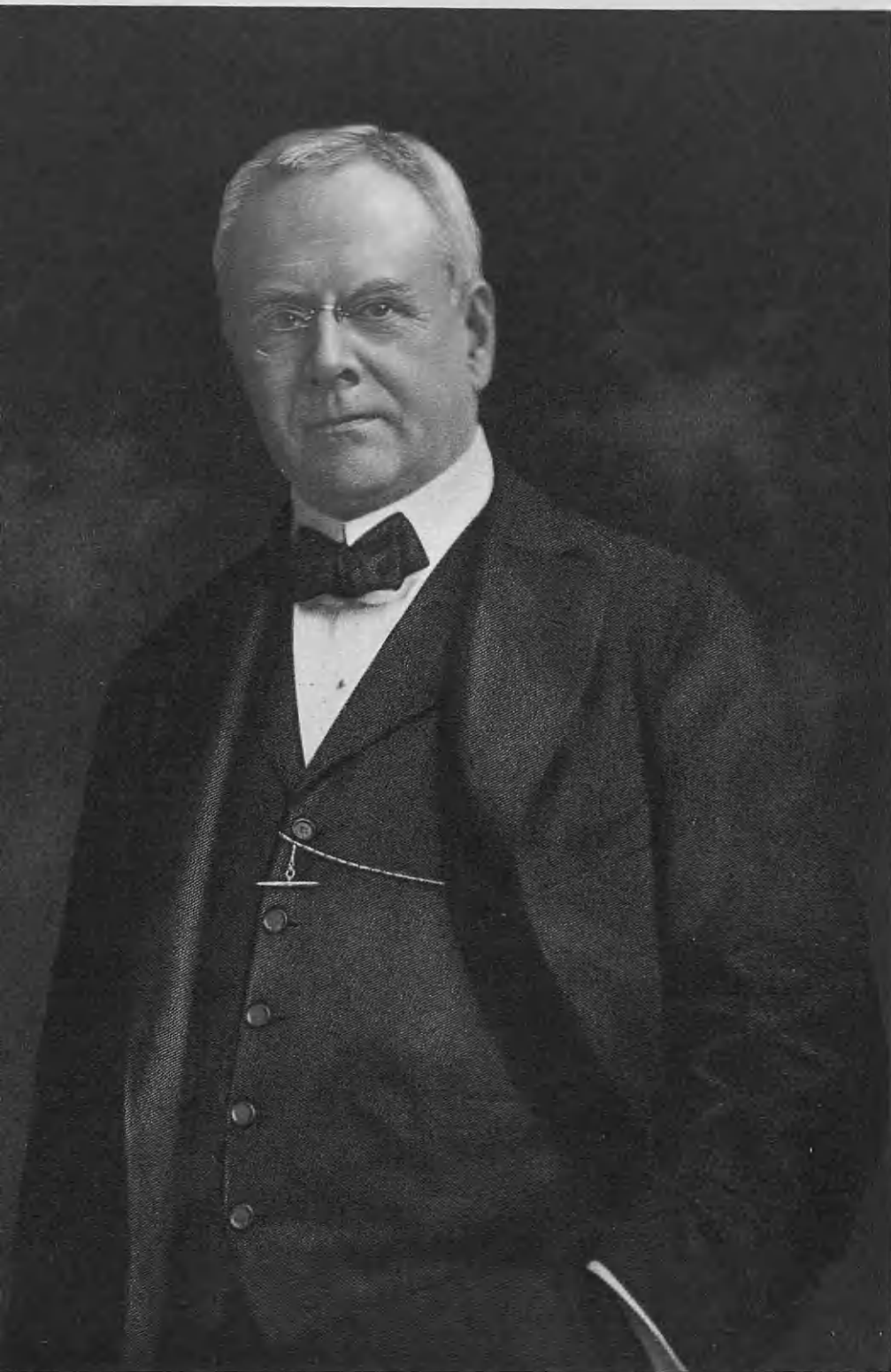
SHANE, Samuel Paisley,

Master in Transportation Affairs.

The great field of transportation offered Samuel Paisley Shane a sphere for the exercise of unusual executive and organizing powers, and from the lowest place in railroad employ he rose to prominent position among practical railroad executives. The

closing years of his active life were spent in an intimately allied line of business as president of the Great Lakes Towing Company, and here, as in railroading, he accomplished important results in the development of an efficient, smoothly coöperating organization, permeated with the influence of his leadership without the domination that removes initiative and individual sense of responsibility. This record is to outline and to preserve the story of his richly productive life, and will quote the written words of his colleagues in appreciation of his merit of character and strength of personality.

Samuel Paisley Shane was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1857, the son of John T. and Anna (Paisley) Shane. John T. Shane was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but he and his wife were long residents of Pittsburgh. When Samuel P. Shane was fourteen years of age his father met with an accident that resulted in partial paralysis, and that incapacitated him as far as active work was concerned. Samuel P., who had attended private and public schools, was obliged to discontinue his studies and to assist in the support of the family. The period of his youth was contemporaneous with the period of early and rapid development in railroading, the new lines tapping the resources of all sections of the country and offering a splendid field of opportunity to young men. He cast in his lot with these projects and in 1871 entered the railroad service as a messenger in the general freight office of the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For one year he remained in this capacity, spending the next four years as a clerk at the "over, short, and damage" desk. Another year was passed as voucher clerk in the division freight office, where he was promoted to the chief clerkship, and served two years. From 1880 to 1887 he was general agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, now the Erie Railroad, in Pittsburgh, this



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term of service the beginning of his long connection with the Erie road. His faithful service was marked by advancement through succeeding grades, in mastering the intricacies of each department, and in acquiring a comprehensive grasp of all railroading problems. From 1887 to 1896 he was general freight agent of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Division of the Erie Railroad, and was located at Cleveland. From 1896 to July 1, 1900, he was assistant general traffic manager of the Chicago and Erie Division of the same road, being located at that time in Chicago, Illinois. At the end of that time he located in New York City, and was promoted to the office of freight traffic manager, and in this post ranked among the leading traffic chiefs of the country, to whose work was indissolubly bound the commercial and industrial prosperity of the nation.

In 1909 he resigned from the Erie service, his resignation prompted by a desire to locate permanently in the city of Cleveland, to which he had become greatly attached during his residence, a circumstance which continuance in his responsible railroad office would have prohibited. He accepted an appointment as manager of the Gilchrist Transportation Company of Cleveland, and he later, with General George A. Garretson, was made receiver of the company, aiding in the administration of its affairs until all of its obligations were discharged.

In 1914 Mr. Shane was elected president of the Great Lakes Towing Company, and until his death he was its leading spirit. The World War, particularly the participation of the United States therein, brought great shipping problems to the Great Lakes, as it did throughout the world. Coöperating closely with the vessel interests of the lakes, Mr. Shane was privileged to bear a decisive part in the solution of the weighty problems thus presented, and performed well his part in this emergency. It was during his presi-

dency of the Great Lakes Towing Company that the company raised the steamer "Eastland" in the Chicago port, the vessel whose capsizing in 1915 assumed proportions of a national calamity. Another piece of work performed by the company which presented even greater difficulties was the salvage and raising of the "Western Star," sunk near the northern shore of Georgian Bay. This vessel lay in ninety feet of water, exposed to every change of weather, but it was finally brought to the surface and towed into port, a remarkable engineering feat, and one performed under the direction of Mr. Shane. The public read with astonishment, when the need of vessels for use between America and Europe was so pressing during the World War, of the cutting in two of lake vessels to enable them to pass through the locks of the Welland Canal, then to be re-joined and used on the high seas. In this manner many bottoms that could be spared from lake traffic were impressed into service in the Allied cause, and the Great Lakes Towing Company was active in all of this work that constituted such an important contribution to the frustration of the submarine menace.

Mr. Shane was a Republican in political sympathy, although the confining nature of his business connections kept him from public life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and as a younger man was superintendent of the Sunday school of his congregation. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association also claimed his hearty support, and he was a member of the Union, Athletic, and Yacht clubs of Cleveland, the Union League of Chicago, and the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh. His generous nature, which expressed itself in many kindly acts toward his friends and associates, found further outlet in liberal friendship for philanthropic and charitable undertakings, which he aided with discrimination and in modest manner. Despite the

outstanding brilliancy of his achievements in the solution of transportation problems, Mr. Shane was content to remain at his desk, seeking only the results and caring little for the credit of his labors. His membership in numerous business and social organizations meant little more than a name, for his home was his real love, and there with his wife and children he found his greatest joy.

Samuel Paisley Shane married, November 19, 1878, Ada, daughter of John Sloan and Jane (Cooper) Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Shane were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Anna Blossom, died in infancy. 2. Roberta Clare, who is the wife of Sidney Young Ball, and resides in Chicago, Illinois. 3. Jeannette Cooper, who died aged eighteen years. 4. Anna Paisley, who is the wife of Theodore Griffith Rockwell, and resides in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Maurice Valliant, who resides in Cleveland. Mr. Shane died September 24, 1918.

The Great Lakes Towing Company thus recorded the passing of its able and distinguished president, and with the reproduction of these words of regret and esteem this chronicle closes:

In the death on September twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, of our President, Samuel Paisley Shane, The Great Lakes Towing Company has suffered a loss which will be in many ways irreparable.

Mr. Shane became the executive head of this Company in 1914, at a time when the management of its affairs needed ability and tact of an unusual degree and kind. The conduct of the towing business, always difficult because of its close and often complicated relation to the commerce of the Great Lakes, had been rendered still more perplexing by the imposition of new and unusual restrictions, calling at once for careful interpretation and strict enforcement. Mr. Shane's long period of service in transportation, and especially in railroad management, had given him a most unusual training for such responsibilities.

This thorough preparation was fortunately combined with a painstaking habit of mind and

rare business judgment, and a firm, courteous integrity which brought to the Company precisely the kind of leadership it needed. His administration has assured to the Company the continued friendship and support of the vessel interests of the Great Lakes, of which it is the natural auxiliary, and has resulted in a measure of financial success which the Directors and Stockholders deeply appreciate.

But this memorial would fall far short of expressing the sense of loss felt by us, his associates, if it stopped with a mere appreciation of his business capacity and character. Excellent as were those attributes, which contributed so largely to the material success of his undertakings, yet it was the personal qualities of the man which helped most to give him a place in the world of business and in the hearts of those who knew him.

We, the Directors and Officers of The Great Lakes Towing Company, have had constant opportunity during the five or more years of our close association with him, to know and appraise his personal worth.

He was firm but kindly, prudent but generous, wise in judgment, yet always genial in manner. Above all, he was just and fair-minded. He could always see the other man's side of the question,—a great quality, not only in business but in friendship.

We who have worked with him, and have learned to know and value these and his many other qualities of mind and heart, offer this affectionate tribute to his memory.

The Secretary is directed to spread this memorial upon the records of this Company, and to send copies thereof suitably inscribed to the family of Mr. Shane as an expression of our profound grief and heartfelt sympathy.

SECRETARY.

JOHNSON, Col. Charles Fox,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

The active business career of Colonel Charles F. Johnson had reached a full half century, but the number of his years ere he was called to his reward was four score and ten. He was famous in his community, Louisville, Kentucky, both for his extreme age, and for the splendid record that he had compiled during the fulfillment of his years. His military title, colonel, was not one borne

by courtesy of his friends, but was won in actual service during the war between the States, 1861-65, in which he served continuously as senior aide-de-camp to General Simon B. Buckner. His business career was a long and honorable one, he having been an established cotton factor, prior to the war, and after its close until his retirement, when the years grew heavy, he was engaged in the same business in Louisville, Kentucky. He was a native son of Kentucky, born in Fayette county, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Flomony) Johnson, both of old Kentucky families. Colonel Johnson, uncle of Richard M. Johnson, is said to have been the man who killed the great Indian Chief Tecumseh, at the battle of Tippecanoe, and vice-president of the United States during President Monroe's administration. A cousin of Colonel Johnson, Tom L. Johnson, was prominent in the public life of Cleveland, Ohio, mayor of that city, and the founder of many reforms.

Charles Fox Johnson was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 6, 1829, and died in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, February 7, 1920. He was educated in Kentucky private schools, and in Transylvania University, locating in Louisville when his school years were over, and establishing in 1850 a cotton brokerage business. He continued in that line most successfully until the outbreak of the War between the States in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served valiantly until the end as an officer on the staff of General Simon B. Buckner. He was engaged in some of the most important battles of the war, and completed a record of gallantry and daring, most complimentary to his soldierly quality. At Fort Donelson he was taken prisoner, but was returned to his command in time to participate in the battle of Chickamauga.

At the close of the war, he returned to Louisville and again entered the cotton brok-

erage business, in which he had been engaged in Louisville from his first coming to the city in 1850 until his enlistment in 1861. He also embarked in other lines of activity, and as his business grew he opened and maintained branch offices in St. Louis and New Orleans. For several years prior to his retirement from business, he was president of the Indianapolis Steel Railway Company, and spent a portion of his time in the Indiana Capital, although Louisville was always his home.

In the civic life of his city, Colonel Johnson was long prominent. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, and in 1892 was made a director of the Mechanics National Building and Loan Association. While living in Fayette county, he was made a Mason, and in Louisville, for many years, he was senior warden of Christ Church Cathedral. He resigned that position several years before his death, feeling that his age prevented him from attending services as regularly as one holding the office should. Even after entering his ninetieth year, he was active and in possession of all his faculties, which he retained until within a few days of his death.

Colonel Johnson married, in 1856, Mary Lawrence Tyler, who died in June, 1898. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Powhatan Woolridge; four grandchildren: Powhatan Johnson Woolridge, Mrs. S. Mazyck O'Brien, Mrs. B. Segen O'Brien, and Charles F. Woolridge; and six great-grandchildren: Margaret Luke, Charles B. Woolridge, Mary C., S. Mazyck, Jr., Mary Lawrence, and Peter O'Brien.

LEE, Bradner Wells,

Lawyer, Public-Spirited Citizen.

Since 1879 Mr. Lee has been engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles, California, forty-one years having elapsed

since his original law firm, Brunson, Lee & Wells, opened offices in the Baker block, his partners, Judge Brunson and Colonel G. Wiley Wells, the last-named an uncle of Bradner W. Lee. There have been many changes in firm name and personnel during those years, Brunson, Lee & Wells being succeeded by Wells, VanDyke & Lee, and they in turn by Wells, Guthrie & Lee, Wells, Monroe & Lee, Wells & Lee, Wells, Works & Lee, Works & Lee, Works, Lee & Works, and finally, Bradner W. Lee. The original firm had offices in the Baker block, which was the scene of their activities for eighteen years; eight years were spent in the Heune building, then the H. W. Hellman building was selected, and there it is still seated, Mr. Lee being at the head of the large law business conducted in all State and Federal Courts of the Los Angeles district. The law library which he possesses was largely collected by Colonel G. Wiley Wells and is one of the largest private law libraries in the State of California. Mr. Lee, a veteran of the Mississippi and California bars, is a native son of New York State, but strong in his love for California, his adopted State and home during the greater part of his years (seventy).

Along paternal lines, Mr. Lee traces descent from Nathaniel Lee, born in Dublin, Ireland in 1695, and at the time of the Irish Rebellion, on the accession of George I, sided with the losing side and lost all his property. In 1725, while still unmarried, he came to New York, settling in Dutchess county, on the banks of the Hudson, near Fishkill. There he married Margaret De Long, and died at the great age of ninety-eight, leaving three sons: Thomas, Joshua, John; and four daughters: Margaret, Patience, Polly, and Sally. The ancestor and his wife were

buried in the cemetery at Dover, Dutchess county.

The head of the second generation, Thomas Lee, was born November 15, 1739, died at his residence in the town of Milo, near Penn Yan, now in Yates county, New York, then Ontario county, January 22, 1814. He was an ardent Revolutionary patriot, being, successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment, New York Continental Line, and from November 21, 1776, was captain of the Eighth Company, Fifth Battalion, Continental Line, and took part in many of the battles fought in New York along the Hudson. His name appears frequently in military records and his service continued until independence was gained. After the war, Captain Lee removed to Hudson in Columbia county, and in the spring of 1790 with his own large family and some friends, he journeyed to what was then Ontario county, settling in the town of Milo. He bought a tract of three hundred acres, erected a log cabin and a grist mill at the outlet of Crooked, now Kenka Lake. Later he built a large residence in the Colonial style, in which he resided until his death at the age of seventy-five. The mansion was rebuilt by his son, Dr. Joshua Lee, and it was long a prominent landmark. Captain Lee was one of the leaders among the early settlers of that section, and was the first supervisor of the town of Jerusalem.

Mr. Lee married, July 22, 1760, Watey Sherman, born December 9, 1743, and at Quakertown, near Fishkill, bought a farm upon which they began housekeeping. She was the gracious mistress of the mansion near Penn Yan, and there died October 14, 1833, aged ninety, surviving her husband nineteen years. They were buried in the cemetery at Penn Yan. They were the parents of five sons: 1. Thomas

(2), deceased; was a man of great force of character, a colonel of the War of 1812, held many town and county offices, was a member of the New York Assembly in 1816, but in 1822 moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. 2. W. Lee. 3. James, of whom further. 4. Joshua, was a distinguished physician and surgeon and very popular in Yates county; was a surgeon of the War of 1812, member of the New York Assembly 1816-17, 1833, member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, 1835-37, defeating his brother Thomas (2) Lee for that office. 5. Sherman, was a major in the War of 1812 and afterward was a colonel in the One Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Militia. The six daughters of Captain Thomas Lee all married and reared families that are well known in Yates county, New York.

James Lee, son of Captain Thomas Lee, was born January 15, 1780, and died in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York, in 1868. In 1805 he was commissioned an ensign in the New York militia, that commission, signed by Governor Morgan Lewis, now being in the possession of his grandson, Bradner W. Lee. Ensign James Lee married Sarah Smith, born in Groton, Connecticut, died in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York, January 11, 1858. Her father was one of a committee of three, sent out from Connecticut in 1787, who purchased land in large quantity near Penn Yan for the Society of Friends, Mr. Smith being one of the early settlers in that section. His son, Colonel Avery Smith, commanded the One Hundred and Third Regiment, New York troops, in the War of 1812, and served several times in the New York Legislature. Ensign James and Sarah (Smith) Lee were the parents of ten children, all of whom married and had large families:

Elizabeth A., David S., Mary, Avery Smith, Sarah Jane, David Richard, Susan Wagner, James Barker, Russell Joshua, Sophia P.

David Richard Lee, sixth child of Ensign James and Sarah (Smith) Lee, was born in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York, January 27, 1815, died in East Groveland, Livingston county, New York, March 11, 1886. He was a prosperous merchant and farmer of East Groveland where he settled in 1849. He married, June 14, 1849, Elizabeth Northum Wells, daughter of Isaac Tichenor and Charity (Kenyon) Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of four sons: Bradner Wells, of whom further; Franklin Scott, born February 2, 1852; Charles Bedell born November 7, 1854, died January 14, 1862; James Avery, born July 31, 1860.

Bradner Wells Lee, eldest son of David Richard and Elizabeth Northum (Wells) Lee, was born at the homestead in East Groveland, Livingston county, New York, May 4, 1850, and there spent the years of his minority, acquiring an education in public and private schools and in aiding his father in the operation of his farm and store. Upon arriving at legal age, in 1871, he went South to Holly Springs, Mississippi, the home of his maternal uncle, Colonel G. Wiley Wells. There he studied law under the preceptorship of Colonel Wells, who at that time was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, later a member of Congress from Mississippi, and still later United States Consul General to Shanghai, China. Mr. Lee was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1872, and until 1879 practiced in that State, holding the post of Assistant United States District Attorney. In 1879 he resigned his position and removed to the State of California, locating in the city of Los Angeles, which is yet his home (forty-one

years later). In Los Angeles his uncle and preceptor became his partner, and in connection with Judge Brunson they formed the olden time strong and successful law firm, Brunson, Lee & Wells, a firm well known in all the State and Federal Courts of the State.

Forty-one years of continuous practice has won for Bradner W. Lee the honors and emoluments of a profession which richly rewards her worthy, capable sons, and few have been the notable cases tried in Los Angeles courts in which he has not represented either plaintiffs or defendants and he has also appeared in some of the most prominent cases tried in the Supreme and State courts. He is a member of the various law associations of his City and State, and is now highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession. In 1906 Governor Pardee tendered Mr. Lee appointment to the Superior Court bench, when the act of 1905 increasing the number of Superior Court judges became operative, but the honor was declined. His friends have been disappointed by Mr. Lee's persistent refusal to accept political office or even judicial office, but he feels that he best fulfills the duties of good citizenship by serving in non-official capacity.

In politics Mr. Lee is a Republican and has long been considered one of the strong men of the party in California. Since 1896 he has been chairman of the County Republican Committee, and from 1902 to 1904 was a member of the executive committee of the State Republican Central Committee. He sat as a delegate to innumerable city, county and State conventions, and presided over the county convention of 1906. His public service other than political has been extensive and valuable. In 1898 he was elected trustee of the State Library at a joint session of the Senate and Assembly and was

reappointed by Governor Gage in 1902, and again by Governor Pardee in 1906. He is a charter member of a number of societies, among them the California Society of Colonial Wars, serving as its first historian and later as chancellor; the California Commandery of Foreign Wars, of which he was vice-commander; has been a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association since its organization and in 1920 was its president. He served the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce as a member of the law and harbor committees, and for several years was a director and treasurer of the California Society Sons of the Revolution. He is affiliated with Southern California Lodge, No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons; Signet Chapter, No. 57, Royal Arch Masons; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are: The Jonathan, of which he is a charter member, and the Union League. He is a member of Emanuel Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lee married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1883, Helena Farrar, born in Philadelphia, educated in Notre Dame and De Sales academies in Baltimore. Mrs. Lee traces descent from Jacob Farrar, who came from England to New England in 1640 and settled in Lancaster, Massachusetts. In England the Farrar descent is traced to the Norman Knight de Ferraris, who was attached to the court of William, Duke of Normandy, prior to the Conquest of England in 1066. His son, Henry De Ferraris, is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and from him the family of Farrar trace descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bradner W. Lee were the parents of three sons: Bradner Wells (2), born January 20, 1886; Kenyon Farrar, born February 28, 1888; Guilford Richard, born October 20, 1890, died August 5, 1891.

The Wells family is one of early Colonial times in New England and of great antiquity in England, springing from R. De Euille, a knight, whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey; Euille, meaning a spring, or water, was a Norman word; the family bearing the name is one of its varied forms, tracing to the year 794. In England the name dates from the Conquest, 1066, and it is interesting to learn that a descendant, Bishop Hugo de Welles, one of England's most important ecclesiastics, was chief among the barons who wrested the Magna Charta from King John in 1207, and is said to have written that great charter of English liberty. In New England, Mrs. Lee traces ancestry to Hugh Welles, (as the name was then spelled) who came from England in the ship "Glove," which sailed from Gravesend, August 6, 1635, accompanied by his brothers: Richard, Joseph, George, and William. Hugh Welles was one of the early men of Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1636 became a first settler of Wethersfield, being the first Welles there. He was an ensign of Colonial forces, and three of his descendants were soldiers in King Philip's War, one of them, Captain Thomas Welles, being in the "Falls" fight. Thomas Welles, first governor of Connecticut, was also a relative. From Hugh Welles, the American ancestor, the line is traced to Mrs. Elizabeth Northum (Wells) Lee through the founder's son Thomas; his son Noah; his son Jonathan; his son Jonathan (2), an officer of the Revolution (lieutenant-colonel); his son Colonel Daniel; his son Ira; his son Isaac Tichenor; and his daughter Elizabeth Northum Wells, wife of David Richard Lee. Mrs. Lee continued her residence at the homestead in East Groveland until her death.

ELTON, James Samuel,

Capitalist, Banker, Manufacturer.

The surname Elton had its origin in a place name, the identity of which has long been lost. It is of that large class of English surnames which are compounds of place names and the Old English tun (medieval English toun) which meant originally a fence or enclosure. The Scottish and Northern English use of the word for a farmhouse and its buildings, a farmstead, preserves this primitive meaning, and it is possible that Elton had its rise in a similar source. Scattered instances of the name appear in medieval rolls and registers, and as early as 1500 one family of the name was well known in Wiltshire, England. A branch of the family from Soley, in Chilton Folliatt, Wiltshire, settled in New Jersey. Among the early settlers of the town of Southold, Long Island, was an Elton, who was admitted a freeman in the Connecticut Colony in 1662. Genealogists incline to the belief that he was the father of John Elton, founder of the noted Connecticut family of the name, and was also related to the New Jersey branch of the Elton family. The Connecticut Eltons have figured honorably in the history of the State for two and a half centuries. The family has given several noted physicians and surgeons to Connecticut. Drs. James and John Elton figured prominently in New Haven county affairs in the closing decades of the eighteenth century. Dr. Samuel Elton succeeded his father, Dr. John Elton, as the foremost physician and surgeon of Waterbury. With the next generation the trend of professional activity was directed to other channels, and John Prince Elton, son of Dr. Samuel Elton, became a pioneer and leader in manufacturing and industrial life in Waterbury, to be succeeded by his son, James Samuel El-

ton, capitalist, banker and manufacturer, present representative of this old and honored family.

(I) John Elton, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England. He came from Bristol to the New England Colonies, at a date unknown, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, where all his children were born. He married Jane ———.

(II) Ebenezer Elton, son of John and Jane Elton, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, May 11, 1686. He settled in Branford, but was evidently a mariner, since we have record of his death at sea, in young manhood. He married, and was survived by a son, Ebenezer, through whom the line was perpetuated.

(III) Ebenezer (2) Elton, son of Ebenezer (1) Elton, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1712, and settled first at Middletown, whence he later removed to Harwinton, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married (first) Hannah Ward, of Middletown, who died in 1754; he married (second) January 23, 1755, Hannah Bacon, also of Middletown. Among the children of the first marriage was Dr. James Elton. The oldest son of the second marriage was Dr. John Elton, mentioned below.

(IV) Dr. John (2) Elton, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Bacon) Elton, was born at Harwinton or Waterbury, Connecticut, October 6, 1755. He studied for the medical profession under his half-brother, Dr. James Elton, and on the removal of the latter to Middletown he succeeded to his practice in Watertown (then Westbury). He was surgeon of Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin's regiment in 1777, and rendered valiant service to the Connecticut troops during the American Revolution. He returned to practice in Waterbury, and for twenty-four years was the leading physician and surgeon there. He died at Watertown, October 9, 1800. The name of his wife was

Lucy Prince. His only son, Dr. Samuel Elton, is mentioned below.

(V) Dr. Samuel Elton, son of Dr. John (2) and Lucy (Prince) Elton, was born at Watertown, Connecticut, September 6, 1780. He began to study medicine with his father, but the death of Dr. John Elton, when the son was but twenty, cut short his medical education. He forthwith began to practice and demonstrated his inheritance of medical skill and the possession of wide knowledge for a youth. He grew in skill as he extended his experience, and was for full sixty years the leading physician in the field where his uncle and father had made the name distinguished. Intuition seemed to take the place of formal instruction and experience of study, but his medical learning was profound and his skill remarkable. He was never rash, but believed in waiting upon nature, watching and nursing, more than in drugs. He used to say: "No doubt physicians have saved the lives of many people, and prolonged those of others, but nobody knows how many lives they have taken." His conclusions were so uniformly correct that early in life he grew into an extensive practice as a consulting and advisory physician in the community in which he lived. Of his character we are told that he was kindly and tender in manner, but never profuse in the expression of sympathy. He was plain in speech, almost to bluntness, and stern in outward demeanor, but when occasion permitted was jovial and playful as a boy. No one was ever more endeared or more perfectly secured in the confidence of his patients than he. He acquired a handsome estate which might have been much larger if he had chosen to enforce the collection of the very reasonable charges of his practice, but he never took legal steps to collect a debt. He visited and cared for the poverty-stricken patients with all the assiduity he gave to the well-to-do. Honesty,

temperance and economy were with him cardinal virtues. He was the friend of good order, of wholesome laws and whatever else was calculated to promote the best good of the community. Dr. Samuel Elton married Betsy Merriman, daughter of Charles Merriman, of Watertown. He died December 8, 1858.

(VI) John Prince Elton, son of Dr. Samuel and Betsy (Merriman) Elton, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, April 24, 1809. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Watertown, and when about fifteen years of age entered the school of Simeon Hart, of Farmington. After finishing his studies he worked on his father's farm in Watertown until 1832, when he removed to Waterbury to become a partner in the firm of Holmes & Hotchkiss. Trained in the hard manual labor of farming, he plunged wholeheartedly into the work of building up the business which had been established two years before for the purpose of manufacturing brass. He worked indefatigably to establish the business on a firm foundation. The factory was located on Mad river and the firm at first made chiefly sheet brass. Mr. Elton and Philo Brown, who had been special partners, became general partners, January 30, 1833, and the name was changed to Holmes, Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton. In January, 1837, the name became Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton, and a year later Brown & Elton, continuing thus until the partnership was dissolved. The capital was at this time \$40,000, all derived from earnings except the original \$12,000 invested by the partners. In February, 1838, the firm became a limited partnership and the stock was raised to \$75,000, afterwards to \$100,000; the company was never incorporated, however. From time to time, brass wire, brass and copper tubing, and other articles were added to the output of the concern, and this firm may be considered the pioneer of the brass

wire industry in the United States. The manufacture of tubing, although attended with many difficulties and discouragements at first, became a very important and profitable branch of the business. In April, 1842, the firm bought a third-interest in the business of Slocum, Jillson & Company, the pioneers in making solid-headed pins in this country, and in September acquired the ownership of the Fowler pin machine. In 1846 the pin making business of Brown & Elton was incorporated with that of Benedict & Burnham under the name of the American Pin Company, with a capital of \$50,000, making one of the staple industries of Waterbury. Mr. Elton retired from active service in the firm in 1850, on account of ill health, and the firm was dissolved in 1856, half the business going to the firm of Brown & Brothers, and the other half to Holmes, Booth & Haydens.

In 1845 Mr. Elton was one of the founders of the Waterbury Brass Company, was one of the first directors, and in 1855 was elected its president, an office he held until his death. After the dissolution of Brown & Elton in 1856, Mr. Elton was not actively engaged in manufacturing, but devoted much time to the various corporations, industrial and financial, in which he was interested. He was president of the Waterbury Bank, being elected December 11, 1850, to succeed Judge Bronson, and he held this office until his death. In 1860 he established a private banking house called at first the Elton Loan and Office Trust and later the Elton Banking Company, organized under the joint stock law and continued after the death of Mr. Elton by his family until 1877.

Despite the demands made on his time by the extensive business activities in which he engaged, Mr. Elton figured prominently in public life in Waterbury. He was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1840-49-50 as a candidate of the Whig

party. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly again in 1863. He was a presidential elector in 1864, but died two days after his election to office. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and throughout his life contributed liberally to the expenses and benevolence of St. John's parish. His was the type of Christianity which drew the line of demarkation but lightly, and on the day of his funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, all the Protestant churches of the city were closed as by a common impulse to allow members of their congregations to pay their last respects to Mr. Elton. In early manhood he enjoyed a vigorous constitution, and for many years performed a large amount of physical and mental labor. He was, however, twice prostrated by illness which partly unfitted him for continuous work. His final illness lasted but ten days, and he died in the zenith of his career, full of plans and hopes for the future.

He was kindly, earnest and sympathetic by nature. While always bearing heavy cares and responsibilities of his own, men came to him constantly for aid and advice in their private affairs and they never came in vain, for he was always ready to give to others the benefit of his experience and judgment, and to help the unfortunate. He used often to say that he was troubled in mind more by the affairs of those in whom he had no more than a friendly interest than with his own extensive business. He gave evidence often of his large public-spirit and fondness for the city of his home. He was one of the greatest captains of industry in his day, playing a large part in creating the great manufacturing city of Waterbury. He was a generous benefactor of Trinity College.

Tributes to his memory came from all sources. The following is taken from the public press of Waterbury shortly after his death:

No language of ours can do justice to his uprightness and purity of character, his affluent virtues of mind and heart, which were open as day to melting charity. All these things are recorded on high, and are left as a precious legacy to the living. There is no invidiousness in saying that no man could have been taken from among us whose loss could more deeply have afflicted the welfare of our community, with which he has been identified for thirty-five years as a leading and prominent manufacturer and latterly as a banker—and as president of the Waterbury Bank, as the successor of Judge Bronson, has exhibited financial talents of the highest order.

The deceased was the confidant of the ever-to-be-remembered brothers Scovill, now and then co-operated with them in all the noble enterprises which could confer wealth, honor and improvement to the place, either in the way of business or embellishment. Generous, public-spirited, and feeling a local pride in the place, the gratitude which the city owes to these three noble men cannot be measured by any language of praise from us. As a citizen, Mr. Elton enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all classes of men, many of whom looked up to him for advice and counsel, and who found him ever ready to aid them in all laudable purposes. The writer of this owes a debt of gratitude, and we are but one of hundreds who have occasion to honor his memory. He was literally a man of the people, mingled with them, and studied their happiness and prosperity. His benevolence was unbounded—believing that "to whom much is given, much would be required." He considered his large and ample possession as under a stewardship of the Lord, consequently he gave freely of his substance to religious, educational, moral and benevolent purposes. The town, the church, and even the State, have suffered a loss not easily supplied—to say nothing of his sorrowing and deeply bereaved family. In short, as a friend, a Christian, a counsellor and a citizen, it will be long before we look upon his like again.

Hon. John Prince Elton married, on May 8, 1835, Olive Margaret Hall, who was born June 25, 1816, and died November 2, 1892, daughter of Captain Moses and Olive (Porter) Hall, of Waterbury (see Hall VI). Their children were: 1. Lucy Elizabeth, born April 16, 1837; married C. N. Wayland. 2. James Samuel, mentioned below. 3. Charles Prince, born August 17, 1840, died April 12, 1845. 4. John Moses,

born March 19, 1845, died at the age of eighteen years.

Hon. John Prince Elton died at his home in Waterbury, November 10, 1864.

(VII) Hon. James Samuel Elton, son of Hon. John Prince and Olive Margaret (Hall) Elton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 7, 1838. He was educated in the private school of Rev. C. W. Everest, in Hamden, Connecticut, and later attended General Russell's Military School at New Haven. On completing his studies he spent a short period in the employ of the American Pin Company and in the office of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, in New York. In 1863 he returned to Waterbury, and in this year began his long connection with the Waterbury Brass Company, and numerous manufacturing industries of the city, in which he was a vital and dominant factor until his retirement from active business life. On the death of J. C. Welton in 1874, Mr. Elton succeeded him as president, and filled the office ably and well for more than a quarter of a century. To the great industrial and financial interests of his father he was an able and logical successor, and the work which John Prince Elton began, his son continued with equal ability and energy. Mr. Elton was president of the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Company, the Lake Superior Smelting Company, and the American Pin Company. He is a director of the Blake & Johnson Company, of the Waterbury National Bank, the American Brass Company, the American Hardware Corporation, and numerous other industrial and financial enterprises. He is an active and prominent member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, trustee of the Hall Church Home Fund, director in the Westover School and the Waterbury Hospital, and an efficient and generous supporter of the charitable organizations and institutions of the city. For many years he co-operated with his mother in charity

and benevolence, and since her death he has continued the good work in which she was so devoted and faithful. In political affiliation he is a Republican, and in 1882-83, despite the fact that his party was then in the minority, he was elected State Senator from his district.

On October 28, 1863, Mr. Elton married Charlotte Steele, daughter of Hiram and Nancy Steele, of East Bloomfield, New York, who died in Waterbury, May 8, 1899. They were parents of one son, John Prince Elton, now vice-president of the American Brass Company. Mr. Elton resides in Waterbury.

(The Hall Line.)

Rev. David B. Hall, in his book of 1883, "The Halls of New England," mentions twenty early immigrants of the name John Hall. Savage names nearly as many, and says that great confusion results. A writer following one John Hall, merely by name, constantly accepts another John Hall as his own. John Hall, of Hartford and Middletown, founder of the noted family of the name herein under discussion, can be identified by several distinctive features which are lacking in the case of other immigrants. An entry made by his son in the regular course of thirty years duty as town clerk of Middletown fixes the date of his death, the year of birth, and the date of reaching this country—facts which are missing about all the other John Halls. The Connecticut Halls who trace their ancestry to this progenitor have wielded a powerful influence in the life and affairs of Connecticut for two and a half centuries.

(I) John Hall, the founder, was born in Kent county, England, in 1584. Of his life and parentage, and his occupation before coming to America we know little. We know that he came of a family of ship-builders and church-builders, and that he reached Boston in the spring of 1633, at

which time he was forty-nine years old. In 1634 he was made a freeman of Massachusetts. He later joined the pioneers who settled the Connecticut Colony, and in 1639 was in New Haven, where his autograph signature is found on the records. His name appears often in these records, mostly in reference to pieces of land. John Hall fought in the Pequot War, and was freed from training in 1665, being then in the sixtieth year of his age. Several of his sons were among the company which founded Wallingford in 1670. The father went with them at that time, or soon after, and became one of the original proprietors. He was a selectman of Wallingford in 1675. John Hall married (second) Jean or Jane Wollen, who had been a member of the household of William Wilkes in Boston, who is thought to have brought her to America with him, since record exists that he paid her fare. He gave her three pounds a year for services in his family, and also promised her ten pounds when she should marry; he did not keep his promise, however, and her husband, suing his estate, recovered it; record of the proceedings is found on the New Haven court records. He died March 3, 1676-77, making an oral will on his deathbed.

(II) John (2) Hall, son of John (1) Hall, was baptized in Connecticut in 1646. He married Mary Parker, daughter of Edward Parker, at New Haven, in 1666, and located at Wallingford with the first settlers in 1670. He died in 1721.

(III) Nathan Hall, son of John (2) and Mary (Parker) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1677, and lived there all his life, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen. He married (first) in 1699, Elizabeth Curtis, who died in 1735; (second) Lydia Johnson, in 1736. He died in 1757.

(IV) Herman Hall, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Hall, was born in 1720, in Wallingford, Connecticut, and was among

the early settlers of Wolcott, Connecticut, where he died in 1769. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1804.

(V) Curtis Hall, son of Herman and Elizabeth Hall, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, in 1746, and resided there all his life. He was a large land owner, and a man of considerable prominence in the community. His death in 1799 was caused by "falling from a tree that was already down." Curtis Hall married Rachel Beecher, who after his death became the wife of John Bronson. Among the children of Curtis and Rachel (Beecher) Hall was Captain Moses Hall, mentioned below.

(VI) Captain Moses Hall, son of Curtis and Rachel (Beecher) Hall, was born in that part of Waterbury, Connecticut, which is now Wolcott, March 19, 1777. On attaining his majority he removed to Waterbury, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits on a large scale. During the early days of clock making, he travelled through Western New York, with a team, selling clocks, and went as far as Canandaigua, a journey of great length for the day. On his return to Waterbury he again settled down to farming, and soon became active in public and military affairs in the town. In October, 1804, he was commissioned by Governor Trumbull "captain of the first company in the Twenty-sixth regiment of militia, to take rank from September 7, 1804." Contemporary records and tradition describe Captain Hall as a man of impressive build, of powerful frame, six feet two inches in height, who in his early days was the champion of the town. On February 26, 1803, he married Olive Porter, daughter of Dr. Timothy Porter. He died January 29, 1857. Their children were: 1. Nelson, born January 20, 1804. 2. Hopkins Porter, born December 27, 1808. 3. Samuel William Southmayd, born July 5, 1814. 4. Olive Margaret, born June 25, 1816; married John Prince Elton. (See Elton VI).

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